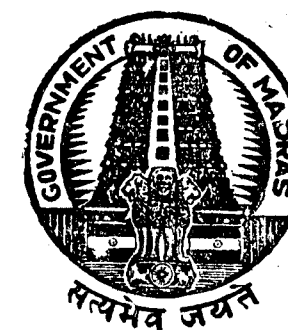


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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART—X-VI

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

RAMANATHAPURAM

VOLUME I

P. K. NAMBIAR

Of the Indian Administrative Service

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS

PUBLISHED BY

THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS

AND

PRINTED AT MUTHUKUMARAN PRESS, MADRAS-1.

1965

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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 handover 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 to improve definitely on its content, so that each District Census Handbook would contain basic economic data for the smallest administrative 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 have been printed in two volumes. The first volume contains an introductory essay on all important aspects of the district, physical feature, 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. Seventy-two statements of administrative statistics classified under seven sections have been included in the second volume of this 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 telegraph, communication and electrification. A village-wise list of industries classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code and

(ii)

the total number of units in the different types of industry for each village, 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. The second volume of this book contains maps of each taluk in the district and in addition 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 Ramanathapuram 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 statistics in this volume :

Sri G. Chandrasekharan	Tabulation Officer
Sri A. V. Vallinathan	Statistical Assistant
Sri C. K. Somasundaran	Upper Division Clerk
Sri C. Gangadharan	Lower Division Clerk
Sri A. Rajamani	Draughtsman
Sri N. Chandran	Draughtsman

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the good work done by Muthukumaran Press, Madras in printing this volume.

P. K. NAMBIAR

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

RAMANATHAPURAM

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The present Ramanathapuram was part of ancient Pandyan Kingdom. Unlike other districts of Madras State, it did not exist as a separate unit in the 19th century. It was carved out of Tirunelveli and Madurai in 1910. Paliyams of Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram constituted major part of the district. It was difficult to find a suitable headquarters and it was administered from Madurai which was outside the district. This anachronism continues even today. It is a dry district and nothing in the scenery will interest a visitor. The coastal area is a vast sandy belt. The other waste land is bare and bleak. There are no perennial rivers. Poor soil, inadequate rainfall and absence of perennial irrigation have made agriculture a real gamble. The people however are hard-working. But a large number of labouring class used to migrate to adjoining districts like Thanjavur and overseas to Ceylon and Burma in search of work. Thus their industry did not benefit the district. The post-independent era has witnessed an all round development. A series of misfortunes have helped Ramanathapuram. The ban on the entry of Indians in Ceylon and other overseas countries has made the people think of their home district. The cyclone of 1955 has made the Government undertake large scale renovation of tanks which has stabilised agriculture. The communal riots of 1957 made the Government develop internal communications and devote greater attention to improvement of economic conditions. In general, the people here who are expert farmers and known for their ability in business began taking interest in industrialisation. The great temple at Rameswaram with its famous corridors of architectural excellence, the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi and the Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam and the group of educational institutions under the Alagappa Trust deserve special mention, as their location greatly enhances the importance of the district. In addition to this, the fact is that two of our ablest Chief Ministers—Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja and Sri K. Kamaraj have hailed from this district. It was during the regime of Sri Kamaraj that Ramanathapuram began its march along the road to industrial and agricultural prosperity. With local initiative the district will in due course become one of the forward districts of the State. The decade 1951-61 has recorded a high increase of population, much higher than that in most other districts.

Physical features

Ramanathapuram district lies between 9° 5' and 10° 25' of the northern latitude and 77° 20' and 79° 28' of the eastern longitude. It stretches from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal and covers an extent of 4,828 sq. miles. The district lies on the sea coast with a projection into the west, forming a wedge between Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. It is bound on the north by the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur, on the east by the Palk Bay and on the south by the Gulf of Mannar and Tirunelveli. The Kerala State abuts the district on the west and on its south-western corner. On the western and the northern parts of Srivilliputtur taluk lie the Western Ghats as the continuation of the main ghats lying in Kerala. This range of mountain rises precipitously from the plains to a maximum height of about 5,000 feet while it slopes gradually away on the western side into the Kerala region. As a consequence the watershed to the east is limited in extent and no important river descends into the plains. Except for this range and a few detached hills such as the Piranmalai in Tirupattur taluk, the district is an uninteresting plain presenting few natural features. The taluks of Srivilliputtur, Sattur and Aruppukottai are situated from west to east in a line into the projection between Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. Sattur taluk and a large portion of Aruppukottai and Srivilliputtur consist of black cotton soil where cotton grows well. Around the northern part of Srivilliputtur the soil is red loam and is better than the rest. The rest of the district is covered by red lateritic soil where nothing will grow except some natural growths of odai, palmyra, bamboo trees and jungle shrubs. The chief river of the district, Vaigai enters Ramanathapuram in Sivaganga taluk and the country along the banks of Vaigai have here and there *ropes* principally of coconut, tamarind and mango trees which thrive well. Ramanathapuram district has a long coastline measuring about 160 miles, perhaps the longest coastline for any district. There is nothing remarkable about it, the line being unmarked by indentations or promontories of any importance. The bottom of the sea along the coastline is generally of loose sand with small detached rocks in many places. The coastal area is almost a sandy tract with no natural growth. The coastal taluks of Mudukulathur and Ramanathapuram are on the south above

the Gulf of Mannar. The Ramanathapuram taluk narrows down towards the east and extends into the sea between the Gulf of Mannar on the south and the Palk Bay in the north terminating in the island of Rameswaram. The sub-marine extensions in the east are marked by numerous reefs, sholas and Coral islands. The most famous of these are the island of Rameswaram and Adams Bridge. The Rameswaram island is a low sandy foot-shaped island separated from the mainland by the Pamban Channel. It is to their control of the passage from the mainland to Rameswaram that the Chiefs of Ramanathapuram owe their hereditary title of "Sethupathy", "Lord of the Bridge or Causeway". Coconut palms and a few gardens with fruit trees make up all the cultivation. Tiruvadanai is another coastal taluk. The general character of the coast, the rapid growth of the Dhanushkodi Promontory and the existence of raised beaches at Mandapam with fresh coral adhering to them indicate that this part of the country is extending

rapidly. The country generally slopes in a south-easterly direction.

Changes in 1951-61

The only change effected in the jurisdiction of the district during the decade is the addition of one revenue village from the Sankaranayinarkoil taluk of Tirunelveli district to the Srivilliputtur taluk. Consequently the area of the district increased from 4,825 sq. miles to 4,828.35 sq. miles. The district consists of nine taluks comprised in three revenue divisions. In 1958 certain villages were transferred from one taluk to another, but there was no change in the number of taluks or in the number of divisions during the period 1951 to 1961. The Revenue Divisions were however increased from three to four with effect from 1st August 1962 consequent on the creation of the new Sivaganga division. All the three divisions except Sivaganga are in Sub-Collectors' charge. The details of the jurisdictions of the divisions are given below.

Table 1—Jurisdiction of Revenue Divisions in the District

Divisions as Existed in 1951			Divisions as on 1st March, 1961			Remarks
Name of Division	Headquarters	Taluk comprised in the Division	Name of Division	Headquarters	Taluk comprised in the Division	
4. Devakottai	Devakottai	1. Tirupattur 2. Sivaganga 3. Tiruvadanai	1. Devakottai	Devakottai	1. Tirupattur 2. Sivaganga 3. Tiruvadanai	No change in jurisdiction till 1st March, 1961
2. Sivakasi	Sivakasi	1. Srivilliputtur 2. Sattur 3. Aruppukottai	2. Sivakasi	Sivakasi	1. Srivilliputtur 2. Sattur 3. Aruppukottai	Formation of an additional revenue division (Sivaganga division with headquarters at Sivaganga) was ordered with effect from 1st August 1962 in G.O. Ms. No. 2965, dated 13th July, 1962 and the consequent change in the jurisdiction of the Revenue Divisions is as follows:— Devakottai:—Tirupattur, Tiruvadanai Sivakasi:—Sattur, Srivilliputtur, Aruppukottai
3. Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	1. Paramakudi 2. Mudukulathur 3. Ramanathapuram	3. Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	1. Paramakudi 2. Mudukulathur 3. Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram:—Ramanathapuram, Mudukulathur Sivaganga:—Sivaganga, Paramakudi.

The change in the area of the individual taluks during the decade is as follows:

Table 2—Area changes during 1951-61

Name of the taluks	Area in sq. miles	
	1951 (as per District Census Handbook) 1951	1961 (as per Part II-A Volume)
Tirupattur	567	567.5
Sivaganga	657	657.3
Tiruvadanai	548	548.0
Srivilliputtur	437	441.9
Sattur	580	578.5
Aruppukottai	615	617.7
Paramakudi	440	439.9
Mudukulathur	647	643.6
Ramanathapuram	334	344.2
Total	4,825	4,828.6

Soil Conditions

The western taluks of the district, viz. Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Aruppukottai and large portions of Tirupattur and Sivaganga taluks comprise of ancient crystalline rocks (Archaeans) which are among the oldest formations in the world. Crystalline limestones and graphite are among the valuable minerals found in these rocks. The eastern portions of Ramanathapuram district consist of rocks which were formed in beds of shallow lakes and coastal backwaters (lagoons) where the silt, mud and sand brought in by rivers from the west were deposited. A line drawn from Chettinad in the north-east through Sivaganga to Tiruchuli and beyond in the south-west roughly demarcates the boundary between these and the archaean rocks in the west. The

sedimentary rocks extend into the whole of Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur taluks and portions of Sivaganga and Tirupattur taluks. These sediments consisting mostly of clays (shales) and sand stones were deposited probably continuously for several millions of years. They contain some useful types of clays and limestones and the possibility of the occurrence of coal in them cannot be ruled out. Among the minerals of economic value occurring in Ramanathapuram district, mention may be made of limestone of various grades, clays, ochres, gypsum, graphite and ilmenite sands. A brief description of the soil conditions of Ramanathapuram district is given below.

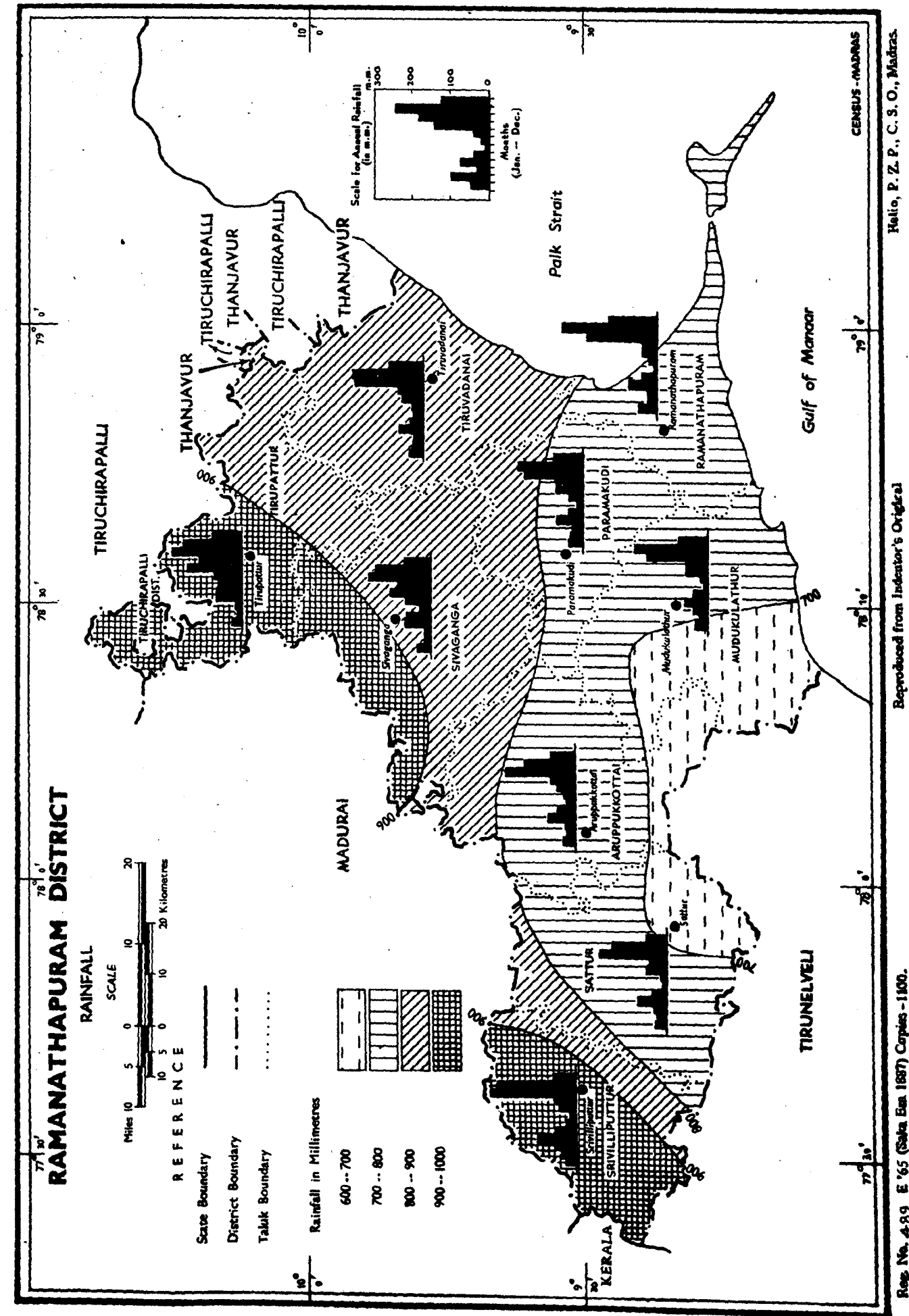
The western taluks of Sattur, Srivilliputtur and Aruppukottai are mainly covered by black loamy soil which is suitable for growing cotton, chillies and millets. The calcareous nodules (Kankar) found in this soft clayey soil is probably due to the limestone bands occurring among the Archaean bed rocks. It is believed that the black colour is due to a rich humus content rather than its lime content. Large portions of Tirupattur and Sivaganga taluks, especially the sedimentary rocks are covered by a capping of hard red laterite. This hard laterite forms a poor soil and hence large tracts are left as thorny jungle unfit for cultivation. The coastal taluks of Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur are covered with alluvial soil which is of grey or pale brown colour and is made up of fine clay or sand suitable for paddy cultivation. The sea coast and Rameswaram island are covered by white sand on which nothing grows. The percentage distribution of soils in the taluks of the district except Tirupattur is furnished below.

Table 3—Soil distribution in the district

Taluk	Wet				Dry			
	Black loam	Black sand	Red loam	Red sand	Black loam	Black sand	Red loam	Red sand
Srivilliputtur	7.0	...	2.0	...	63.0	1.0	24.0	3.0
Sattur	2.2	0.4	...	...	81.4	1.2	1.4	13.4
Aruppukottai	18.9	3.4	...	1.8	55.3	1.0	3.7	14.5
Paramakudi	...	34.5	...	...	...	65.5	...	...
Tiruvadanai	...	24.0	...	...	...	76.00	...	...
Mudukulathur	...	...	...	...	37.4	...	...	62.6
Sivaganga	...	...	37.8	...	...	...	62.2	...
Ramanathapuram	9.0	...	18.0	...	43.5	...	1.0	28.5

The ancient history of Ramanathapuram is bound up with the history of the Pandyan dynasty which ruled the kingdom comprising of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli country upto the early part of the 16th century. The Pandyan kingdom was very prosperous from 1st century A.D. In 1063 A.D. this country was conquered by Rajendra Chola and was ruled by them for a short period. After the Cholas, it passed into the hands of Mohamedans who governed it for the Emperor at Delhi till 1365 when it went again into the hands of the Pandyas. Aided by the kings of Vijayanagar who were at the zenith of their glory, Parakrama Pandya Deva started the new line after the Mohamedan interregnum. The kings of Vijayanagar then exercised the supreme authority over the Pandyas; but did not interfere much. But shortly (by 1520) the Pandyan dynasty was subverted by the Nayaks of Vijayanagar. The Nayaks ruled from Madurai the Ramnad country or at all events held them through their *paliyakars* during the 16th, 17th and early years of the 18th centuries. The Ramnad country which was under the Nayaks of Madurai was mostly inhabited by the Maravas "a very fine race of men, active and athletic with a greater degree of manliness than any other race in South India". The Marava dynasty of Sethupathis who were lords under the old Pandyan rule reigned over this part. The history of the present Ramanathapuram district prior to 1600 A.D. is involved in obscurity, but there are evidences to prove that the royal family of Ramanathapuram has a very high antiquity. It seems probable that one Muthukrishnappa when he became Governor of Madurai by 1609 A.D. re-established one Sadeika Tevan Udieyan as 'Sethupathy' on the throne of Ramanathapuram to protect the pilgrims passing on their way to the holy shrine at Rameswaram. That is why he came to be known as *Sethupathi* or the guardian of the Isthmus of Rameswaram. Frequent disputes over succession resulted in internal feuds. However, the regime of Sethupathy Kuttan, Reghunatha Sethupathy and Kilavan Sethupathy were noted for their achievements and prosperity. It is after the death of Kilavan Sethupathy in 1710 that the Ramanathapuram country was divided. By 1730, on account of dispute over succession, Seshavarna Periya Udeiya Thevan, a popular chieftain of Ramanathapuram who along with the King of Tanjore and one Kattya Thevan deposed Bhavani Shankara, the Sethupathy, and distributed the lands amongst themselves. Seshavarna Thevan became the Raja of the country, "of the fertile lands on the banks of Vaigai" "the sembiya valanadu" and the 'harbour of Tondi'. He assumed the title of Raja Muthu Vijaya Raghunatha Periya Udeiya Thevan and was subsequently known as Raja of Sivaganga. By this time the Nayak regime in Madurai became

The English who came to support the cause of the Nawabs finally annexed the country. The East India Company were persistently at war with the Poligars. To suppress the revolting Poligars the English fought several wars—one in 1755 in which Colonel Heron led the army and another in 1733 by General Joseph Smith when Ramnad country was subdued. In 1783 Fullarton took another expedition when Marudu brothers were replaced by the Rani in Sivaganga country. The final attempt in 1801 was that by Colonel Agnew who fought Marudu brothers at Kaleiyarkovil. Before the end of the year the rebellion had been



completely stamped out and the country was quiet. By this time the Nawab became quite powerless. The Nawab handed over the management of the country to the English even by 1781. Yet little or no progress was made until the fall of Srirangapattinam in 1799. At the fall of Srirangapattinam, treasonable correspondence between Mohamed Ali and his son and Tippu Sultan was found and thereupon the English decided to assume the entire Governmental powers after making a monetary provision for the family of Nawab. This was carried out by the Treaty of 1801. The Ramnad country was ceded to the British Government even in the year 1792. A British Collector took charge of the administration of the area in 1795. In 1799 Mr. Lushington was appointed Collector and, on his report, the two Paliyams of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga were made permanently settled Zamindaris under the provisions of the Regulation of 1802. They continued as Zamindaris till the system of Zamindari was finally abolished by the enactment of 1948.

How the district was formed

In 1792 Ramanathapuram was ceded by a treaty to the East India Company. When it first appointed Mr. S. R. Lushington as Collector of Tirunelveli in 1801, it included within it the Paliyams of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga. In 1803 a separate 'Zilla of Ramnad' was formed and a Collector appointed, which again was abolished in 1808. Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram Zamindars were from then onwards administered by the Collector of Madurai. The present district of Ramanathapuram came into existence on the first of June 1910. It was formed out of portions carved from Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. The taluks of Srivilliputtur and Sattur formed part of the old Tirunelveli district. The seven taluks of Aruppukottai, Sivaganga, Tirupattur, Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram, Mudukulathur and Paramakudi were formerly comprised in the two great Zamindaris viz., Ramnad and Sivaganga. The two Zamindaris covered an area of 3,708 sq. miles out of the total area of 4,828 sq. miles. At the time of the formation of the district, its headquarters was temporarily located at Madurai. The arrangements then made temporarily for the location of courts and offices however came to be regarded as permanent and have continued to this day. Madurai was then preferred against Ramanathapuram, as Madurai was an ancient and historic city and a nerve-centre of business affording every convenience, while Ramanathapuram possessed none of these attractions. All round the year, Ramanathapuram town experienced scarcity of water. It was then not easily accessible to other parts of the district. Considering all these, the Government of Madras agreed to locate the headquarters of Ramanathapuram district at Madurai. The district is still being administered from there. The district on its formation in the year 1910 comprised of the following divisions, taluks and Deputy Tahsildaris.

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Taluks and Deputy Tahsildaris</i>
I Ramnad	Ramnad Mudukulathur Paramakudi Aruppukottai
II Devakottai	Tiruppattur Tiruvadanai Sivaganga including the "Tiruppuvanam taluk" of the Sivaganga Zamindari less that portion of which belongs to Aruppukottai Deputy Tahsildari.
III Sattur	Srivilliputtur Sattur exclusive of 31 villages transferred to Ottaipidaram taluk, Tuticorin Division, but inclusive of 31 villages transferred from the Ottaipidaram and Sankaranaiyarkoil taluks in Tirunelveli district.

The Sattur division with its headquarters at Sattur was subsequently named as Sivakasi Division and the headquarters changed to Sivakasi. But for this and other minor territorial changes that have been described earlier, the district has not undergone any change in its territory. At present there are eight independent Deputy Tahsildaris or Sub-Taluks and they are located at the following places: Kamuthi, Manamadurai, Ilyangudi, Devakottai, Karaikudi, Virudhunagar, Rajapalayam and Tiruchuli.

Climate and rainfall

The climate is hot and dry in Ramanathapuram except in the coastal area where the heat is mitigated to some extent by the sea breeze. The maximum temperature is rarely above 94° Fahrenheit and minimum seldom below 68°F. The highest temperature recorded during the decade 1951-61 was 95° Fahrenheit during 1953. April to June are the hottest months. The temperature during these months is generally at its peak. The coastal regions due to the nearness of sea enjoy cool sea breeze. The mean temperature is generally not below 70°F. and the lowest temperature 66°F is often recorded during December to January. By the close of February the barometer is again set to record a rising temperature. The rainfall is low and often capricious. The normal annual rainfall (worked out on the basis of 50 years' data from 1901-Memoirs of Indian Metereological Department) for Ramanathapuram is 839.5 millimeters. It is less than the State normal rainfall of 1008.1 mms. The rainfall normals show that, of all the districts next to Tirunelveli, it is Ramanathapuram which has got the lowest annual rainfall during the last fifty years. Among the various stations none of them has recorded a normal rainfall

of 1000 millimeters. The maximum is recorded in Tirupattur (981.4) followed by Tiruppuvanam (929.5), the least being Kamuthi (681.0). The statement below gives the average rainfall during the decade 1951-60 in the various stations in the district.

Table 4—Average rainfall at various stations

Station	Average rainfall	
	(In inches)	(In millimeters)
Ramanathapuram	34.2	869
Sivaganga	34.9	885
Srivilliputtur	34.1	863
Mudukulathur	29.2	742
Pamban	34.4	874

The district gets a major portion of the rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The average rainfall of the district is 35 inches. The north-east monsoon accounts for 3/4 of the rainfall in the district in the months of October, November and December. Rains rarely extend to the middle of December when the cold season sets in and which ceases generally in February.

Rivers

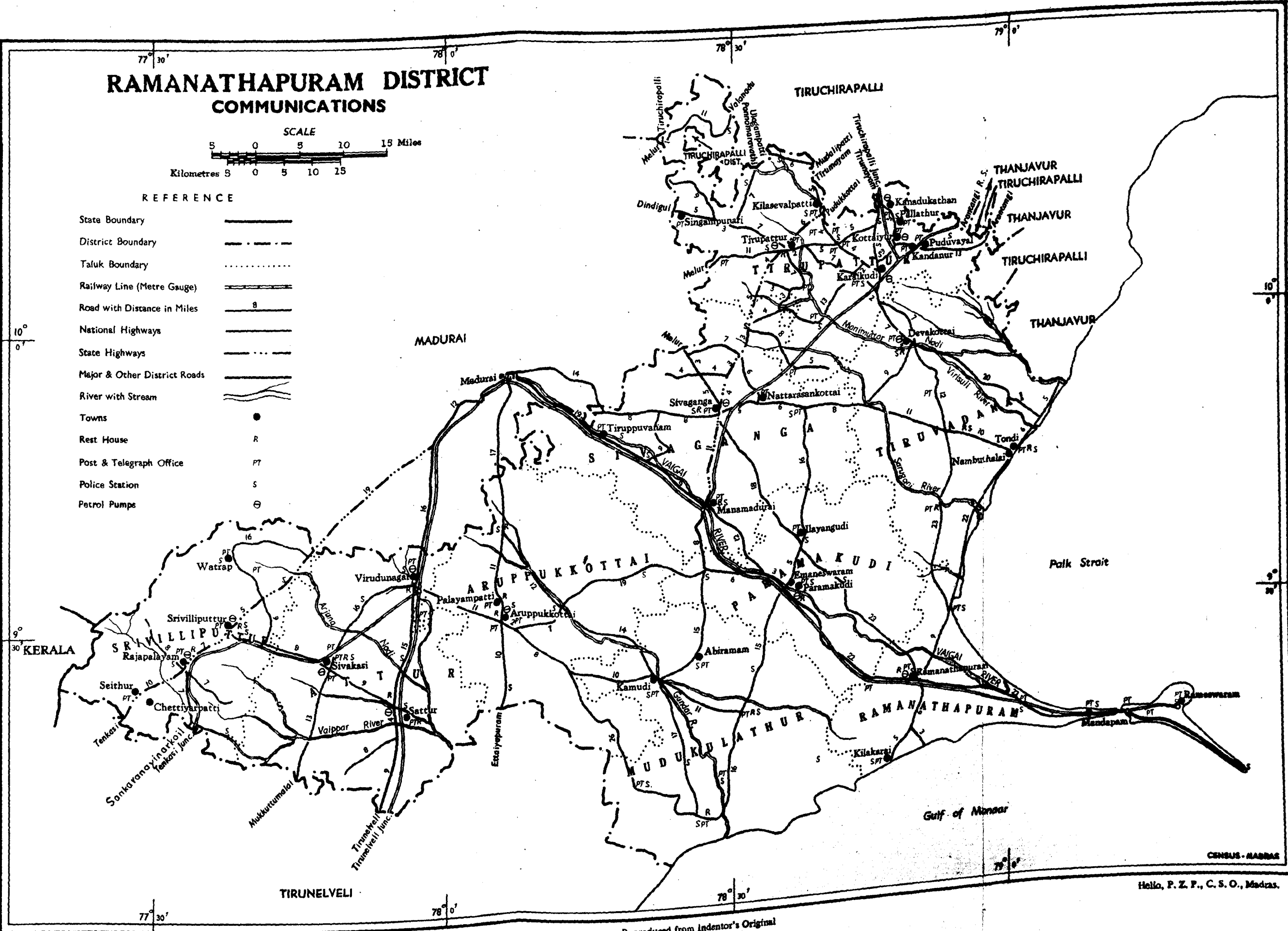
There are no perennial rivers in Ramanathapuram. The only river of importance is the Vaigai. It rises in the Western Ghats and enters Ramanathapuram after flowing through Madurai. It enters Sivaganga taluk and flows in a south-easterly direction across Sivaganga, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks and empties itself into the Ramanathapuram tank, the surplus of which flows into the sea near Uchipuli. The Arjunanadi, Vaipar, Mudangiar, Virayanadi, Mannarkottai nadi, Gundar, Kanal Odai, Manimuthar and Thenar are all minor streams. The flow of water in them is capricious and uncertain. Their water is fully utilised. The Arjuna nadi and Sevalaperi rivers flow across Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks and join the Vaipar in the latter taluk and enter the Tirunelveli district 14 miles east of Sattur. The Mudangiar is a drainage channel in Srivilliputtur taluk and the Uppodai is a drainage channel in Sattur taluk. The Vijaya Nadi and Mannarkottai Nadi are two affluents of the Arjuna nadi in Sattur taluk. The Gundar, a narrow and rapid river formed by the junction of several streams rising in the eastern slopes of the Varisanady and Andipatty ranges above Watrap flows through Aruppukottai and empties its surplus water into the Gulf of Mannar. The river assumes the name of Reghunatha Cauveri from Kamuthi. The Kanal Odai is a drainage channel in Aruppukottai taluk. The Manimuthar and the Thenar rivers flow through Tirupattur and Tiruvadanai taluks. The former is known as Virasuli river in the latter

taluk and rises in the highlands near Piranmalai. The Sargunai drains some of the Periyar fed areas of Madurai district and flows on the north of Sivaganga taluk and across Tiruvadanai taluk feeding several tanks along its course. The Pamban is a small rivulet in Tiruvadanai taluk. The Uppar river takes its source in the eastern boundary of Madurai district and joins the Vaigai near Manamadurai in Sivaganga taluk. The Krithamali river has its source from the Vaigai near Madurai, passes through Sivaganga taluk, enters Mudukulathur taluk and after receiving a small rivulet Paralaiar, discharges itself into Regunatha-Cauveri near Perayar.

Flora and Fauna

There is nothing interesting about the flora of Ramanathapuram district. The district is a dry open country singularly denuded of forests. The reserve forest in Srivilliputtur taluk contains scrub jungle and deciduous species. The estate forests in all the taluks are also of the denuded type. There are a few jungles situated along the coast which consist of nothing but odai and babool trees of a stunted kind. Palmyra trees are found everywhere especially in Sattur, Aruppukottai and Srivilliputtur taluks. Coconut trees are found in Ramanathapuram taluk especially near the seacoast where the water is found within easy depth and along the banks of river Vaigai with other fruit bearing trees like mango etc. Mango, jack and other fruit bearing trees are found in certain gardens, usually near the tank and river beds, but they cannot be considered as indigenous of the country. The planting of casuarina has of late been introduced. Tamarind and coconut trees abound in the island of Rameswaram. Neem, tamarind and Puarasu are the most popular avenue trees, even though other trees are also found. The mountains above Sattur as well as above Srivilliputtur contain valuable timber of several kinds. Cardamom plantation is also found in Srivilliputtur hills.

As regards the fauna it cannot be said that it is entirely destitute of interest. The domestic animals are precisely the same as in the adjoining districts. There are no wild animals of any importance. Deer and antelope are found in great numbers in Sickal, Kadugusanthai and Sayelgudy jungles in the southern part of Ramanathapuram Zamin. Jackal, fox, muscat, mongoose, hare and rabbits are to be found in abundance in the jungles along the sea coast. Frogs, toads, lizards, chameleons, tortoises, cobras, vipers, carpet snakes and other loathsome crawlers are everywhere to be found. The most common insects are ants, white ants, warps, grasshoppers, black and grey scorpions, spiders etc. The birds are believed to be nearly the same as those found in other parts of the State. Crows are extraordinarily abundant and peacocks are no uncommon to be seen in the jungles in open glades.



Serfish, pomphlet, white and black prawns and Shark are a few common varieties of fish found along the coastal region of this district. Whales are said to be cast upon the neighbourhood of Pamban. Turtles are procurable on the numerous islets in the Gulf of Mannar. Oysters and chunk are also found in these parts of sea. In general, the fishes and crustacea here are of great interest to naturalists. The cattle found here are generally of the mongrel type. They are neither good breeds nor good breeders. The Ramanathapuram breed of sheep, otherwise known as Karuvai, flourish better on the black cotton soil. This is a fairly tall breed and can be classed as one of the tallest breeds of sheep in South India.

Communication

One of the reasons attributed for the economic backwardness of Ramanathapuram district is the absence of adequate means of transport and communications. Seven out of the nine taluks were in the Zamins of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga, where villages were rarely connected by roads. Most of the villages in this district were not easily accessible. The progress was quite rapid during the last decade. The road maintenance has also been perfected to a great extent. During the First and Second Five Year Plans under development programmes such as National Extension Service, Community Projects, Local Development Works etc., roads were constructed to serve the scattered villages with a population of not less than 500. The lack of communication in this district was very keenly felt during the communal riots of 1957 as neither the police nor the armed reserve could immediately reach the scene. The Government had therefore to sanction a number of roads under security measure scheme, on account of which new roads were formed to a length of 252 miles at a cost of more than a crore of rupees.

The total road mileage of 1,388 during 1950-51 increased to 2,006 in 1960-61. Of the 2,006 miles of roads, National highways form 117 miles and State highways 71 miles. The rest 1,818 miles are either district board roads or village roads. There are at present 61 miles of cement concrete road, 428 miles of black topped, 547 miles of metalled surface and the rest are unmetalled roads in this district. In general, the roads under the control of Highways are well maintained. Road materials and cheap labour are available in this district.

At the beginning of First Five Year Plan, there were only 1,166 miles of road comprising of 760 miles of metalled and 386 miles of unmetalled roads. By the end of First Five Year Plan the mileage increased to 1,502. National Highways road to a length of 22 miles (Ramnad-Mandapam road) was formed. Major

District Board roads to a length of 108 miles were taken over by the Government for maintenance. 82 miles of other District roads and 250 miles of village roads were newly formed, connecting remote villages with the main roads. Further roads to a length of 66 miles were additionally formed, gravelled and metalled out of the Central road fund grants during the plan period.

The total number of motor vehicles has increased considerably during the decade. The total number of vehicles on the road which was 577 during 1950 increased to 1831 during 1959, the percentage of increase being 217. Of the total vehicles in the State 3.9 per cent are registered in this district. The public transport is run by private bus owners. 267 buses were operated during 1959. It works out to 5.6 per cent of the total private buses running in the State. Express buses run by State owned transport connect Ramanathapuram with Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. The number of goods vehicles operated was 350 in 1959 as against 146 in 1950.

Rest houses for the benefit of tourists and others are available in almost all important places in the district. A list of places where such facilities are available is found in Part V. 12 major and minor bridges were constructed during the decade at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. In addition several major bridges were reconstructed under cyclone and flood relief schemes.

There are 226½ miles of metre gauge railway in this district. The main line from Madras to Dhanuskodi runs through this district. A line branches off to Rameswaram from Pamban on the main line. A line from Madurai connects the main line at Manamadurai junction. The south east line from Tiruchirapalli to Tuticorin also passes through this district. A chord line branches off from the south east line from Virudhunagar and proceeds to Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district. The taluk head-quarter towns of Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Sattur and Srivilliputtur have railway communications. The Karaikudi-Arantangi Railway line had been laid about eleven years ago. A new railway line from Virudhunagar to Manamadurai has been very recently completed. The construction of a marshalling yard at Virudhunagar will add to the existing facilities.

The district has 535 post offices. Head post offices are at Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram and Karaikudi. The district is also provided with 90 sub-post offices of which 60 are post offices provided with Telegraph connection. 439 extra departmental branch or sub-offices also function in this district.

CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Table I shows the variation in the total, rural and urban population of Ramanathapuram district. It may be seen that the variation of population has not been uniform during the last six decades. The growth of population in the decades 1951-61 was the highest in the last six decades (16.3 per cent) and the percentage variation the lowest during 1911-21 (3.3 per cent). The 1911-21 decade is marked by the influenza epidemic of 1917-18 which took a huge toll of human lives and depleted the population in several places. Following this period, the population has grown more rapidly in both rural and urban areas. In 1921-31 and 1931-41 decades, the rural population has grown by 4.7 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively and this is

followed by 0.16 per cent decrease in the 1941-51 decade. During the last six decades, the growth of urban population has been more rapid than that of the rural population except during 1951-61, when the percentage increase of rural population was higher than that of the urban population. The most striking feature is the decline in the percentage variation of urban population from 21.14 in 1941-51 to 13.15 in 1951-61. It is not known whether this is due to a slackening of the process of urbanisation during the last decade. It is difficult to precisely account for the spurt in rural population variation and the fall in the percentage variation of urban population during 1951-61.

Table I 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
1901	1,533,002	...	...	1,289,509	...	...	244,393	...	...
1911	1,674,629	140,727	9.17	1,374,418	84,909	6.58	300,211	55,818	22.84
1921	1,799,353	54,724	3.27	1,398,628	24,210	1.76	330,725	30,514	10.16
1931	1,850,806	121,453	7.02	1,438,822	65,194	4.66	386,984	56,259	17.01
1941	1,591,816	141,010	7.62	1,554,455	90,643	6.19	437,351	50,367	13.02
1951	2,031,721	89,975	4.52	1,551,976	-2,489	-0.16	529,815	92,464	21.14
1961	2,421,788	339,997	16.33	1,822,307	270,331	17.42	599,481	69,666	13.15

However, to get a clearer picture of the dynamics of population of Ramanathapuram district, one must look to the birth and death statistics. Table 2 gives a picture of the growth rate in the last 4 decades compared to the birth, death and natural increase rates for these decades. It is well known that the registration data suffer from serious limitation, particularly in rural areas. In spite of these defects, it is evident that a longitudinal examination of the death rate shows a downward trend since 1921. The birth rate for urban as well as rural areas has fluctuated during the last 4 decades. Normally, the urban registration is fairly accurate and the figures may be taken as portraying the situation more correctly. However, it has been a common experience during the last decade that urban areas attract large numbers of outsiders on account of their hospital facilities and this tends to inflate the rates for urban areas. Hence, the birth and death rates for urban and rural areas may be taken as the possible upper and lower limits for the probable level of birth and

death rates. If this assumption holds good, the birth rate for Ramanathapuram district for 1951-60 should fall in the range 23 and 35 and likewise the death rate should be between 13 and 15. The rate of natural increase for urban areas is 19.9 and in the case of rural areas 10.2.

Item 9 of Table 2 gives a picture of the migration-cum-statistical error which is defined as follows:—
Mean decennial growth rate minus Rate of natural increases = Migration-cum-Statistical error.

It is observed that the Migration-cum-Statistical error has fluctuated over the period 1921-30 to 1951-60. For rural areas, we notice that the migration-cum-statistical error in the decades 1931-40 and 1941-50 has been negative and in 1951-60 it was 6.7. This indicates that there has been higher in-migration into rural areas during this decade. The "nil" error in 1921-30 shows that errors in migration and Census and registration figures go in the opposite direction. The

error of (-10.5) in urban areas in 1951-60 shows the enormous out-migration from the urban areas which is confirmed by the percentage decrease in urban population during this period. It is difficult to draw any inference regarding the fluctuation in Migration-

cum-Statistical error for the last four decades due to lack of comparable data regarding their component elements viz., migration and errors in registration and Censuses.

Table 2—Mean Decennial Growth Rate in Ramanathapuram District in the last four decades

		1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1. Mean population of the decade (by the geometric method)	T	2,258,929	2,029,461	1,925,193	1,793,473
	R	1,709,390	1,561,032	1,517,031	1,442,111
	U	549,539	478,429	408,162	351,362
2. Growth of population during the decade	T	341,217	97,588	139,405	122,079
	R	289,517	12,739	60,995	98,126
	U	51,700	84,849	78,410	23,953
3. Mean Decennial growth rate	T	15.1	4.8	7.2	6.8
	R	16.9	0.8	4.0	6.8
	U	9.4	17.7	19.2	6.8
4. Number of births registered during the decade	T	590,577	633,990	601,992	457,879
	R	398,423	470,787	472,598	352,919
	U	192,154	163,203	129,394	104,960
5. Mean Decennial birth rate	T	26.1	31.1	31.3	25.5
	R	23.3	30.2	31.2	24.5
	U	35.0	34.1	31.7	29.9
6. Deaths registered during the decade	T	307,370	419,984	402,600	332,675
	R	224,636	322,578	317,557	254,945
	U	82,734	97,406	85,043	77,730
7. Mean Decennial death rate	T	13.6	20.6	20.9	18.5
	R	13.1	20.7	20.9	17.7
	U	15.1	20.4	20.8	22.1
8. Decennial rate of natural increase	T	12.5	10.5	10.4	7.0
	R	10.2	9.5	10.3	6.8
	U	19.9	13.7	10.9	7.8
9. Migration-cum-Statistical error	T	2.6	-5.7	-3.2	-0.2
	R	6.7	-8.7	-6.3	...
	U	-10.5	4.0	8.3	-1.0

It is, however, interesting to compare the migration to and from Ramanathapuram district as evidenced by the 1961 Census. In the 1961 Census, data on migration were collected through a question on place of birth, and Table D II gives details of the migrants according 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 Ramanathapuram district and enumerated in other districts of the State. Tables 3 and 4 present the picture of the in and out-migration in respect of Ramanathapuram district. Since the data on the number of persons born in Ramanathapuram district and enumerated in the other States are not available, one has to content oneself with the available data.

The persons born in other districts and enumerated in Ramanathapuram district number 112,831 consi-

sting of 54,948 in rural areas and 57,884 in urban areas. On the other hand, Ramanathapuram has sent 222,004 persons to other districts, 87,830 to rural areas and 134,174 to urban areas. The balance is a net out-migration to other districts of the order of 1.1 lakh persons. Birthplace data suffer from a serious limitation viz., they do not take into account any of the intermediary movements. It has been estimated that the "lifetime migrants" or the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Ramanathapuram district in 1951 is around 68,000 and, in comparison to this figure, the 1961 figure of 112,832 shows an increase in the lifetime migrants into Ramanathapuram district. The percentage increase in the lifetime in-migrants during the decade 1951-60 works out to 66.6 per cent.

Table 3—Number of persons born elsewhere and enumerated in Ramanathapuram district—1961

		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Born in other districts	R	74,437	27,405	47,032	44,516	13,493	31,023	29,921	13,912	16,009
	U	38,376	16,698	21,678	10,422	4,403	6,019	27,954	12,295	15,659
	UC	19	10	9	10	2	8	9	8	1
	Total	112,832	44,113	68,719	54,948	7,898	37,050	57,884	26,215	31,669
2. Born in other States	R	1,373	978	895	721	425	245	1,152	552	600
	U	3,064	1,480	1,584	780	425	355	2,284	1,055	1,229
	UC	11	3	8	4	...	4	7	3	4
	Total	4,948	2,461	2,487	1,505	851	654	3,443	1,610	1,833
3. Born abroad										
	Born in countries in Asia beyond India	5,444	2,504	2,940	4,172	1,951	2,221	1,272	553	719
	Born in countries in Europe	32	9	23	11	6	5	21	3	18
	Born in countries in Africa	5	1	4	2	...	2	3	1	2
	Born in countries in America	6	2	4	...	...	...	6	2	4
	Born in countries in Australia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Born at sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,488	2,516	2,972	4,185	1,957	2,228	1,303	559	744

Table 4—Persons born in Ramanathapuram district and enumerated in other district of Madras state—1961

Born in		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ramanathapuram	Rural	155,625	71,144	84,481	75,914	28,725	47,189	79,711	42,419	37,292
	Urban	66,304	33,780	32,524	11,862	5,607	6,255	54,442	28,473	25,969
	Unclassified	75	33	42	54	30	24	21	3	18
	Total	222,004	104,957	117,047	87,830	34,062	53,768	134,174	70,895	63,279

Sex differentials in migration

It is interesting to examine the sex-break up of the in and out-migrants of Ramanathapuram district. Among the persons born in other districts and enumerated in Ramanathapuram district, males and females constitute 39 per cent and 61 per cent respectively. Among the migrants from other States, females exceed males slightly. Even among the out-

migrants from Ramanathapuram district to other districts of the State, females exceed males, their percentage being 53.

Duration of residence of migrants

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 gives a picture of the persons born elsewhere

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

Where enumerated		Duration of residence at place of enumeration in years														Period not stated	
		Total migrants		Less than 1 year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16+ years					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration		Rural															
	R	59,948	106,892	11,459	18,070	22,352	44,971	9,914	34,508	5,420	21,912	10,508	76,756	295	675		
	U	6,916	12,541	1,707	1,730	2,964	4,125	1,007	2,017	475	1,103	750	3,509	13	32		
	UC	6	84	1	2	1	18	...	15	...	9	4	35	...	5		
		Urban															
	R	28,771	38,467	3,895	4,042	10,930	11,204	5,392	7,044	2,972	4,503	5,380	11,294	202	375		
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration	U	11,862	17,141	1,940	2,401	4,564	5,370	2,134	2,897	1,087	1,774	1,967	4,336	170	363		
	UC	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
		Rural															
	R	13,493	31,023	3,183	3,324	5,116	7,877	1,880	5,078	1,004	3,175	2,276	11,506	34	63		
	U	4,403	6,019	1,241	1,030	2,047	2,386	500	897	240	498	372	1,188	3	20		
	UC	2	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...		
	Urban																
	R	13,912	16,009	1,979	1,721	5,001	4,990	2,520	3,134	1,347	1,838	2,989	4,205	76	121		
	U	12,295	15,659	2,227	2,307	5,095	5,871	1,977	2,602	957	1,489	1,953	3,288	76	102		
	UC	8	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...		

in Ramanathapuram district and enumerated in the same district and those of persons born outside the district but within the State of enumeration. The durationwise break-up of persons born outside the State is of little consequence and hence has not been considered. It is seen that in all the categories considered, the migrants of 1-5 years duration constitute the majority among males and 16+ among females. Together with those of less than 1 year duration the migrants of less than 5 years duration constitute nearly 43 per cent of the migrants from other parts of the district. Those who have migrated during the year preceding the Census alone form 12.8 per cent of the migrants.

Occupational distribution

Out of 112,832 persons migrated from other districts to Ramanathapuram district 54,851 or 48.6 per cent are found to be working, engaged in various fields of activity. The non-workers form 51.4 per cent among migrants from other districts. D VI Table gives clear details regarding the occupational classification. Majority of the workers among migrants depend upon Agriculture and other services as is evident from the following Table.

Table 6—Occupational distribution of migrants

Category	Number of workers among in-migrants	Percentage
Agriculture	21,737	39.63
Mining and Quarrying	895	1.63
Household Industry	4,975	9.07
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	6,822	12.44
Construction	969	1.77
Trade and Commerce	3,286	5.99
Transport, storage and communication	2,098	3.82
Other Services	14,069	25.65
Total workers among in-migrants	54,851	100.00

The balance of migrants

Over 90 per cent of the migrants in the district are those from other districts of the State. The migrants from other States constitute just over 4 per cent of the migrants of the district. The migrants from other States into Ramanathapuram district were of the order of 14,500 in 1951 and now it is 4,948. The

Table 7—Net migration—Ramanathapuram district

Districts	Number of in-migrants into Ramanathapuram	Percentage	Number of out-migrants from Ramanathapuram	Percentage	Net migration
Madras	1,579	1.40	20,799	9.37	-19,200
Chingleput	333	0.30	3,738	1.68	-3,405
North Arcot	380	0.34	909	0.41	-529
South Arcot	666	0.59	3,056	1.38	-2,390
Salem	905	0.80	1,695	0.76	-790
Coimbatore	1,987	1.76	8,189	3.69	-6,202
Nilgiris	140	0.12	869	0.39	-729
Madurai	43,086	38.18	88,731	39.97	-45,645
Tiruchirapalli	11,620	10.30	27,188	12.25	-15,568
Thanjavur	7,119	6.31	39,337	17.72	-32,218
Tirunelveli	43,496	38.55	26,915	12.12	+16,581
Kanyakumari	1,521	1.35	578	0.26	+943
Total	112,832	100.00	222,004	100.00	-109,172

number of persons who have migrated into this district from countries in Asia is 5,444 and this presents an interesting picture worthy of notice.

Table seven gives a synoptic view of the balance of migration from Ramanathapuram district to other districts and *vice versa*.

Over three-fourths of the in-migrants into Ramanathapuram district belong to Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. The contributions of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Nilgiris districts to the migrant population of Ramanathapuram district is less than 1 per cent each. Nearly 82 per cent of the migrants from Ramanathapuram district have gone to Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts.

Urbanisation

Out of 2,421,788 persons in Ramanathapuram district 599,481 (or 24.75 per cent) of them are returned from urban areas. In Madras State, urban population forms 26.69 per cent of the total population whereas in Ramanathapuram it is 24.75. Of the total extent of 4,828 sq. miles, urban areas cover an extent of 136 sq. miles only. The general principle adopted for declaring an area as urban in 1961 census is as follows. All municipalities, Cantonments and Townships were deemed to have urban characteristics are 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 sq. mile. All places which satisfied these three conditions were declared as urban. All places to which two of the three tests applied and which in the opinion of the Collector

of the district had urban characteristics were also declared as urban by the State Superintendent. This applied chiefly to 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 jurisdictions and having definite urban characteristics.

The list of places declared as urban during 1961 Census is given below:

Singampunari (P)	Paramakudi Town Group
Kilasevalpatti (P)	Paramakudi (P)
Tirupattur (P)	Emaneswaram (P)
Kanadukathan (P)	Ramanathapuram (M)
Kottaiyur Town Group	Kilakarai (P)
(a) Pallathur (P)	Mandapam (P)
(b) Kottaiyur (P)	Rameswaram (P)
Kandanuri (P)	Abiramam (P)
Puduvayal (P)	Kamudi (P)
Karaikudi (M)	Aruppukottai Town Group
Sivaganga (P)	Palayamapatti (P)
Nattarasankottai (P)	Aruppukottai (M)
Tiruppuvanam (P)	Virudhunagar (M)
Manamadurai (P)	Sivakasi (M)
Devakottai (M)	Sattur (P)
Tondi Town Group	Watrap (P)
Tondi (P)	Srivilliputtur (M)
Nambuthalai (P)	Rajapalayam (M)
Ilayangudi (P)	Seithur Town Group
	(a) Seithur (P)
	(b) Chettiyarpatti (P)

Table 8—Number of towns classified by size of towns

Year	Category of town					
	Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
1901	22	...	...	4	10	7
1911	25	...	...	5	11	9
1921	28	...	...	5	10	13
1931	35	...	...	8	7	18
1941	35	...	...	8	12	13
1951	36	...	2	9	11	12
1961	40	...	4	8	12	11

There are 40 Towns at present. Kanadukathan, Nambuthalai, Mandapam and Chettiyarpatti are places newly added as Towns in 1961. Pandalgudi and Mallajinad which were towns in 1951 were declassified as rural in 1961.

Census towns have been classified into six categories on the basis of population as has been done in previous censuses. Class I-100,000 and above, Class II-50,000 - 99,999, Class III-20,000 - 49,999, Class IV-10,000 - 19,999, Class V - 5,000 - 9,999 and Class VI upto 5,000. Table eight gives the number of towns in Ramanathapuram under each class since 1901.

Density

The density of population per sq. mile in Ramanathapuram district is 502 as against 607 in the State. The density is lowest among the districts except that of the Nilgiris. The lower density can be attributed to the vast area of barren and unculturable waste lands. The density in the various taluks is given below :

Table 9—Density of population per square mile

Taluk	Density
Tirupattur	552
Sivaganga	406
Tiruvadanai	398
Paramakudi	513
Ramanathapuram	575
Mudukulathur	364
Aruppukottai	436
Sattur	612
Srivilliputtur	790

Sattur and Srivilliputtur are the most densely populated taluks.

Sex Ratio

Females exceed males in this district. For every 1,000 males there are 1,060 females. The corresponding figure for the State is 992. The sex-ratio in these taluks is above the district figure of 1,060. They are

Tirupattur	1,076
Tiruvadanai	1,081
Paramakudi	1,100
Ramanathapuram	1,200
Mudukulathur	1,086

Even in the remaining four taluks the sex-ratio is higher than that of the State as a whole. Sivaganga (1,059), Aruppukottai (1,044), Sattur (1,011) and Srivilliputtur (1,022). The people in Chettinad had trade connections with Burma, Malaya and the agricultural labourers in east Ramanathapuram had an easy opening to Ceylon, on account of which a large number of them have migrated to those countries leaving their families behind. This to a great extent has contributed to the high sex-ratio in this district.

Literacy

The percentage of literates in the District works out to 32.11 per cent which is higher than that of the State as a whole (31.41 per cent). Among the districts in literacy it ranks 7th. The percentage of literates in three important towns in the district is as follows

Table 10—Percentage of literates in important towns

	Persons	Males	Females
Aruppukottai	47.77	65.03	30.70
Rajapalayam	38.39	52.77	23.79
Virudunagar	56.71	70.00	42.44

Table 11—Literates per 1,000 persons in taluks

Taluk	Literates per 1,000		
	Persons	Males	Females
Tirupattur	347	505	200
Sivaganga	288	461	125
Tiruvadanai	315	489	153
Paramakudi	295	475	132
Ramanathapuram	349	481	231
Mudukulathur	260	418	114
Aruppukottai	332	509	162
Sattur	379	539	221
Srivilliputtur	503	681	157

Among the taluks, Sattur leads others.

Population

The total population of the district is 2,421,788 of which 1,175,769 are males and 1,246,019 are females. The percentage distribution of population in the various broad age-groups in the district and State is as follows :

Table 12—Percentage distribution of population by broad age-groups

Age-group	Percentage of distribution in the district	Percentage of distribution in the State
0—14	37.5	37.6
15—34	32.7	33.0
35—59	24.3	23.8
60 & over	5.4	5.6
Unspecified	0.1	...

The marital status of the people in the district and in the State are as follows

Table 13—Percentage distribution of population by marital status

Marital status	District	State
Never married	49.1	49.4
Married	41.6	42.0
Widowed	8.6	7.9
Divorced or separated	0.7	0.7

About half of the population comes under the category of never married.

47.96 per cent of the population of the district have been returned as workers during 1961 census as against 45.57 per cent for the State. The higher percentage may be on account of the existence of number of medium industries which provide employment for a large number of workers and the agricultural prosperity which this district has on account of the various developmental schemes. The percentage of workers in the various taluks is as follows

Table 14—Percentage of workers to population in taluks

	Percentage to total population
Tirupattur	43.29
Sivaganga	48.27
Tiruvadanai	46.17
Paramakudi	45.01
Ramanathapuram	37.66
Mudukulathur	49.82
Aruppukottai	56.06
Sattur	51.70
Srivilliputtur	49.27

The maximum number of workers are found engaged as cultivators.

Religion:

As in other parts of the State, the three major religious groups (Hindus, Muslims and Christians) are found in this district. The Statement below classifies population by religion.

Table 15—Population classified by religion 1951-61

Major religious groups	Number of persons		Percentage increase during 1951-61
	1951	1961	
District population	2,080,519	2,421,788	+ 16.40
Hindus	1,822,147	2,133,810	+ 17.10
Muslims	153,669	156,779	+ 2.02
Christians	104,335	130,564	+ 25.14
Buddhists	17	9	— 47.06
Sikhs	8	27	+ 237.50
Jains	12	56	+ 366.67
Others	331	543	+ 64.05

The total population of the district has increased from 2,080,519 in 1951 to 2,421,788 in 1961, thus recording a 16.40 per cent rise during the decade. Amongst Hindus, Muslims and Christians, Christians have shown the maximum increase of 25.14 per cent, followed by Muslims (17.10 per cent) and the Hindus (16.40 per cent). Though the percentage of increase recorded by Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains is high, their impact on religious composition is little as they form a negligible proportion of the total population.

Increase since 1911

The 1961 census has recorded 46.03 per cent increase over that of 1911 population. During this period, running over five decades, the different religious groups have recorded varying percentage of increases and the statement below will highlight as to how of all the religions, Christians have recorded the maximum increase.

Table 16—Percentage increase in religious groups during 1911-61

Major	1911	1961	Percentage increase during 1911-61
District Population	1,658,453	2,421,788	+ 46.03
Hindus	1,461,531	2,133,810	+ 46.00
Muslims	120,220	156,779	+ 30.41
Christians	76,677	130,564	+ 70.28

The details of percentage of variation recorded by these groups from decade to decade is furnished in the Statement below :

Table 17—Percentage variation in religious groups from 1911–1961 by decades

Major religious group	1911–21	1921–31	1931–41	1941–51	1951–61
Population	+ 3.83	+ 6.80	+ 7.65	+ 5.10	+ 16.40
Hindus	+ 4.04	+ 6.52	+ 7.23	+ 4.91	+ 17.10
Muslims	— 3.38	+ 4.39	+ 18.22	+ 7.20	+ 2.02
Christians	+ 10.99	+ 15.07	+ 1.50	+ 4.96	+ 25.04
Jains	— 100.00	...	+ 137.50	— 36.84	— 47.06
Sikhs	...	...	+ 440.00	— 70.37	+ 237.50
Buddhists	— 50.00	+ 850.00	...	— 10.53	+ 366.67
Others	+ 120.00	— 100.00	...	+ 10,933.33	+ 64.05

Religious composition of district population

Hindu, Christian and Muslim are the three major religious groups found in the district, the others being of minor importance. The position of Hindus during the past five decades shows stagnation except in the forties and fifties when there was slight decrease in number. Hindus form 88.13 per cent of the total population in 1911, and it was 88.11 per cent during

1961 which marks a slight decline. The position of Muslims in the district is of fluctuating nature. They formed 7.25 per cent of total population in 1911, which has now (1961) reduced to 6.48. It is the Christians who have shown a definite tendency to increase. The percentage of Christians which was 4.62 in 1911 has increased to 5.39 in 1961. The Table below indicates the details of positions during the decades for all religions.

Table 18—Religious composition of population during 1911–61 (Percentage)

Religious Group	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Hindus	88.13	88.31	83.08	87.74	87.58	88.11
Muslims	7.25	6.75	6.59	7.24	7.39	6.48
Christians	4.62	4.94	5.33	5.02	5.01	5.39
Jains	0.03 (1)	...	0.03 (04)	0.00 (10)	0.00 (06)	0.00 (2)
Sikhs	...	...	0.00 (03)	0.00 (14)	0.00 (04)	0.00 (1)
Buddhists	0.00 (02)	0.00 (01)	0.00 (1)	0.00 (10)	0.00 (08)	0.00 (04)
Others	0.00 (03)	0.00 (06)	...	0.00 (02)	0.02	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Concentration of religious groups

A study of the concentration of different religious groups in various taluks of the district will be

interesting. The Table that follows will give a picture regarding the composition of rural population by religion and also the percentage distribution of religious groups in various taluks:

Table 19—Concentration of religious groups (Rural)

Taluks	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Others
Tiruppattur	75.00	6.35	12.69	7.79	14.29	85.71	1.89
Sivaganga	...	12.72	12.78	4.80	...	...	...
Tiruvadanai	12.50	23.58	8.84	13.92	85.71	...	...
Paramakudi	12.50	14.90	9.42	8.29	...	...	0.47
Ramanathapuram	...	4.51	6.22	32.95	...	14.29	1.42
Mudukulathur	...	13.82	11.36	20.05	...	...	1.41
Aruppukkottai	...	7.19	12.30	6.60	...	...	...
Sattur	...	8.40	14.85	2.64	...	...	24.53
Srivilliputtur	...	8.53	11.54	2.96	...	...	70.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 20—Population (Rural) classified by religious groups in taluks (Percentage)

Taluks	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Others	Total
Tiruppattur	0.00(27)	3.23	93.60	0.00(05)	3.17	0.00(27)	0.00(18)	100.00
Sivaganga	...	6.29	91.81	...	1.90	...	...	100.00
Tiruvadanai	0.00(05)	14.45	78.72	0.00(33)	6.83	...	...	100.00
Paramakudi	0.00(06)	9.42	86.39	...	4.19	...	0.00(06)	100.00
Ramanathapuram	...	3.72	74.52	...	21.76	0.00(07)	0.00(22)	100.00
Mudukulathur	...	7.09	84.66	...	8.25	...	0.00(14)	100.00
Aruppukkottai	...	3.76	93.47	...	2.77	...	...	100.00
Sattur	...	3.71	95.33	...	0.94	...	0.02	100.00
Srivilliputtur	...	4.78	93.82	...	1.33	...	0.07	100.00

In all the taluks Hindus form the major religious group. Among other religious groups, Christians are more in Tiruvadanai, and Muslims in Ramanathapuram.

Distribution—Rural-Urban

Table below shows the percentage of various religious groups in rural areas during 1951 and 1961. The rural population of the district has increased from 74.11 per cent to 75.25 per cent. All the religious groups have shown an increase and this is more marked in the case of Muslims and Christians. In 1951, there were no Sikhs and Jains but now there are a few of them.

Table 21—Variation in the percentage of rural population to total population

Groups	Percentage of Rural population to Total population	
	1951	1961
Population	74.11	75.25
Hindus	75.44	75.97
Muslims	53.01	57.05
Christians	82.08	85.47
Jains	...	12.50
Sikhs	...	25.93
Buddhists	41.18	88.89
Others	88.00	39.04

Sex ratio

For every thousand males there are 1,060 females in this district. Among the three numerically prominent religions i.e. Hindus, Christians and Muslims, Muslims have recorded the highest variation followed by the Hindus and Christians. It is a common feature with the people here, especially the Nagarathar community in Chettinad, and Muslims to migrate to other places for work leaving their womenfolk and family in their native place.

Table 22—Sex Ratio among Religious Groups

Religious groups	Proportion of females per 1,000 males					
	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
District population	1,109	1,103	1,108	1,087	1,090	1,060
Hindus	1,088	1,082	1,088	1,071	1,069	1,044
Muslims	1,403	1,445	1,426	1,308	1,403	1,326
Christians	1,118	1,085	1,105	1,086	1,067	1,043
Jains	3,000	...	1,667	583	500	806
Sikhs	...	...	...	688	143	421
Buddhists	...	1,000	462	900	2,400	500
Others	1,500	1,000	...	500	733	718

Language—mother-tongue

Ramanathapuram is mostly a Tamil speaking country where 89.49 per cent of the people speak Tamil as mother-tongue. The only other language of importance with numerical strength is Telugu. 8.28 per cent of the population have Telugu as mother-tongue. The Table below shows the speakers in each mother-tongue (Indian language) returned in 1961 Census arranged in the descending order of the number of speakers. Languages which have less than 50 speakers are not shown.

Table 23—Indian Languages arranged in order of decreasing strength

Name of the Indian languages returned as having a strength of 50 or more	Strength in number	Percentage to total District population
Tamil	2,167,318	89.49
Telugu	200,629	8.28
Kannada	32,008	1.32
Saurashtra	12,873	0.53
Urdu	3,994	0.16
Malayalam	3,644	0.15
Marathi	335	0.02
Hindi	475	0.02
Gujarathi	153	0.01

Of the foreign languages English as expected is found to have more speakers. Next in order of importance are Malayan, Arabic, Burmese, Ceylonese etc. The trade connections which the Chettinad people have with Burma and Malaya and the migration of labourers overseas will explain the prevalence of these languages. The statement below shows the number of speakers having these languages as mother-tongue and their percentage to total speakers of foreign languages enumerated in the district. The languages with a spoken strength of five and more alone have been shown.

Table 24—Foreign Languages arranged in order of decreasing strength

Foreign languages with a strength of five or more	Strength as recorded during 1961 census	Percentage
English	75	40.54
Malay	26	14.05
Arabic/Arbi	21	11.35
Burmese	15	8.11
Ceylonese/Singhalese	14	7.57
Flemish	11	5.95
French	8	4.32
Nepali	6	3.24

The following statements compare the number of speakers under each language during 1951-61.

Table 25—Total speakers of Indian languages 1951-61

Indian Languages	Total number of persons	
	1951	1961
Total speakers	2,090,446	2,421,603
Tamil	1,819,079	2,167,318
Telugu	195,750	200,629
Malayalam	3,881	3,644
Kannada	44,241	32,008
Tulu	24	20
Hindustani	3,600	17
Konkani	2	40
Marathi	283	335
Saurashtra	12,181	12,873
Hindi	1,339	473
Gujarathi	44	153
Sindhi	3	4
Bengali	17	31
Punjabi	2	18
Coorgi/Kodagu	...	6
Manipuri/Methei	...	1
Oriya	...	1
Urdu	...	3,994
Vadaga	...	38

Table 26—Total speakers of foreign languages during 1951-61

Foreign languages	Number of persons	
	1951	1961
Total speakers	73	185
Arabic/Arbi	...	21
Burmese	15	15
Ceylonese/Singhalese	19	14
Chinese	...	2
English	26	75
Flemish	...	11
French	4	8
Nepali	...	6
German	...	2
Malai/Malay/Malayan	4	36
Swedish	5	2
Swiss	...	2

Among the Indian languages there is an appreciable increase in the number of speakers under Tamil, Telugu and Saurashtra. There is some decrease in the speakers of Kannada. No reason could be attributed for this decrease. But the increase in Tamil speakers may be due to the repatriates from Ceylon, most of whom are Tamil speakers. The only foreign language of some numerical importance is English which has a strength of 75.

Subsidiary Language

The prevalence of bilingualism will prove an interesting study. Most of the mother-tongue groups enumerated in the district have taken easily to various other languages in use in the region and have acquired working knowledge.

The returns of 1961 Census show that of 2,421,603 persons belonging to various language groups in the district, 299,208 or 12.35 per cent of the total number of persons use one language or other as subsidiary language. The Table below shows the percentage of persons having subsidiary language among the five major mother-tongue groups in the district.

Table 27—Bilingualists among important language groups

Major Languages	Total Speakers	Speakers with subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
Tamil	2,167,318	95,213	4.39
Telugu	200,629	160,118	79.81
Kannada	32,008	26,634	83.21
Malayalam	3,644	2,675	73.41
Urdu	3,944	3,115	77.99
Saurashtra	12,873	10,438	81.01

The use of subsidiary language is often due to the force of circumstances. This is perhaps proved by the low percentage of persons with subsidiary languages among Tamils and comparatively higher percentage among other language groups. Tamil being the regional language, all other mother-tongue groups invariably try to study and speak Tamil as a subsidiary language. English comes next in importance. The widespread nature of English is perhaps due mostly on account of the popularity of English education. The Table 28 will show the percentage of speakers using English or Tamil as subsidiary language among the five major languages of the district.

Table 28—Popularity of Tamil and English as subsidiary languages in the district

Language	Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. 2 to total speakers having that language as mother-tongue	Persons using English as subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. 4 to total speakers having that language as mother-tongue.
Tamil	...	...	69,395	3.20
Telugu	158,862	79.13	1,182	0.59
Kannada	25,307	82.35	193	0.60
Malayalam	2,237	61.39	385	10.57
Urdu	3,092	75.16	55	2.38
Saurashtra	10,412	80.88	27	0.16

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

In the early days of British rule the Ramnad country was known as the "Maravar Country". The Rajah Sethupathy of Ramnad and the Rajah Zamindar of Sivaganga have always been men of the Marava caste. Naidus, Reddiars, Rajus, Nadars and Nattukottai Chettians are some of the other communities which are numerically strong. The order in which they are mentioned is no indication of their numerical strength nor of their social status. Other than Hindus, Christians and Muslims, most of them native converts, are also found in large numbers. 6.48 per cent of the total population are Muslims, 5.39 per cent are Christians and the rest are Hindus. The district could be broadly divided into three parts based on the concentration of the various communities in this district. Naidus, Reddiars, Rajus and Nadars are generally found concentrated in the two taluks of Srivilliputtur and Sattur. The other part consisting of the major portion of the former Zamindari area is populated by communities known as Kallars, Maravars and Agambadiars. The third area covering about 300 sq. miles is Tirupattur, Sivaganga and Tiruvadanai taluks and, though lying in ex-zamindari area, is populated mostly by Nattukottai Chettians and known as Chettinad. Though these communities have their respective traditional occupations, a strict classification of these communities now based on their occupation is not feasible. With the spread of education and social awakening by the passage of time, men from all communities have taken to services, business and industry irrespective of their traditional occupation. A brief account of these communities will help to understand the district in general.

Naidus, Reddiars and Rajus

All the three communities are said to have migrated from Telugu country and settled in Ramanathapuram and Madurai country during the regime of the Nayaks. All the three communities speak Telugu. Naidus speak Telugu with a large admixture of Tamil. Of these, Naidus and Reddiars come under the broadfold of Vadugas who are generally Vaishnavites. Rajus claim to be Kshatriyas.

Naidus generally come under the class 'Kavaries' and are mostly agriculturists. Some of them are traders. In the early British period they were employed as constables and last grade servants in Government offices. Now they are found in all walks of life. In Ramanathapuram a majority of them are engaged in cotton cultivation and cotton trade.

Reddiars are purely an agricultural class. They are physically well built and reputed to be excellent farmers. They are generally enterprising in nature and known for their hard work and thrift. They chiefly cultivate cotton and *punja* grains.

Rajus are found mostly in Srivilliputtur taluk, especially in Rajapalayam. They are hard working and industrious by nature. They were originally agriculturists but many of them have now started industries. A number of cotton mills and ginning factories in Srivilliputtur taluk are owned by Rajus. They are very particular about the purity of their caste and used to wear the sacred thread like Brahmins.

Generally these people cremate their dead. The details of marriage ceremony vary among these communities.

Kambalathars who are known by the title Naickers and Chettis, also Telugu speaking, are found in large number. While Chettis are chiefly traders, the Kambalathar community is engaged mostly in agriculture, especially in cotton.

Shanars or Nadars

Shanars by occupation were originally toddy tappers and palmyra climbers. They are known by the title Nadars. Now a majority of them have taken to cultivation and are engaged successfully in trade and business also. The Nadars of Sivakasi, Sattur, Virudhunagar and Aruppukkottai are noted merchants. They now have an urge to become industrialists. Shrewd, hardworking and industrious by nature, they now compete with others in all walks of life.

Their communal interests are served and safeguarded by an institution known as *Mahamai*. A noteworthy feature among the businessmen of this community is that they will readily render assistance to other members of the community when they are in peril, especially in trade.

Generally speaking divorce is unusual but is not forbidden. In marriages and other ceremonies they generally do not engage Brahmin priests but it is normally officiated by members of their own caste.

Maravars, Agambadiars and Kallars

Maravars along with Agambadiars and Kallars constitute an important section in Ramanathapuram district. They are known by the title 'Thevars'. History shows that in olden times they were a fierce and turbulent race and a terror to their neighbours. They took prominent part in the wars in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Raja Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram and the Raja of Sivaganga belonged to this caste. In troubled times of the early British rule, these people

in Ramanathapuram emerged as freebooters but later settled down to agriculture. Now they are found in all walks of life. Most of them in Ramanathapuram are agriculturists. There are said to be seven major sub-divisions among the Maravars, viz. Sembunattu, Kodayankottai, Appanurnattu, Agatha, Orunattu, Uppukatti and Karichikattu. Maravars are normally Saivites, but also worship with zeal and fervour demongods like Karupponaswamy, Bhadrakali, Mathuraiveeran and others. They have also got their own peculiar marriage ceremony and it may be said that they are not much affected by Brahmanical influence. For them *Tali* tying and feast constitute the major events in a marriage. It is customary for widows to remarry and for wives who cannot get along with their husbands to procure divorce from them and marry again. It was customary for the widows of the Seuthpathies and the Sembunattu Maravars generally to practise *suttee* until prevented by British Government. Other divisions took exemption to this practice. Both burial and cremation are in vogue among the Maravars.

Agambadiyars, another cultivating class, form a caste similar to the Maravars. It is said that they are closely connected with the Maravars by descent. Maravars regard the Agambadiyars as their servants and men of this caste were employed in large numbers by Zamindars and others as retainers and domestic servants, but a great body of them are poor and humble ryots. The chiefs of the Maravars are accustomed to marrying Agambadiya women. *Serveikaran* is the ordinary title by which Agambadiars are known. Just like the Maravars, there are several groups among them.

Kallars of Ramanathapuram formerly were a troublesome predatory class of people. Robbery in groups and stealing by burglary were once their chief avocation. Of late theft and other criminal activities of this community have been stopped. They are now engaged in cultivation and other peaceful avocations. Just like that of Maravars, divorce and remarriage are freely allowed both in the case of Agambadiars and Kallars. However, the details of various ceremonies connected with marriage and death are not the same for all these three classes. After Independence, much has been done by the Harijan Welfare Department for the uplift of Kallars in Ramanathapuram district.

Nattukottai Chettlars

Nattukottai Chettlars are excellent men of business and were originally money-lenders. Most of them are still financiers and are profitably engaged in banking. An enterprising and adventurous trading community, they have trade connections with foreign lands such as Burma, Malaya and Ceylon. Of late due to the politi-

cal developments in these places there has been some setback in their trade and consequently in their economic prosperity. Though different versions regarding their origin are expressed, it is believed that Nattarasankottai, a small village near Sivaganga may be their home town and the word 'Nattu Kottai' is said to be a corruption of Nattarasankottai.

Of the three endogamous sub-divisions, Ilaiyatakudi or Ilasai Nagarattar are found numerically strong in Ramanathapuram. The Ilaiyatakudi section has seven exogamous sub-divisions called *Kovils* or temples which derive their names from seven favourite temples in the seven villages of Ilaiyatakudi, Mattur, Iluppai-kudi, Surakkudi, Vairavankoil, Pillaiyarpatti and Velangudi. Ilaiyatakudi is considered the parent temple and when a man of any of the other six *kovils* is married, he has to obtain two garlands of flowers, one from the temple at that place after which his sub-division is named. But in religion they are strict Saivites. They are non-vegetarians and have their own marriage customs and ceremonies. Though strict money-lenders, they are in the habit of spending large sums in charities. They have contributed large sums to the renovation of ancient temples. The Annamalai University and the group of colleges in Karaikudi are standing examples of their benevolent charities.

Idyars

Idyars or Yadhavas are the shepherd caste and they are found spread out in all parts of the district. They take the title of Konar or Kon. Their traditional occupation is rearing of sheep, cow and dairying. Nowadays very few among them follow their traditional occupation. They are either cultivators or farm labourers. Educated among them are in Government service. They are in general non-vegetarians and follow Vaishnavite faith. However, worship of other gods is not uncommon. Divorce and remarriages are readily permitted.

Vellalas

Vellalas are found spread out in all the taluks and, as their name implies, were originally cultivators. Most of them are small cultivators having little bits of land of their own. They are pure vegetarians and abstain from meat. In religious observances they are more strict than the Brahmins. Most of them are Saivites. Their occupation in general is cultivation. Many of them are engaged as Karnams or Village Accountants and in other estate services under the Zamindars and in trade. They are educationally a forward community and are found in all walks of life. In social status they occupied a position next to Brahmins. Vellalah widows are not allowed to remarry and have to adhere to severe restrictions imposed on them especially in food and dress

Intermarriages with other castes are strictly forbidden. They take the title Pillai. But nowadays people from other communities also have their title as Pillai on account of the high social status the Vellalals have in society. Vellalals here are sub-divided into several divisions, some of which are Karakatta Aranattu, Kongunattu, Kodikkar, Solia, Veeraudi, Kummangudi etc., mostly according to their place of origin.

Brahmins

Brahmins as in other parts of the State form the priestly class. The arid and unfertile nature of the district have not attracted many of them who by tradition are not accustomed to hard work on land. Brahmins here are generally landlords cultivating their land through tenants. Majority of them are lawyers, doctors, teachers and in services of Government and agents under the wealthy Chettlars. The Brahmins are vegetarians. Child marriage prevalent in the community has almost been abandoned. The Brahmin widows normally do not remarry. The system of dowry or 'Varadhakshinai' though prevalent in other communities, is enforced among Brahmin community with much strictness. Brahmin girls especially of the middle and lower classes, unlike in the olden days, now go for clerical jobs in Government and in private firms. This is to a certain extent forced on them on account of huge sums of dowry they have to give for getting married.

Artisan communities

Of the numerous artisan communities, Kammalars are found in large numbers. They are better known as *Asaris*. They comprise of five sub-divisions, viz. *Tattans* (goldsmith), *Kollans* (Blacksmith), *Kannars* (brasssmith), *Thatchans* (carpenter) and *Kal-Thachans* (stonemith). They often call themselves as Visvakarma. They wear the sacred thread like Brahmins. Pattunulkarans, Kaikolars and Saliyans are the communities generally engaged in weaving. Pattunulkarans are silk weavers who are industrious and skilful workmen. They speak their own language-Patnuli or Khatri, a dialect of Gujarati. They are known as Saurashtra Brahmins. Kaikolars and Saliyans are native weavers and generally specialise in cotton sarees. Saluppanns are found in this district weave only gunny bags and the coarse variety of fabrics. Vannan, Ambattan, Kusavan, Semman are other artisan communities in Ramanathapuram as in other parts of the country. Melakarans are musicians who are composed of several classes of men who take up the profession. They are found scattered all over the district. Their profession is such that they cannot live together. Those engaged in fishing come from several castes. They are usually called Sembadavans if they fish in the tanks and streams and, Savalakarans if they fish in the sea. Mohamedans and Paravans

who live on sea coast also do fishing. Paravans as a caste are traditional fishermen and also maintain themselves by diving for pearl oysters, chunks and corals. They are a strong and sturdy seafaring community. They were the first natives to be converted to Christianity by the Portuguese when they landed in this part of the country. Most of them are Roman Catholics.

Muslims

Muslims are found all over the district, but are more numerous in the coastal taluks of Ramanathapuram, Mudukalathur and Tiruvadanai. Coastal towns of Kilakarai, Devipatnam, Mandapam, and Pamban are some of the places where they are found in large numbers. Formerly they had trade connections with Ceylon and therefore settled in the coastal regions. They belong to the Lubbai or the Marakayar group and are mostly Tamil speaking. With reference to their origin it is said that they are the descendents of the Arab refugees who married the natives and of the natives who were converted to Islam by force during the regime of Tipu Sultan. The majority of the Mohammadans of the district live on cultivation or trade. In those days they used to migrate to Ceylon, Burma and Malaya to set up trade and these avenues being now closed, they move into big cities like Bombay and Madras as merchants and petty traders. Mohammedan agriculturists are found in all parts of the district. Their women generally do not observe 'gesha' unless they are very rich. It is not uncommon to see Muslim women work in fields. Their habits and customs do not vary much from those of their neighbouring Hindus. Their men generally wear lungi and banian while women among them have lungi and 'kuppayam' or a bodice and an upper cloth with which they usually cover their head. Men are conspicuous by their shaven head and beard while the women among them by their ornaments which are different from the usual pattern the Hindu women wear. As in other parts of the country, Muslims are devoted to their religion and a praiseworthy thing is that the two classes Hindus and Muslims live in close amity. Some of the Muslims in the coastal towns are expert divers and they go over to Tuticorin during the pearl fishing season.

Christians

Christians are all native converts. The Christian missionaries here were not successful in converting the natives to Christianity to the extent they were successful in Tirunelveli. The oldest and largest mission is the Roman Catholic Mission. Father Fernandez, a Portuguese, Father Robert de Nobili, an Italian and John de Brittoo were a few of the famous missionaries who worked in this part of the

country. Of these, Father John de Brittoo was mercilessly persecuted in the regime of Kilavan Sethupathy for his missionary work among the natives. Lutheran Church and the Uipzing Lutheran Mission and S.P.G. Missions too have their activities in this Marava land but without much success. These missionaries have contributed much to the spread of modern education. Even converts follow the manners and customs of their respective castes. Caste distinction still exists among them but not to the extent found among Hindus.

Scheduled Castes

Ramanathapuram has a Scheduled Caste population of 374,060 which represents 15.44 per cent of the total population. The most numerically strong among them are Adi Dravida, Paraiyan, Arunthathiyar, Chakkiliyan, Kudumban and Pallan. Their population according to 1961 Census is as shown aside.

In addition we find Cheruman, Dom Dombara, Kuravan or Sidhanar, Puthiraivannan, Semman, Thotti Valluvan and Tiruvalluvan which are also Scheduled Castes. Adi Dravida, Parayan, Samban, Pallan, and Kudumban (also known as Devendrakulathan), generally work as agricultural labourers and some of them cultivate their own lands. They are also employed as cobblers. After the advent of independence, most of them were quick to avail of the various concessions granted to them by the Government. General literacy among them has improved. Pallas are found in large numbers in Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram while Kudumbans are found concentrated in Sivaganga. Paramakudi

and Aruppukottai. Parayans though found distributed in all taluks, a large number of them are in Tirupattur. Chakkiliyans who are also known as Arunthathiyar speak crude Telugu mixed with Tamil and are found distributed in all taluks. They are generally employed as scavengers in the municipalities and panchayats.

Table 1—Population of Scheduled Castes in the District

Scheduled Castes	Persons
Adi Dravida	78,666
(a) Adi Dravida	10,801
(b) Parayan (Sambavar)	61,102
(c) Samban	6,763
Arunthathiyar	38,128
(a) Arunthathiyar	1,828
(b) Chakkiliyan	36,273
(c) Madari	22
Devendrakulathan	232,381
(a) Devendrakulathan	1,734
(b) Kudumban	82,860
(c) Pallan	146,861
(d) Kadiyan	1,226
Pagadi	8,249

Scheduled Tribes

Kattunayakkans and Paliyans are the only two Tribes found in the district. The total number of Scheduled Tribes returned in 1961 Census is 792 of which more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of them (763) are Kattunayakkans. Separate ethnographical notes about these tribes have been published by the Census Organisation.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

This discussion is based on the data collected in houselisting done in October 1960. According to that housing census 581,514 houses existed in the district. Of these 437,234 or 75 per cent were found in rural and 144,280 or 25 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is also 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Thus the distribution of Census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follows the same pattern.

Out of every 1,000 Census houses in the district, 74 were vacant and 926 occupied. Out of these 926 occupied Census houses, 850 were pure or mixed dwellings and the remaining proportion of 76 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions etc. Out of 850 dwellings, 836 were used as pure dwellings, 5 as shop-cum-dwellings and 9 as workshop-cum-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as shown aside.

Shops	...	24
Workshops and factories	...	10
Educational institutions	...	4
Restaurants	...	4
Hotels	...	3
Business houses & offices	...	4
Places of entertainment	...	1
Public Health Institutions	...	1
All other cases	...	26

The proportion of vacant houses in the district (74) is more than the State proportion of 68. Among the occupied Census houses, the district records higher proportion in the case of shops, the proportionate difference being four. In all other cases the proportion is either equal or less.

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

Table 1—Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different type of occupied census houses

		Occupied Census Houses														
District/Taluk	Vacant Census houses	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwelling, workshop-cum-dwellings						Hotels, sarais, dharmshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and workshops	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinic and dispensaries	Others
		Total	Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings										
Ramanathapuram District	74	926	850	836	5	9	3	24	3	10	4	4	1	1	26	
Tirupattur Taluk	76	924	844	837	3	4	3	21	4	12	4	5	1	1	29	
Sivaganga Taluk	54	946	883	877	4	2	1	17	3	6	4	4	1	1	26	
Tiruvadanai Taluk	54	946	889	882	4	3	1	15	2	8	5	5	N	N	21	
Paramakudi Taluk	42	958	893	865	4	24	1	23	2	7	5	5	1	1	20	
Ramanathapuram Taluk	72	928	850	843	6	1	4	29	4	8	4	6	1	1	21	
Mudukulathur Taluk	78	922	865	858	5	2	1	18	2	4	5	4	N	N	23	
Aruppukottai Taluk	90	910	832	815	4	13	5	28	3	8	5	3	1	1	24	
Sattur Taluk	75	925	837	825	7	5	4	26	5	12	4	3	1	1	32	
Srivilliputtur Taluk	56	904	811	783	4	24	2	32	3	16	3	5	1	1	30	
N means negligible																

'N' means negligible

The vacancy of houses varies to a great extent in Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi and Srivilliputtur taluks. In the case of Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai and Srivilliputtur, the disparity is noticed only in the rural sector. In the case of Paramakudi, the disparity is noticed both in the rural and urban sectors. In all cases the variation in vacant houses is compensated by a corresponding increase or decrease in pure dwellings.

In regard to occupied houses, Paramakudi has recorded high proportion of workshop-cum-dwelling and Srivilliputtur in factories, workshops and workshop-cum-dwellings. Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai and Mudukulathur have recorded low proportions in shops and workshop-cum-dwellings. Mudukulathur has recorded low proportion against factories, workshops and workshops also. Ramanathapuram has recorded the lowest proportion under workshop-cum-

dwelling. The distribution of occupied houses in other taluks falls in line with the district pattern.

Table E-II exhibits the tenure status of households. The percentage of households residing in owned houses is 48 for the State and 60 for the district in the urban sector. The corresponding percentages for State and district are 90 and 92 in the rural area. As 90 per cent or more 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 Ramanathapuram 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 Ramanathapuram District

Name of manufacturing industry	Total number of workshops and factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
		Tirupattur	Sivaganga	Tiruvadanai	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur	Aruppukottai	Sattur	Srivilliputtur
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	1,232	2	3	...	...	...	18	62	277	870
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc.,	376	57	31	45	27	8	53	82	30	43
393 Goldsmithy	305	36	29	46	17	31	59	31	30	26
273 Tailoring	287	68	18	36	28	12	21	61	14	29
388 Repair of bicycles and tricycles	271	92	9	40	7	7	27	32	6	51
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	234	56	32	38	27	11	10	23	9	28
334 Manufacture of matches	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
282 Carpentry	107	20	...	18	7	3	21	29	...	9
330 Earthenware and pottery	84	11	11	12	1	...	10	19	6	14

These nine industries account for a substantial portion of 90 per cent of the factories and workshops in the district. Cotton weaving in handloom is the leading industry and accounts for 37 per cent.

Most of the important rural industries are dispersed in Tirupattur and Tiruvadanai taluks followed by Aruppukottai and Srivilliputtur. Ramanathapuram and Paramakudi are the most backward in rural industrialisation.

There is a heavy concentration of handloom weaving in cotton in Srivilliputtur taluk, repair of bicycles and tricycles in Tirupattur, manufacture of matches in Sattur and carpentry in Aruppukottai. Nearly 25 per cent or more of the above workshops and factories in the district are concentrated in the taluks noted against each of them indicating their predominancy.

Thus measuring the importance of industries in terms of the total number of workshops and factories will be appropriate and suited for small scale industries. But large scale industries engaging too many workers in a single factory will not be adequately represented, for such a factory will be counted only as one factory without assigning any weightage to its size. For instance Ramanathapuram district is known for cotton spinning, palm-gur and fireworks industry, but these industries do not figure in the above Table. So, for an appraisal of the importance of large scale industries, the proper yardstick 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-IVC indicating the first nine industries which engage more number of workers arranged in descending order of importance.

Table 3—List of important manufacturing rural industries which engage large number of workers

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total number of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
		Tirupattur	Sivaganga	Tiruvadanai	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur	Aruppukottai	Sattur	Srivilliputtur
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	10,372	37	103	6	3	2	486	1,659	1,276	6,800
288 Manufacture of materials from leaves, cane, bamboo etc.	8,646	540	554	251	865	4,654	586	463	249	484
334 Manufacture of matches	5,773	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5,737	30
202 Production of gur etc. from palm juice etc.	4,610	5	149	119	211	993	1,813	10	25	1,285
350 Earthenware and pottery	3,214	270	399	218	414	7	309	513	510	574
333 Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fireworks	3,055	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3,021	31
231 Cotton spinning	2,445	136	34	89	67	25	214	275	385	1,220
289 Manufacture of miscellaneous wood and allied products	2,393	456	242	186	157	129	268	366	244	345
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc.	1,906	206	154	82	73	56	155	253	501	426

At the first instance it will be noted that four of the industries, viz, tailoring, rice milling, goldsmithy and repair of bicycle and tricycle do not assume importance in the above statement. But cotton spinning, palm gur industry, fireworks and manufacture of materials from leaves, cane, bamboo etc., which had an insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assume

importance in terms of industrial workers. Cotton spinning is concentrated in Srivilliputtur, palm gur industry in Mudukulathur and Srivilliputtur, fireworks in Sattur and manufacture of materials from leaves, cane, bamboo etc. in Ramanathapuram.

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

Table 4—List of important manufacturing industries in Ramanathapuram District

Name of manufacturing industry	Total number of workshops and factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
		Tirupattur	Sivaganga	Tiruvadanai	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur	Aruppukottai	Sattur	Srivilliputtur
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	4,358	243	1	4	1,102	1	...	830	119	2,058
273 Tailoring	711	160	59	56	65	100	33	35	93	110
393 Goldsmithy	587	111	37	53	71	59	34	35	102	85
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	414	58	31	20	34	31	11	22	142	66
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc.	377	46	32	32	41	31	6	32	70	87
388 Repair of bicycles and tricycles	370	107	60	31	21	6	14	20	45	66
282 Carpentry	120	16	19	8	4	19	...	1	23	30
207 Production of edible fats and oils	114	18	5	4	8	3	...	5	54	17
302 Printing and other work connected with printing industry	106	8	...	...	5	6	...	1	72	14

All industries except printing and production of edible fats and oil are common important industries both in rural and urban sector. These two industries are concentrated in Sattur taluk. The nine important industries listed account for 84 per cent of the total industries in the urban sector.

Srivilliputtur taluk occupies the unique position of having heavy concentration of all the important urban industries followed by Sattur and Tirupattur. Other

than Srivilliputtur, handloom weaving is concentrated in Paramakudi also.

The importance of industries with reference to their labour force was discussed with the help of Table B-IV-C 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 the manufacturing industry	Total number of workers in the industry	Distribution in the taluks of								
		Tirupattur	Sivaganga	Tiruvadanai	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur	Aruppukottai	Sattur	Srivilliputtur
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	14,805	870	15	11	3,556	...	...	3,181	235	6,937
334 Manufacture of matches	4,322	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4,126	187
232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	2,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,713
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	2,286	227	80	79	105	87	38	48	1,346	276
230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	1,988	4	...	...	3	...	49	70	652	1,210
302 Printing and other works connected with printing industry	1,905	32	...	...	18	18	...	4	1,812	31
393 Goldsmithy	1,555	364	64	90	181	168	64	62	334	228
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc.	1,130	100	48	36	86	78	10	72	302	398
334 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	546	132	18	14	15	42	...	170	122	33

It will be seen that tailoring, repair of bicycles and tricycles, carpentry and production of edible fats and oils lose their significance when measured in terms of the number of workers engaged in such industries. But cotton spinning, manufacture of matches, repair and servicing of motor vehicles and cotton ginning etc. assume importance. Cotton spinning is predominant in Srivilliputtur, manufacture of matches in Sattur, repair and servicing of motor vehicles in Aruppukottai and cotton ginning etc. in Srivilliputtur and Sattur.

Material of wall and roof

The quality of a house is to a large extent determined by the material used for its construction. More so is the case with the Census houses which are used as dwellings. As such any improvement in the economic standard of the owner is reflected by his desire to use better quality material in the construction of his house both for wall and for 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.

Table 6—Distribution of 1000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 percent sample)

Wall material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
Mud	652	704	742	791	385	426
Burnt bricks	229	207	144	118	481	489
Stone	70	53	69	53	76	51
Unburnt bricks	24	7	22	6	31	11
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	10	14	9	17	12	7
Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	5	N	5	N	2	N
Timber	8	N	2	N	1	N
Cement concrete	2	2	1	2	6	3
Other material	2	9	2	9	8	12
Wall material not stated	4	4	4	4	3	2

'N' means negligible

The Table 6 will give a comparative picture of the overall position in the State and the district.

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. Even among the first three important materials, the rural population of Ramanathapuram district prefers mud walls, but the urban people prefer burnt bricks. Though mud walls

are of secondary importance in the urban sector, its proportion is higher than the State average. *Kutcha* materials like grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo etc. are used to a notable extent by the rural folks. Other materials are not of much significance in this district.

The comparative position of roof material is indicated below.

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

Roof material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	579	538	664	612	325	304
Tiles, slate, shingle	328	299	276	249	481	457
Brick and lime	44	82	22	56	169	162
Concrete and stone slabs	25	49	19	51	46	45
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	15	14	11	11	27	25
Asbestos, cement sheets	2	1	1	N	5	4
All other materials	4	13	4	17	4	1
Roof material not stated	3	4	3	4	3	2

'N' means negligible

Grass, leaves, thatch etc. account for about 54 per cent of the roof materials in the district. Yet this proportion is less than the State percentage of 58. The district has recorded higher proportions than the State in brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs.

Thus *kutcha* materials for wall and roof are of primary importance in the rural sector. In the urban sector burnt brick walls and tiled roof are of primary

importance. Madras terrace, i.e. brick and lime has recorded significant proportions in the rural as well as urban sectors.

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 Ramanathapuram district.

Table 8—1,000 Households in census houses used for dwelling classified by material of wall

Wall material	District	Tirupattur Taluk	Sivaganga Taluk	Tiruvadanai Taluk	Paramakudi Taluk	Ramanathapuram Taluk	Mudukulathur Taluk	Aruppukottai Taluk	Sattur Taluk	Srivilliputtur Taluk
Mud	704	659	768	815	744	662	851	754	605	596
Burnt bricks	207	294	211	163	245	107	90	165	151	342
Stone	53	19	7	5	4	70	13	64	198	36
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	14	1	1	3	N	143	26	1	4	N
Unburnt bricks	7	17	10	10	6	6	3	1	1	10
Cement concrete	2	2	N	N	N	2	2	2	5	1
Timber	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	0
Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	N	N	0	N	0	0	N	1	2	0
All other materials	9	5	N	2	0	8	1	6	32	14
Wall material not stated	4	3	3	2	1	2	14	6	2	1

'N' means negligible

In all the taluks more than 60 per cent of the houses are constructed with mud walls. Mudukulathur records the highest percentage of (85) followed by Tiruvadanai (82).

Burnt brick is the second predominant material of the district. Srivilliputtur records the highest proportion of (342) followed by Tirupattur (294) and Paramakudi (245).

Compared to other taluks, Sattur and Ramanathapuram have recorded higher proportions of stone walls. Ramanathapuram has also recorded the highest percentage in grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

On the whole, Srivilliputtur taluk assumes the first place with about 38 per cent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall material followed by Sattur (35) and Tirupattur (31).

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

Roof material	District	Tirupattur Taluk	Sivaganga Taluk	Tiruvadanai Taluk	Paramakudi Taluk	Ramanathapuram Taluk	Mudukulathur Taluk	Aruppukottai Taluk	Sattur Taluk	Srivilliputtur Taluk
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	538	623	638	692	568	622	509	378	424	496
Tiles, slate, shingle	299	343	296	294	394	336	442	271	289	139
Brick and lime	82	12	49	5	20	20	22	164	96	235
Concrete & stone slabs	49	17	11	6	17	19	16	87	126	79
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	14	2	2	N	N	1	2	9	35	48
Asbestos, cement sheets	1	N	1	N	N	1	6	N	1	1
All other material	13	N	N	N	N	0	0	77	26	N
Roof material not stated	4	3	3	3	1	1	3	14	3	2

'N' means negligible

More than 50 per cent of the houses in all the taluks except Aruppukottai, Sattur and Srivilliputtur use thatched roofing. These taluks have the least proportions of 378, 424 and 496 respectively. The highest proportions are noticed in Tiruvadanai (692) and Sivaganga (638).

It can reasonably be assumed that the greater number of houses with walls built of burnt brick and stones and lesser number of houses with *kutcha* roof are indicators of economic prosperity. Thus Sattur and Srivilliputtur are the taluks where the conditions of housing are better.

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. Seventysix out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas in Ramanathapuram district occupy no regular room as against 47 for the State. The proportions for other districts range from 0 in the Nilgiris to 126 in South Arcot. Regarding one roomed houses, Ramanathapuram records a proportion of 647 as against 676 for the State. Combining the two cases of no regular room and one room, the proportion works out to 723 which happens to be the State's proportion indicating that the rural sector of Ramanathapuram follows the State average.

In the urban sector, Ramanathapuram district records a combined proportion of 616 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. This indicates poor accommodation.

Households occupying two rooms is generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle class people of the State. In the rural sector of Madras State 176 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms while the proportion for urban is 217. As against these State proportions, the proportions for Ramanathapuram district work out to 174 and 229 respectively, indicating a higher proportion than the State in urban but more or less the same in rural. The urban proportion is higher than the rural proportion indicating better condition of housing 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 Ramanathapuram can be assigned ninth rank with a proportion of 58 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households which is below the State average of 84. In case of urban, Ramanathapuram gets tenth rank with a proportion of 150 out of 1,000 as against the State average of 169. These facts indicate poor accommodation facilities in Ramanathapuram district.

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

Table 10—Proportion of households occupying 3 and more roomed houses per 1000 total households

Name of Taluk	Rural sector	Urban sector
District average	58	150
Tirupattur Taluk	68	158
Sivaganga Taluk	34	134
Tiruvadanai Taluk	39	183
Paramakudi Taluk	32	116
Ramanathapuram Taluk	60	135
Mudukulathur Taluk	39	223
Aruppukottai Taluk	58	123
Sattur Taluk	90	166
Srivilliputtur Taluk	93	151

The disparity between the rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Srivilliputtur, Aruppukottai and Sattur and large in Mudukulathur, Tiruvadanai and Sivaganga. Sattur, Srivilliputtur and Tiruvadanai have better accommodation both in the rural and urban sectors. Ramanathapuram in rural, Mudukulathur and Tiruvadanai in urban have good accommodation.

The overall average size of households for the State is 4.62 with a rural size of 4.57 and an urban size of 4.76. The corresponding sizes for Ramanathapuram district are 4.54 and 4.62 respectively. The district has recorded similar size of households both in the rural and urban sectors. The sizes within the district are indicated below:

Table 11—Number of persons per household

Taluk	Number of persons per household		
	Total	Rural	Urban
District average	4.56	4.54	4.62
Tirupattur	4.49	4.43	4.60
Sivaganga	4.59	4.58	4.64
Tiruvadanai	4.80	4.77	4.93
Paramakudi	4.82	4.87	4.64
Ramanathapuram	4.83	4.70	5.15
Mudukulathur	4.78	4.79	4.73
Aruppukottai	4.57	4.46	4.92
Sattur	4.43	4.36	4.62
Srivilliputtur	4.22	4.17	4.28

Srivilliputtur and Tirupattur taluks have recorded smaller size of households both in the rural and urban sectors. Besides the rural areas of Aruppukottai and Sattur also have recorded smaller size of households. Other areas have recorded bigger size of households. An interesting feature in this context is that the size of urban households is bigger than that of rural, except in Paramakudi and Mudukulathur taluks.

Another important factor is the average number of persons per room in each category of house which is presented in the following statement.

It will be clear from the following Table that the average number of persons living in a room is more in the district than in the State indicating that the district is more congested. But the congestion is noticed only in one roomed houses. Thus the rich people of this district enjoy more comforts than their counterparts in other districts, whereas the poor people are more congested.

In general, overcrowding is more marked in Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur taluks.

Table 12—Average number of persons per room in each category of house

State/District/Taluk	All cases combined	Average number of persons per room in houses with				
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
Madras State	3.03	4.21	2.58	1.91	1.59	1.61
Ramanathapuram District	3.11	4.25	2.48	1.83	1.52	1.13
Tirupattur taluk	2.85	4.12	2.52	1.89	1.49	0.88
Sivaganga taluk	3.63	4.41	2.60	1.91	1.55	1.05
Tiruvadanai taluk	3.35	4.48	2.72	1.88	1.67	1.04
Paramakudi taluk	3.76	4.60	2.70	2.11	1.62	1.40
Ramanathapuram taluk	3.39	4.54	2.59	1.91	1.73	1.36
Mudukulathur taluk	3.41	4.49	2.66	1.99	1.68	0.95
Aruppukottai taluk	3.13	4.25	2.40	1.73	1.46	2.53
Sattur taluk	2.75	3.96	2.43	1.76	1.48	1.16
Srivilliputtur taluk	2.68	3.83	2.26	1.75	1.38	1.16

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Ramanathapuram is a dry district with none too fertile a soil. The annual rainfall is low. Nor is it blessed with river water potential. The irrigation sources were not maintained in proper condition. Cultivation depended much on the monsoon which was very often uncertain and capricious. A normal crop was a rarity. The uncertainty of rainfall, the poor fertility of the soil, lack of proper irrigation facilities have all made agriculture here a gamble. Until recently the bulk of the country was under the yoke of Zamindars, where the ryots had no incentive for hard work on account of the tenure system in which the lion's share of the produce went to the land holder. In addition, the people of the eastern part of the district had an easy opening to Burma, Malaya and Ceylon which gave them scope for better earning and easy living. Ceylon, less than 30 miles off the coast of this district, provided an irresistible temptation to the people of this area. All these factors contributed to the apathy of the ryots to take to agriculture as a living. Conditions have, however, completely changed now. The Zamindari system has been abolished and the ryotwari settlement has been introduced. With the advent of independence, beneficial legislation was undertaken to further improve the conditions of the ryots in the ex-Zamindari areas. The construction of Vaigai dam has stabilized irrigation in about a lakh and five thousand acres and its network of 93 and odd irrigation channels feeding hundreds of tanks on either side of the river is a boon to the taluks of Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur and Ramanathapuram. These facilities for irrigation will be further enlarged if the proposals for two dams, one at Tiruppuvanam and another at Paramakudi, now under consideration are materialized. The Government have spent several lakhs in renovating the existing sources of irrigation, harnessing even the meagre rainfall to the maximum advantage. Burma and Ceylon have been virtually closed to the Indians. Loss of outlet to Burma and Ceylon has compelled the people to remain at home and to take up agriculture as an occupation, utilising the facilities provided by Government. They are now resorting to improved methods in order to grow more. The red laterite soil of east Ramanathapuram is eminently suited for growing cashew and a large area of waste lands are now brought under cashew cultivation on account of the new drive conducted by Government. Intensive cultivation of coconut has been undertaken in the eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi and Mudukulathur.

The red soil in Sivaganga, Tirupattur and Tiruvadanai taluks and portions of Aruppukottai and Srivilliputtur taluks is suitable for raising orchards, and panchayats and private individuals are now being encouraged to take to cultivation of fruit trees on a large scale. Srivilliputtur taluk produces some of the best long staple cotton and the package scheme recently introduced has enabled to improve both quality and quantity. The rapid strides in rural electrification have enabled to have electrical connection to a large number of pumpsets for agricultural wells, and this has gone a long way in mitigating the paucity of water for cultivation. Government have also helped the ryots to improve their agricultural practices by liberal financial assistance and by providing technical know-how on improved methods. Supply of improved seeds, development of village manurial resources, propagation of improved methods of cultivation, distribution of modern implements at concessional rates and grant of loans in adequate quantities are some of the means by which Government seek to help the ryots. With a view to intensify the activities in the field of agriculture, the district was bifurcated in 1957 into Ramanathapuram west and Ramanathapuram east with headquarters at Sattur and Sivaganga respectively and each was put in charge of a separate District Agricultural Officer. The Engineering wing was introduced for rendering assistance to the ryot in ploughing and levelling the lands through mechanical means and for augmenting the irrigation facilities through installation of oil engines and electric motors. Being considered as a deficit area much has been done to bring it up with the other districts and consequently rapid progress in agriculture was noticed during the last decade.

The following statement will give at a glance the acreage of land put under various uses in 1960-61 (Fasli 1370) in Ramanathapuram district. Of the total extent of 3,088,194 acres, 1,440,071 acres are under cultivation which works out to 46.6 per cent of the total area. The total area sown which was only 806,607 in 1950-51 has increased to 1,440,071. The increase has chiefly to be attributed to the developmental schemes carried out during the decade.

Ramanathapuram, though a dry district, is primarily an agricultural district. This is reflected in the large number of workers engaged in agriculture. It has 67.4 per cent of its workers engaged in agricultural

sector. Of the total population 19.17 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 8.4 per cent as agricultural labourers. In 1951, only 11.07 of its population were engaged as cultivators and 6.51 per cent as agricultural labourers. Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks were used to the settled system of ryotwari administration with its attendant benefits.

Table 1—Land utilisation in the district

	Extent in Acres	Percentage to Total Area
Forests	62,743	2.0
Barren and unculturable land	407,126	13.2
Land put to non-agricultural uses	285,057	9.2
Culturable waste	292,277	9.5
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	43,255	1.4
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves included in the net area sown	51,289	1.7
Current fallows	322,956	10.5
Other fallow lands	183,420	5.9
Net area sown	1,440,071	46.6
Total geographical area	3,088,194	100.00

Naidus, Reddis, Rajus and Nadars are the chief land owning communities, who are generally enterprising in nature and known for their hard work and thrifty nature. The other parts which were formerly under the Zamindars, Maravars, Kallars and Agambadiyars are the agriculturists. They are generally poor. Though lying in ex-Zamindari region, the area covering about 300 sq. miles in Tirupattur, Sivaganga and Tiruvadanai taluks known as Chettinad presents a different picture. The Nagarathar community which is found concentrated in this part, though noted for their enterprises in foreign lands such as Malaya and Burma, are mainly agriculturists. In this district, Parayana, Pallars, Maravars, Kallars, Agambadiyars and Nadars work as agricultural labourers. The agricultural practices here are similar to those in other parts in the State and they vary from crop to crop, depending upon soil and other conditions. There is no peculiarity in the agricultural implements used.

Seven out of the nine taluks in this district comprised part of the former Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga Zamindaris. The ryot in the Zamindari area was generally poor and was heavily indebted. He had very little incentive to work on his land. The Zamindars and his agents squeezed much out of him. The rent payable by the ryot to the Zamindar was half of the

gross produce in the case of wet lands and fixed cash rent or 1/3 of the gross produce in respect of dry lands. The ryot had to get permission of the agent of the Zamindar for each harvest to enable the agents to be present at the threshing floor to share the yield. The cultivation expenses, harvest charges etc., took a considerable slice of share of the produce received by the ryot and left little or nothing for his livelihood. The Madras Estates Rent Reduction Act, 1947 and the Madras (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 came as a boon to the ryots. The Abolition Act provided for the gradual abolition of the Zamindaris and placed the ryots on a par with the ryotwari areas. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 has given fixity of tenure, the tenants cultivating under a landlord who could formerly terminate the tenancy at his will and pleasure. The Madras Cultivating Tenants (payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 provided for the payment of only fair rent to the landlord who had been demanding rents at exorbitant rates earlier. The ryots of this district do not generally resort to the Revenue and Rent courts to enforce their rights under these Acts. However, the passing of these Acts had a salutary effect on the landlord-tenant relationship in this district.

Ramanathapuram district is deficit in foodcrops. Paddy is the main food crop. Millets are also grown but to a smaller extent. In 1960-61, of the total area sown with crops, 37.2 per cent were with paddy. In 1960-61, the area cultivated with paddy was 579,236 acres which yielded 189,350 tons. The other important foodcrops are Cumbu, Cholan and Ragi. Out of a total cropped area of 1,557,542 acres in the district in 1960, 6,11,13,563 or (72.8 per cent) alone were under foodcrops. Cotton, Groundnut and Chillies are the chief commercial crops. The Statement below gives the percentage of area under different crops in 1960-61.

Table 2—Percentage of area under different crops

	Percentage
Paddy	37.2
Cholan	1.9
Cumbu	9.6
Ragi	5.7
Korra	0.2
Pulses other than Horsegram	2.1
Groundnut	6.4
Gingelly	1.1
Coconut	0.6
Cotton	13.8

Paddy

Paddy (rice) forms the staple food of majority of the people in the district. Paddy is raised in all places where irrigation facilities are available. In Tirupattur, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi, Srivilliputtur and Sivaganga paddy is cultivated in extensive areas. Cultivation of paddy in the district is conditioned by several factors such as the monsoons, the type of soil, drainage facilities etc. Rainfall being very capricious, the rice fields are mostly fed by irrigation sources such as tanks and wells. Paddy cultivation is generally limited to June to February. From June to September the rivers that rise from the ghat areas will have freshes on account of the South West monsoon in that area. The district has the benefit of North East monsoon, during October to December. The method of cultivation of paddy varies from one region to another. Paddy is cultivated in two ways either by direct sowing or by transplantation. Transplantation is adopted to a greater extent in the norther parts of the district. The Japanese method of cultivation is becoming increasingly popular. This method is not only followed for paddy but is adopted for millets, sugarcane and cotton as well. As against 60,396 acres under Japanese method of cultivation during the 1st Plan period, 172,393 acres have been raised under Japanese method during the II Plan period. There has been considerable improvement in the cultivation of paddy in the district during the past one decade. The acreage under paddy which was 241,730 in 1950-51 had increased to 579,236 acres in 1960-61. The yield which was 62,000 tons has increased to 189,350 tons. The improved strains distributed are ASD 11, CO 13, SR 26b and ASD 4. 413 tons of primary seeds were distributed during the two Plan periods.

Cumbu

Cumbu is one of the millets raised in large tracts in Ramanathapuram. People in the dry tracts have it as their staple food. During the opening of the decade this crop occupied 76,050 acres and its yield totalled to 8,600 tons. The position during 1960-61 improved to the extent that it covered 150,182 acres and its yield amounted to 43,580 tons. The production increased five fold. This is one of the few crops that could be raised throughout the district without regard to the type and variety of soil prevalent. Agriculture Department has introduced new and improved strains in order to increase the total outturn of the crop of which K1 is very popular.

Cholam

Cholam is another millet raised in this district. In addition to being a cheap food crop, it provides a good quantity of straw to be used as fodder for

cattle. The position in 1950-51 was that it was raised over an extent of 33,522 acres and the total yield for the year amounted to 5,610 tons, whereas in 1960-61 the total acreage was 29,802 acres and yield 10,120 tons. The improved strain K2 supplied by the Agricultural Department is popular with ryots.

Other millets

Ragi, Varagu, Samai, Kudiraivali are other dry crops raised in this district. Of this, Ragi was raised over an acreage of 93,908 during 1950-51. The acreage had gone up considerably during 1959-60. It was 155,901. The yield increased from 16,260 tons to 41,700 tons in 1959-60. Samai and Varagu are of lesser importance.

Commercial crops—Cotton

Among the cash crops of the district, the most important is cotton. Cotton is the staple crop in the black cotton soil tracts of Sattur, Srivilliputtur and Aruppukottai taluks. In East Ramanathapuram district, raising of cotton as an irrigated crop in summer is a new introduction that has become very popular with the ryots. Very large areas have now been brought under improved strains of cotton like MCU 1, MCU 2, K2 and K6 and this has improved the financial position of the ryots in general. In the district, cotton is found to cover an acreage of 215,178 and its total yield for the year 1960-61 was found to be 68,630 bales. Next to Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram is the largest cotton producer in the State.

Of other commercial crops, the district is famous for a variety of chillies known in the market as Sattur chillies. The Agricultural Research Station at Koilpatti is engaged in the evolution of a suitable variety of chillies for the tract.

Oil seeds

The main oilseeds of the district are groundnut and gingelly. The varieties distributed are TMV1 and TMV2 groundnut, TMV2 and TMV3 and gingelly TMV2. A special District Agricultural Officer is working in this district for the development of coconut cultivation. A coconut nursery and demonstration farm has been working in Uchipuli since August 1960.

Animal Husbandry

Of the total livestock in the State, 7 per cent are found in Ramanathapuram. The 1961 livestock census shows that the total number of livestock in the district decreased from 1,974,550 in 1956 to 1,819,625 in 1961 or by 7 per cent. The total number of poultry increased from 1,061,856 to 1,083,364 or by 1.4 per cent. Of the total livestock in the district,

the bovine stock consisting of cattle and buffaloes is 795,960 constituting 43 per cent. The bovine stock including goats and sheep is 1,782,723 or 98 per cent and the number of other animals including pigs, horses, donkeys, mules etc. is 36,902 or 2 per cent. The bovine stock comprised of 668,549 cattle and 127,411 buffaloes.

The cattle found is generally of the mongrel type. The cattle wealth of this district is poor. The Ramanathapuram breed of sheep, otherwise known as Karuvai, has some well marked characteristics and is noted for their high meat yield. A livestock farm located in 1957 at about 9 miles near Karaikudi on the Karaikudi-Trichy main

road has helped to a great extent in improving the quality of the cattle. One artificial insemination centre at Virudhunagar and five key village centres at Sivakasi, Sattur, Srivilliputtur, K. Pudur, and Tiruvadanai are functioning. During the decade four poultry extension centres were started and they are functioning at the veterinary dispensaries at Devakottai and Aruppankulam in Sattur taluk, Peraiyur in Mudukulathur taluk and at the livestock farm in Chettinad. Three touring billets located at Tiruvadanai, Mudukulathur and Sattur and the veterinary hospitals at Rajapalayam, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram and Devakottai have modern facilities for controlling the spread of infectious diseases among livestock.

CHAPTER—VI

IRRIGATION

Ramanathapuram is a dry district with a low rainfall. There are no perennial rivers. The soil is also of poor fertility. Hence irrigation is of paramount importance in a parched district like Ramanathapuram. Yet it was neglected in the past. The former Zamindari administration had completely neglected the construction and maintenance of irrigation works. The tanks were left unrepaired. Those that were restored were not of any recognised standard. It was only during the last decade that Government bestowed proper attention on the improvement of irrigation sources in the district. A severe cyclone that devastated the district in December 1955 caused considerable damage to irrigation works. It was tackled with great vigour. A Public Works Department special circle for flood work was formed in addition to the Food Production Division at Sivaganga. Another new division with headquarters at Devakottai was formed in March 1959. A large number of new schemes were included in the Plan schemes. All these increased irrigation facilities in the district to a considerable extent. The net area irrigated under different sources during 1950-51 was 335,331 and this has increased to 674,308 acres in 1960-61. The acreage has doubled.

Chief sources of irrigation

Tanks form the chief source of irrigation. Rivers and other small hill streams also provide irrigation facilities. Wells serve as a supplemental source.

Tanks

Ramanathapuram district may aptly be described as "The land of tanks". There are 5,016 minor irrigation tanks in this district of which 273 are in ryotwari area and 4,743 in ex-Zamindari area. The topography of the district is well suited for the construction of tanks. The irrigation system in Ramanathapuram district consists of a number of minor tanks fed partly from their independent catchment and partly from the diversion of river waters and jungle streams through canals. A special feature of the tanks in the district is their construction in series. The surplus water escaping over the weir from one tank feeds the tank lower down and so on. These tanks have both advantages and disadvantages. One advantage with the

system is that the residual water after irrigation which would otherwise go waste finds its way into the lower tank. The main disadvantage is that the whole system breaches during heavy rains. The Zamindars did not maintain these tanks in proper repair. Consequently the irrigation works deteriorated and eventually some went out of use completely. The restoration of these tanks was done by the Government after the take-over of these estates. 1,956 tanks were taken up for restoration at an estimated cost of Rs. 91.93 lakhs and 635 sources completed at a cost of Rs. 44.41 lakhs by the end of 1955.

Rivers and streams

Rivers Vaigai, Gundar, Manimuthar, Palar, Vaippar, and Arjunanadhi traverse the plains of Ramanathapuram district. Except the river Vaigai which gets some summer freshes, the remaining are benefited only by the north-east monsoon and maximum floods occur during November which is the peak irrigation period in this district. These rivers and streams feed a number of tanks. To have an assured supply during cultivation season, a dam across the river Vaigai was constructed during the Second Plan period. This dam is situated in Madurai district in the Upper reaches of the catchment which stores the flood waters of Vaigai and its branches. In times of need this water is let out into the Vaigai river and is supplied to the tanks in Ramanathapuram district through canals which at present have open heads. This provides for fairly assured supplies during the cultivation season.

Canals

Number of canals take off from the river Vaigai, Manimuthar, Gundar etc. which feed several tanks all along their course. But no control exists at the head of these canals. During rainy season, ryots throw cross bunds or Korambu, as they call it, in the parent stream to hold up water before it could be diverted into the channels. This practice of irrigation is in vogue for a very long time. There are 93 channels taking off from the Vaigai river in Ramanathapuram district of which 53 are on the right side and 40 on the left side feeding 180 tanks and 103 respectively. These channels serve an aggregate ayacut of 1,05,200 acres in Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvadanai taluks. A scheme for modernising the Vaigai channels at an estimated

cost of Rs. 263 lakhs has been given top priority in the Third Five Year Plan. Most of the channels from the Vaigai have no head sluices. The open heads permit an uncontrolled flow into the channel often causing breaches. There is no regulation of supplies according to the extent irrigated by the channels or according to the demand. The tanks which were in the former Zamindari areas also were not kept to standard. There are no sluices or surplus weirs for them. Consequently the irrigation in the lower reaches of the river suffers badly and there is a gap of about 20,000 acres in cultivation. Under the proposed scheme, the channels are to be modernised and the tanks restored to standard.

It is also proposed to construct two anicuts, one at Tiruppuvanam and another at Paramakudi and a regulator at Parthibanur. Channels will be excavated on either side of the anicuts and the regulator and the several existing channels will be served through new head sluices. If this proposal is implemented,

this will assure not only equitable and adequate supply to all the existing channels and tanks, but will also result in the saving of large transmission losses through the wide sandy bed of the Vaigai river, and the waters so saved will be useful for the ayacut in the lower reaches. By the proposed scheme, a gap of 20,000 acres will be bridged and assured supply made to the existing ayacut. By bridging the gap and stabilising the existing ayacut, the extra food production will be to the tune of 19,900 tons.

Wells

Wells supplement other sources. In Ramanathapuram about 30,365 wells irrigate about 69,579 acres.

Extremely significant results have been achieved during the First and Second Plan Period and the following Table shows the achievements by the Food Production Division in the district.

Table 1—Achievements of the food production division in the district

Year	Sanctioned works (Nos.)	Estimated cost (Rs.)	Completed works (Nos.)	Area benefited (Acres)	Additional Food yield anticipated (In tons)
1951-58	259	484,327	91	1,905.76	876.75
1958-59	126	2,084,941	49		
1959-60	576	5,240,049	258	7,961.31	5,936.76
1960-61	555	5,334,969	270	7,642.61	7,290.23

Besides the above, the following expenditure was incurred by the Revenue Department on Minor Irrigation Works.

Table 2—Expenditure on minor irrigation works

Year	Amount spent on Minor Irrigation Sources Rs.
1955-56	599,329
1956-57	263,210
1957-58	192,925
1958-59	411,924
1959-60	919,536
1960-61	1,333,266

The talukwise information regarding the various irrigation schemes taken up during the Plan period is as follows:

Mudukulathur taluk

(i) Construction of an anicut across Cridamal to feed Abiraman tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

(ii) Regunatha Cauveri scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.73 lakhs. This scheme provides improvements to Regunatha Cauveri Channel otherwise called Gundar channel to feed a chain of 65 tanks in this taluk including the construction of the two outlets and repairs to the Branch channels.

(iii) Narayana Cauvery channel scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.25 lakhs. This scheme includes repairs to 38 tanks in Mudukulathur taluk fed by this channel.

Regunatha Cauvery Scheme and Narayana Cauvery Scheme are the biggest undertakings in Mudukulathur taluk and their completion will change the face of the taluk.

Ramanathapuram taluk

One of the major schemes completed in this taluk is the restoration of Kalari supply channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs. 43 tanks are fed by this supply channel and 8,479 acres are irrigated and 1,675 tons of additional food production anticipated. The Kalari channel takes off from river Vaigai in Paramakudi taluk. It feeds a number of tanks in the Upper reaches and runs a long distance to reach Kalari in Ramanathapuram taluk.

Paramakudi taluk

(i) The major scheme completed during the Plan period in this taluk is the restoration of the Salaigramam supply channel which feeds 15 tanks. The cost of the scheme is 1.3 lakhs. 5,593 acres are benefited and 886 tons of food production is anticipated.

The completion of the Kalari supply channel and Salaigramam supply channel opened a new era of prosperity and plenty in this backward taluk.

(ii) Investigation for the restoration of Koothangal supply channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.99 lakhs was completed. By this scheme 32 tanks will get assured water supply from the river Vaigai and an additional food production of 887.12 tons is anticipated. Like the Kalari supply channel, here also considerable remodelling work has to be done.

Tiruvadanai taluk

This taluk has got the bulk of the tanks in this district. R. S. Mangalam tank which is one of the biggest tanks in the South lies in this taluk. To harness the water flowing in Manimuthar river, the following schemes have been proposed and investigation work has been completed.

	Rs.
1. Bed dam across Manimuthar near Eluvankottai village to feed Anjukottai etc. tank. This supply channel runs to a length of 17 miles and feeds 33 tanks ...	14,59,000
2. Anicut across Manimuthar near Hanumanthakudi to feed Mangala kudi etc. tanks ...	9,59,000
3. Anicut across Manimuthar near Mekkavayal for feeding Sirugambayur tank ...	6,00,000
4. Anicut across Thenar river for diverting water to Unjanai and Settivayal tanks ...	1,25,000

Investigation on the restoration of R. S. Mangalam tank project at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.11 lakhs has been completed. By this scheme, the normal flow and flood flow in Sugani river will be diverted into R. S. Mangalam tank. The free catchment water and the flow from lower and upper Nattarkal, branching off from river Vaigai, will also flow into the tank. Arrangements have been proposed to allow the surplus of this tank through the two surplus weirs at left and right flank to feed the 72 lower down tanks situated in between the Bay of Bengal and R. S. Mangalam tank.

Tirupattur taluk

The following are the major schemes for which investigation has been completed and estimates prepared.

Estimated costs.

	Rs.
1. Bed dam across Palar in Kalappor village ...	1,37,000
2. Bed dam across Palar in Malapatti village to feed Piranmalai and Kurungakottai villages ...	2,20,000
3. Construction of anicut across Uppar near Singampunari village ...	1,42,000
4. Construction of bed dam across Manimuthar to feed Mavali tank.	1,50,000
5. Bed dam across Virusiliar in Naduvikottai village...	2,00,000

Investigation into the construction of a bed dam across Virusiliar river near Kandavarayanpatti village at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000 has been completed.

Sivaganga taluk

(i) Repairs and improvements to Kanoor tank and supply channel with an outlet at Sadangal breach at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs.

(ii) Taking up of the constructions of an anicut across the river Uppar to feed Pilloor etc. tanks at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.3 lakhs.

Sattur taluk

(i) Investigation for the formation of a new tank in Tenkasi village to irrigate about 316.00 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(ii) Investigation for the construction of an anicut across Arjunanadhi about a mile north-east of Sundarapandiam village of Srivilliputtur taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,92,950 is over and the estimate is under preparation. By this scheme an aggregate ayacut of 1,372 acres in 14 tanks will be benefited. The additional yield will be about 172 tons.

Aruppukottai taluk

The following two major schemes were investigated and taken up for execution.

(i) Construction of an anicut across Mandiri Odai and improvements to Chitrapuliyankulam tank and supply channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.06 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of an outlet in Kanjampatti Odai and improvements to Paralachi tank and supply channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 98,000.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

During the regime of the Native kings and in the early days of British rule, education was left in the hands of the people. Public instruction was not considered the duty of the State even though the local chieftains patronised art and literature. In 1822 Sir Thomas Munroe conducted a State-wide enquiry on education. It revealed the existence of educational institutions which were pial schools where young lads were taught to read, write and to recite *vedas*. The enquiry further revealed the enormous state of illiteracy that prevailed. Consequently it was decided to start Collectorate and Tahsildari schools in each district.

The impulse given to education in this district in the early days was partly due to the efforts of the foreign missionaries and partly due to the patronage of the local chieftains. The earliest school in the Marava country was started in Ramanathapuram by C.F. Swartz, the founder of the S.P.G. Mission in Ramanathapuram. In 1874 a matriculation class was opened here and the school was afterwards known as the S.P.G. High school. The first girls' school was started by Rev. G. Billings in 1875 at Ramanathapuram. The records of the Ramanathapuram taluk Board for 1888-89 show that 20 schools functioned during that year out of which 2 schools contained upper primary departments in which instruction was given upto the 4th Standard and 18 Lower Primary Departments in which instruction was imparted below the 4th Standard. In addition there were 165 aided schools attended by 5,519 pupils. We have no information regarding the schools that functioned in other parts of the district during this period. Then there were a number of Sanskrit schools in the two Zamindaris which were endowed mostly from the temple funds. However, it may be said in general that primary education had been completely neglected till the introduction of the Local Funds and Town Improvements Act of 1871.

As a result of the stimulus gained by these Acts and the rapid rise in philanthropic movements in the field, the Census of 1911 recorded 10.32 per cent of the total population as literates. This percentage though poor by itself signified a good deal when compared with the previous state of affairs. The literacy figures in 1921 and 1931 which were 10.83 per cent and 12.04 per cent respectively do not indicate any progress. A marked rise was noted in

1951 when the percentage increased to 21.4. Formerly the district was conspicuous on account of the absence of collegiate institutions and only in the late forties colleges started functioning in this region. From then onwards education made rapid strides and especially so in the last decade. Compulsory education scheme was introduced during 1951 in about 484 villages throughout the district and all the pupils of the age group 6-7 were brought under instruction. Primary schools which were 1,409 in 1951-52 has increased to 1,942 in 1959-60. Secondary schools and colleges increased from 65 to 112 and from 3 to 6 respectively. Polytechnics and Engineering colleges were newly started. The Karaikudi Campus has a strong bias for technical education. A marked rise in the literacy figure from 21.4 per cent to 32.11 per cent during the last decade confirms this all round progress in the sphere of education in the district. In addition — schools for the deaf and dumb at Karaikudi and the school for children suffering from leprosy at Dayapuram in Sivaganga taluk need special mention as institutions intended specially for the handicapped.

Elementary Education

Until about 1920 elementary education was left in the hands of private agencies. In 1920 Elementary Education Act was enacted which set up an Education Council for each district. This Council consisted of persons, some nominated by the Government and others elected by the Local Bodies. All matters concerning elementary education were to be carried on only in consultation with this Body. In common with other districts Ramanathapuram also had such a Council established. These Councils laid great emphasis on wide diffusion of elementary education. The Madras Education Act was later modified so as to introduce an element of compulsion. The heads of Municipalities, District Boards etc. were empowered to impose penalties on parents who withdrew their children from elementary schools. The District Education Council came to be replaced by Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939 which were in turn abolished a couple of years later (1941) after its powers were vested in the Department of Education. In 1946 penal powers which hitherto rested with Municipal Chairmen and District Board Presidents were transferred to be District Educational Officers. The overall effect of all these measures was to raise

the percentage of pupils passing through the Vth Standard.

As a consequence of the various measures adopted by the Government, elementary education has progressed very much in this district. In fact all villages with a population of over 500 have elementary schools, most of them run by the Panchayat Union Councils. But the fact remains that much more has to be achieved. The Tables show the general trend of progress achieved in elementary education in the district during the past few decades.

Table 1—Increase in the number of Elementary schools

Agency	Number of institutions		
	1930—31	1950—51	1959—60
Government	8	15	17
Others	1,832	1,366	1,925
Total ...	1,840	1,381	1,942

Table 2—Increase in the number of pupils in Elementary schools

	Number of Pupils		
	1930—31	1950—51	1959—60
Boys	82,595	99,440	136,198
Girls	20,716	49,129	79,595
Total ...	103,311	148,569	215,793

Secondary education

The two enactments of 1871 acted as a great stimulus to the growth of secondary education in the district. They entrusted education to the Local Bodies. The effects of these measures began to be felt soon and the opening of the 20th century witnessed further advance in the field of secondary education in the district.

During the last few decades the district in common with the rest of the State experienced far reaching changes in the field of secondary education. Till then secondary education ended with the Matriculation examination conducted by the

University. But in 1911 this came to be replaced by the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. In 1925 the Managers of private schools were given the option to choose the medium of instruction. Though these measures resulted in some progress, much remains to be done in the field of Secondary education. The two Tables below show the progress in the number of institutions and the number of pupils respectively during the past few decades.

Table 3—Increase in the number of Secondary schools

Agency	Number of institutions		
	1930—31	1950—51	1959—60
Government	...	2	3
Others	21	56	109
Total ...	21	58	112

The number of secondary schools including Training Schools and Special Schools in the district at present is 184.

Table 4—Increase in the number of pupils in Secondary schools

	Number of students		
	1930—31	1950—51	1959—60
Boys	5,388	18,384	39,241
Girls	74	3,634	5,675
Total ...	5,462	22,018	44,916

Collegiate education

Collegiate institutions in this district were started rather in the late forties. Till 1951, the Raja Doraisingam Memorial College at Sivaganga, the Virudhunagar Hindu Nadar Sethikumar College and the Alagappa College at Karaikudi were the only three colleges. It has now increased to six, the details of which are given in Part V of this Volume. Vannia-perumal Nadar College at Virudhunagar started recently is meant exclusively for women. The group of

educational institutions at Karaikudi under the Alagappa Education Trust deserves special mention. It consists of the Alagappa Arts College, the College of Engineering, Training College, College of Physical Education and Montessori School. All these are private colleges.

Technical studies

In technical education the district has made a start only recently. The Alagappa College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi started in the First Plan period, is the only Engineering College in the district. Besides this, two Polytechnics, one at Chettinad and another at Virudhunagar were opened during the second Five Year Plan period. A third one is likely to be started at Rajapalayam in the near future. Another Industrial Training School run by the Industries Department is functioning at Sulakarai near Virudhunagar where technical training is being given to about 300 boys every year. A second institute of the kind is to be established by Government at Paramakudi at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs and sanction for this has already been accorded. The Engineering workshop at Rajapalayam provides facilities for training and technical advice. It is proposed to start a technical training school for semi-educated youths at Kamuthi.

The Biological Research Station at Kurisadai and Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam, both in Ramanathapuram taluk, and the Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi are research institutes of repute.

After Independence much has been done to eradicate illiteracy from the country. The socially backward classes have been made eligible for scholarship and fee concession at all levels, including those who study for Professional Courses. The details about the scholarships sanctioned in the district are furnished in the Table below.

Table 5—Number of scholarships granted and amount disbursed

Year	Number of Students	Amount in Rupees
1952—1953	162	3,280 00
1953—1954	202	4,600 00
1954—1955	487	10,100 00
1955—1956	780	17,300 00
1956—1957	868	20,000 00
1957—1958	838	22,700 00
1958—1959	1,388	29,080 00
1959—1960	3,194	94,000 00
1960—1961	4,627	154,574 75

Table 6—Details of scholarships granted to college students during 1960-61

Community	Arts & Science		Engineering Course		Physical Education	
	No.	Amount in Rs.	No.	Amount in Rs.	No.	Amount in Rs.
Backward Class	604	251,107 25	95	59,331	38	18,373 50
Denotified Tribes	139	61,609 00	6	4,438	3	13,76 00
Scheduled Castes	25	14,637 00	6	4,710	—	—

As a special effort to bring up the Harijans and educationally backward communities the Harijan Welfare Department is running their own schools. In 1961 there were 23 secondary schools and 51 higher grade schools with a strength of 1,840 and 822 pupils respectively. The mid-day meal scheme by which the poor children have their mid-day meals at their respective schools free of cost is very popular in this district. There were 2,323 centres feeding 88,869 children. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent by the Government under the Scheme. To eradicate illiteracy among adults, night schools are run both by private associations and by Government. Intensive campaign was organised to impart literacy to adults. During the Second Five Year Plan period 18 adult schools functioned imparting instruction to 708 adults. Ten Branch libraries, started during this period, provided better facilities for, reading public. With this rate of progress Ramanathapuram district will be a highly literate district in a short period.

Public Health

The district as a whole cannot be said to be healthy. The climate is hot and dry and not conducive to good health. The Madras Towns Improvement Act and Local Funds Act of 1871 constitute the earliest regulation which made it obligatory on the part of the Local Bodies to ensure sanitation in urban areas. However, no comprehensive Public Health Scheme was enforced. The Act of 1933 along with the Madras Public Health Act of 1939 went a long way towards ensuring proper sanitation in urban areas. The Act of 1939 provided for the adequate number of public latrines, the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases, provision of maternity and child welfare, and proper control over the preparation and sale of food articles. Though a separate Public Health Department looked after the sanitation and other health problems even

from 1922, it is the Act of 1939 that gave statutory recognition to the Director of Public Health and sufficient powers for the effective discharge of his duties. Prior to 1922-23 the district health problems were left to the supervision of the District Medical Officer who was then called the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In 1923 Health Officers were constituted into a regular provincial service. At present there is a District Health Officer with sufficient number of staff. Other than these, the Local Bodies and Municipalities have their own health departments with a set of trained and qualified persons.

The diseases which are most common in this district are fever, small-pox and cholera which are more or less of an epidemic nature. The ordinary sicknesses are diarrhoea, bowel complaints, dysentery and sore-eyes. The chronic complaints more generally prevalent are dyspepsia, rheumatism and venereal diseases. The Land of Rameswaram is noted for its fever. Formerly the fever in this place was of a virulent type but with the introduction of modern sanitary arrangements the mortality resulting from this sickness is not so great now as before. However, fever is still the prime killer in this district. Prior to the establishment of a separate Public Health Department in 1922 no systematic effort was made towards the control and eradication of these diseases. However, after the setting up of a separate department a number of preventive and control measures are taken. Steps have been taken for the proper disposal of night soil and other fouls and for the provision of protected water supply. Later the scheme of constructing sanitary conveniences in houses in the rural areas by supplying water seal squatting slabs to house owners free of cost was taken up. 1536 sanitary conveniences were constructed. Necessary checks were made over the preparation and sale of food articles. In order to control the spread of cholera and smallpox diseases, the affected are isolated and given treatment while others are required to take inoculation as precaution. Drainage system has considerably improved and facilities for protected water supply have been made. At present there is protected water supply in the towns of Virudhunagar, Karaikudi, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur, Sattur and Rajapalayam. There is open drainage in the municipalities of Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Sattur and Srivilliputtur. This has resulted in considerable reduction in mortality rates. During 1951 deaths due to fever totalled deaths of 8,729 but during 1960 it was only 5,755. Deaths due to Respiratory diseases have been reduced from 3,206 in 1951 to 2,902 in 1960. The occurrence of diarrhoea is quite common in this district. During 1951 its incidence was considerable and mortality amounted to 2,705. But gradual reduction in its incidence and fatality has been effected. During 1960 the deaths on account of it were

only 1,896. The improvements are more marked in the case of cholera and smallpox. The deaths on account of cholera in 1950 was 792 and this has been reduced to nil in 1960. So also in the case of smallpox, the mortality has been reduced from 423 to 58 only.

Formerly malaria was widespread in the district. Due to the sustained efforts of the National Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras, the incidence has been reduced considerably.

Until during the close of the first half of the 19th century no serious attempt was made by the Government to provide medical facilities for the common people. After the enactment of 1871 the Local Bodies began to open new dispensaries and by the close of first decade of the present century there were a number of medical institutions in the district. In the Ramnad Zamin there were 11 hospitals of which 5 were in charge of Apothecaries while the remaining dispensaries were under the superintendence of Dressers. The advantage derived by the people after the opening of these hospitals was incalculable as these stations were in out-of-the-way places.

There were 19 hospitals and 29 dispensaries run both by the Government and the District Board during the beginning of the last decade. The Government after Independence followed the liberal policy of enhancing the medical aid facilities to the rural people. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, a number of new hospitals and dispensaries were opened. There were 23 hospitals and 42 dispensaries under the control of both the Government and the District Board as against 19 hospitals and 29 dispensaries. With a view to serve the rural people and to make medical facilities available even in interior villages not connected by quick transport, special and particular attention was paid for opening rural dispensaries in such localities. There were 33 rural dispensaries. As this was found inadequate and insufficient to meet the primary needs of the rural population, 44 new rural dispensaries were opened during the IIInd Five Year Plan period raising the total of the rural dispensaries to 67. They are run by qualified rural medical practitioners of indigenous medicine.

The Community Development Scheme has been playing a vital role in the allround uplift of the villagers including health. Primary Health Centres were opened in 10 National Extension Service Blocks in the District during the IIInd Five Year Plan Period.

A new operation theatre was constructed under Social Development Scheme in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Ramanathapuram. A venereal clinic, dental clinic and a T. B. clinic were recent additions to the existing hospital.

Family Planning Clinics are functioning in 12 hospitals in this district.

A Public Health Laboratory is functioning with an Assistant Surgeon to carry out bacteriological,

pathological and biochemical examinations that will be helpful in the diagnosis of a number of diseases.

There were 34 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by the District Board. This has been extended to 63 centres during the II Five Year Plan period to make these facilities easily available in interior villages. The Government have also opened 59 centres in areas where such services were lacking. These facilities to a great extent improved the situation.

If in agriculture Ramanathapuram district was poor, industrially it was no better. It has been considered as least industrialised of all the districts in the State. When the district was formed in 1910, there were just a few ginning factories at Virudhunagar and Sattur. The development of industries in Ramanathapuram has been retarded by a number of factors such as lack of suitable climate, lack of water, lack of well-developed transport system, absence of mineral resources of importance and absence of industrial raw materials. Paucity of water has made the scope for establishment of industries utilising large quantity of water very limited. Forests are very important for industrial raw materials and Ramanathapuram has no forest wealth of any kind which could be put to good use. Limestone occurs in the taluks of Sattur, Srivilliputtur, Aruppukottai and Ramanathapuram. Gypsum occurs in Mudukulathur and Kilakkarai. But the quantity available is not adequate for commercial exploitation. The district has a long coastline with facilities for fishing. Yet fishing has not been developed on modern lines. The chank fisheries provide the raw material for handicrafts for making bangles and beads, yet nothing tangible has been done to profit by this sea wealth. The palmyra growth available in the district is being used to make a few articles of cottage industries. Coconut trees grown in the coastal area provide raw material required for the coir industry. The main commercial crop of the district is cotton and it is used by ginning factories and spinning mills in the Ramanathapuram and adjoining districts. It is only a few years ago the district had made a start towards industrialisation and the progress of development is quite encouraging. Despite the many natural handicaps, the district could now boast of a number of industries on account of the zeal and enthusiasm shown by the industrialists here.

Even though no heavy industry worth mentioning exists in the district, there are at present six cotton spinning mills working—three at Rajapalayam, one at Srivilliputtur, one at Chettinad and one at Silaiman. Licences have been issued for starting spinning mills at Aruppukottai, Manamadurai, Tiruvadanai, Kamuthakudy and Ramanathapuram. The total spindlage will be about 60,000 and the capital outlay will be in the neighbourhood of two crores of rupees. The Government have permitted one of the existing textile mills at Coimbatore to shift a part of its equipment to

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES

Ramanathapuram district. A steel rolling mill has been started in Virudhunagar. A cement factory went into production at Tulukkapatti in 1961. A cluster of match and fire works factories have come up around Sivakasi and Sattur and the district has a few light engineering units also. If the present test drilling operations for lignite deposits in this area yielded good results, it would improve the prospects still further. With a view to help development of small industries, an Industrial Estate has been established in Virudhunagar and two more are expected shortly at Karaikudi and Sivaganga. A fourth Industrial Estate is to be set up at Sivakasi in the cooperative sector. Though poor in agriculture and mineral wealth, the district has not been wanting in manpower resources. In fact the greatest asset of the district is its hardy population. The task of training the people as skilled workers has received attention as part of the State-wide programme of training technical personnel. Ramanathapuram district has two industrial training institutes located at Virudhunagar and Paramakudi, an engineering college and three polytechnics at Karaikudi. A fourth polytechnic is fast coming up at Rajapalayam. The Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, one of the National Laboratories set up by the Government of India is located at Karaikudi and is bound to help industrial development of the district in a very large measure.

The salient features of the various industries are explained :

Major and Medium Industries

Textiles

There are 18 textile mills, big and small, in Ramanathapuram out of which 14 are at Rajapalayam. The industry in general is concentrated in Srivilliputtur taluk. The following statement will give the details of important mills.

Of these, the Ramaraj Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd. at Rajapalayam was the only one of its kind in the whole of South India when it was started during July 1941. It is equipped with up-to-date plant and machinery for the manufacture of Antiseptic Surgical dressings like Absorbent Cotton wool, absorbent gauze, surgical bandages and Plaster of Paris powder.

Table 1—List of textile mills established in the district

Name of the mill	Location	Installed capacity		Production		No. of persons engaged
		Spindles	Looms	Yarn (lbs.)	Cloth (yds.)	
Srivilliputtur taluk						
1. Sudarsanam Spinning Mills		6,048	...	...		218
2. Alagappa Cotton Mills	Rajapalayam	4,320	...	...		193
3. Bharathi Cotton Mills	..	5,480	...	661 (1960-61)		159
4. Janakiraman Spinning Mills	..	6,984	90	...		225
5. Karpagambal Mills	..	12,320	...	...		375
6. Rajapalayam Mills	..	36,036	...	...		1,004
7. Ramraj Surgical Cotton Mills	..	3,024	10	1,033,004 (1960-61)		112
8. Shanmugam Mills Ltd.	..	13,200	...	...		344
9. Jayaram Mills	..	1,720	...	719,355 (1959-60)	2,493,911 (1959-60)	107
10. Ramnad Cooperative Spinning Mills	Srivilliputtur	12,096	...	...		207
Tirupattur Taluk						
11. Jawahar Mills	Chettinad	12,480	...	496,540 (1960-61)		174
Sivaganga Taluk						
12. Rukmani Mills	Silaiman	21,840	...	...		402
Sattur Taluk						
13. Virudhunagar Textile Mills	Virudhunagar	...	...	...		152
14. Varadhalakshmi Mills	Rajagambiram	...	...	...		99

As much as 43 ginning factories are found in this district and most of them are located in the cotton producing areas of Srivilliputtur and Sattur. A list of factories which engage more than 50 persons and their location is given below.

List of ginning mills engaging more than 50 workers in the district

Name of factory	Location	Total no. of workers engaged
1. The Southern Cotton Press	Virudhunagar	57
2. Madura Mills Co., Ltd. Ginning Factory	do	91
3. East India Corporation Ltd. Ginning Factory	do	99
4. Madura Mills Co. Ltd. Ginning Factory	Sattur	240
5. East India Corporation Ltd. Ginning Factory	do	150
6. Srivilliputtur Uganda Cotton Growers' Co-operative Marketing Ginning Factory	Srivilliputtur	139
7. Subbaraja Ginning Factory	Rajapalayam	73
8. Rajapalayam Mills Ltd. Ginning Factory	do	186
9. Raja Ginning Factory	do	97
10. S. N. R. Ginning Factory	do	117
11. N. A. Pappa Raja and Sons Ginning Factory	do	95
12. East India Corporation Ltd. Ginning Factory	do	105
13. Radhakrishna Ginning Factory	do	133
14. Ramakrishna Ginning Factory	do	55
15. Sri Vijayalakshmi Ginning Factory	do	60
16. Parasakthi Ginning Factory	do	71
17. Sri Rajeswary Ginning Factory	do	99

Cement

The Madras Cements at Thulikapatti was established in the year 1951 with a manufacturing capacity of 600 tons of Portland cement per day. The first stage of this cement factory was put up with a capital issue of Rs. 50 lakhs out of which the Government of Madras have taken up shares of Rs. 10 lakhs. The factory went into production on 15-3-1961 at 200 tons a day. The second stage of this programme started with a further issue of Rs. 70 lakhs worth of shares out of which the Government of Madras subscribed Rs. 35 lakhs. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India have also substantially subscribed towards it. As on 30-9-1962 the sales turnover amounted to Rs. 59 lakhs. It is expected to reach its licensed capacity of 600 tons a day shortly.

Litho printing

Sivakasi in Ramanathapuram is noted for its litho printing works. The printing industry of this town has now earned a good reputation all over India and it caters to the needs of the various industries in the form of pictures, posters, show-cards, colour labels, calendars etc. Regarding the origin of the industry in this town, it is said that by 1930, match factories and fireworks developed in this town by leaps and bounds. These industries were in need of trade mark, match labels and fireworks labels. They were originally brought from Bombay Litho Printing presses. Due to delay in supply of labels from Bombay, Litho Printing was introduced in the year 1930 as a subsidiary industry. Now there are about 50 litho printing presses in Sivakasi employing about 1,000 persons. The total turn-over works out to Rs. 1 crore. The major presses here are at present equipped with the latest photo litho process camera, step and repeat machine and other accessories which help in achieving attractive results equivalent to foreign printing. Most of the printers export calendars to Malaya, Ceylon and Africa, and the value of the export is about Rs. 2 lakhs per year.

Fireworks industry

In the early days of the present century the country did not have as many factories engaged in the manufacture of fireworks as there are today. India depended upon Britain, Germany and China for various items of fireworks and crackers. Some energetic entrepreneurs in Bengal and Madras foresaw the future possibilities for the fireworks industry and came out and put in their capital and started the manufacture of fireworks on a very small scale. The industry marched side by side with the match industry which was then coming up and was being developed on the lines of cottage industry. In Madras, the

manufacture of fireworks as an industry is thriving well at Sivakasi in Ramanathapuram district and in Palayamkottai and Kovilpatti in Tirunelveli district. The industry in and around Sivakasi now engages over 20,000 hands. In fact Sivakasi and the surrounding places are nerve centres of supply for the whole country. These factories work throughout the year and turn out daily an average of 7 to 8 tons of explosives purely for recreative purposes. The annual turn-over business from the Sivakasi Centre alone is estimated to be over 1 crore and 50 lakhs of rupees.

To augment the industry it is proposed to establish a factory for the production of pyro-technic aluminium which is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of fireworks at Sivakasi with a capital of 24 lakhs of rupees.

Match industry

Sivakasi and Sattur are famous for match industries. Just like handloom it is one of the thriving industries which can be run either as a factory or on cottage scale. There are 75 match factories in Sivakasi and Sattur and in the surrounding villages. The match industry is said to have been founded in Sivakasi in the year 1923 by an enterprising businessman who studied the technique from a factory functioning in Calcutta. Then the daily production was about 10 gross a year which has now increased to the enormous figure of 1,25,000 gross daily. Now nearly 50 per cent of the national consumption is met out of the manufacture in this area.

Other industries

Metal containers and steel trunks are manufactured in factories at Devakottai, Rajapalayam and Karaikudi. Of the total five factories in the district engaged in production of steel trunks and metal containers, three of them are at Devakottai. Wood screws and wire nails are manufactured in Rajapalayam. Another factory (Sri Ram Screw and Metal Industries Private Ltd.) produces machine screws, bolts, nuts and rivets. Its licensed capacity is 2,40,000 gross per annum. Besides, in Rajapalayam there are welding works and a number of general and job engineering works. Being near the ghats and forests, Rajapalayam is noted for timber trade also. There are 3 saw mills at Rajapalayam. Srivilliputtur is an important centre for production of *charkas*. The State Government and the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh, a private body, both have their workshops here.

Virudhunagar is also fast becoming an industrial centre. There is a steel rolling mill at Virudhunagar. The Indian Textile Paper Tube Co. Ltd. at Peralai Road, Virudhunagar, produces paper cones, paper tubes and paper ring tubes. The licensed capacity is as follows:

Paper cones	900 tons per annum
Paper tubes	2,640 tons per annum
Paper ring tubes	900 tons per annum

Production of dhal is a thriving industry in this region and all the 7 mills engaged in it are at Virudhunagar. Manufacture of edible oil from gingelly, groundnut and castor seeds is a gainful occupation and there are about 66 mills engaged in it. They are spread over the district, in and around Virudhunagar. Groundnut, gingelly and castor seeds grown in large tracks in this area provide the raw material. More than $\frac{2}{3}$ of these mills are at Virudhunagar. Mills are also found located at Rajapalayam, Singampunari and Aruppukottai. Edible oil and dhal are sold locally and exported to other districts and even to distant places like Bombay and Delhi. Sulakari near Virudhunagar has an industrial estate and there are a number of general and job engineering works. Tin containers for oils are manufactured in Sulakarai through imported machines. Manamadurai is a centre for tile works and there are four factories engaged in the manufacture of tiles, of which three are run by power. Brass vessels from Devakottai and Sivakasi are found in the market all over the State and a few of the manufacturers here have now switched over to the manufacture of stainless steel utensils. Sattur in addition to the match factories has 2 factories which manufacture nibs. Rice mills numbering about 90 are mostly found in Karaikudi, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Sivakasi, Watrap and Keelarajakulamam.

Cottage industries

The major cottage industries in Ramanathapuram are handloom weaving and match making. There are about 40,000 handlooms in this district of which 21,000 are under the cooperative fold. The weavers of Paramakudi and Emaneswaram are producing art silk sarees. More details are given in a separate chapter on Handlooms. Matchmaking provides employment for a large number of men and women, both in factory and at home. Almost a third of India's production in matches comes from this area. Just as in other parts of the country, in Ramanathapuram too we have small cottage and household industries. Of these, palm leaf products, pottery, basketry and bell metal works are very widely prevalent. Sea shell works and coir making are peculiar in the coastal region and provide scope for better development. The statement that follows gives the list of rural crafts and number of persons employed in production.

Table 3-- Rural crafts in the district and number of families/workers engaged in them

S.No.	Name of craft	Approximate no. of families	Total no. of adult workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Handloom weaving	638	2,172	1,103	1,069
2.	Basketry	654	1,386	613	773
3.	Pottery	982	2,281	1,486	795
4.	Mat weaving	311	814	82	732
5.	Coir making	166	210	50	160
6.	Embroidery	12	20	...	20
7.	Palm leaf products	1,782	4,272	1,014	3,258
8.	Fibre extraction	30	30	10	20
9.	Stonewares	20	52	40	12
10.	Brasswares	38	178	126	52
11.	Cobblery	73	139	109	30
12.	Seashell works	100	100	75	25
13.	Plastic wire craft	50	50	...	50
14.	Bell metal products	65	72	66	6
15.	Toy making	3	5	5	...
16.	Dyeing	102	178	140	38
17.	Carpentry	190	416	404	12
18.	Blacksmithy	32	77	45	32
19.	Goldsmithy	236	361	295	66
Total ...		5,484	12,813	5,663	7,150

Fishing

Ramanathapuram has a long coastline and provides considerable scope for development of fisheries. At present the fishermen use only primitive methods for fishing. Nylon nets and motor boats have been supplied to them. The Norwegian Project which is proposed to be located at Mandapam may perhaps revolutionize the fishing methods of this area. Chank fishing is an ancient industry in Ramanathapuram. In the year 1959-60 alone 1,059,099 full sized chanks were collected. In the coastal towns of Kilakkarai, Tondi and Pamban, fancy articles are manufactured from chank and other sea beads. It is proposed to start more sea-based industries.

Industries-Public sector

The general purpose workshop at Rajapalayam with an outlay of 87 lakhs of rupees has been functioning since 1958. It provides facilities for training and technical advice. It is also producing on limited scale, hospital furniture, cycle parts, steel almyrah etc. There is a marine workshop at Mandapam. In addition, there are a number of industrial units run by Government and Industrial Co-operatives which are all of recent origin. They are detailed in the chapter 'Achievements under Five Year Plans'.

CHAPTER IX

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

As in Salem, a phenomenal increase in handloom has been recorded in Ramanathapuram district. The number of cotton looms which was 4,989 in 1921 increased to 18,167 in 1941 and to 54,843 in 1961. In addition, it is estimated that out of 88,784 art silk looms, 21,870 looms were in Ramanathapuram district. But whenever adequate quantities of rayon are not available these looms switch over to the production of mixed fabrics. The total number of cotton and artsilk looms in the district is 76,713 or 11.0 per cent of the looms in the State. Of these 67,854 are fly shuttle looms, 5,693 throw shuttle and 3,166 are of other types. The number of looms in the Co-operative Sector is 21,003 which is 27.4 per cent of the looms in the district.

Cotton Handloom Industry

The Handloom Industry in Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari districts is dominated by Saliars though there is a fair representation of the other hereditary communities of weavers; among non-hereditary castes, Nadars, Pandarams, Illathupillais have taken to hand-weaving. On the basis of data collected in a sample survey, the percentage of each of the castes engaged in weaving is given below:

Saliars	51.2	per cent
Devangas	25.0	„
Saurashtras	15.3	„
Sengunthars	2.8	„
Others	5.7	„
	100.00	

The average number of cotton handlooms per household is 2.5; as such, the number of households with cotton looms in the district may be estimated at 21,935. The industry plays an important role in the economy of the district.

The varieties of handloom fabrics produced in the district are mainly sarees, dhoties and other utility varieties. Production of lungis is negligible. Of the total production of 47.72 million yards, sarees account for 25.46 million yards. The production in the Co-

operative sector is 11.95 million yards or 25 per cent, while the number of looms is 38.3 per cent. The following table gives variety-wise details of production in the co-operative sector and outside.

Table 1—Details of variety-wise production of handloom fabrics in different sectors

Variety	Co-operative Sector	Outside Co-operative sector	Total
	(in million yards)		
1. Sarees	3.17	22.29	25.46
2. Dhoties and other utility varieties	8.78	13.23	22.01
3. Lungis	...	0.25	0.25
	11.95	35.77	47.72

The details of construction and cost of production of the varieties of handloom fabrics in the district in 1961 are given below:

Table 2—Details of construction and cost of various Handloom fabrics from the District

Variety	Width (inches)	Number of ends per inch	Number of picks per inch	Cost of production per	
				Linear yard	Square yard
20s dhoties	50	52	52	1.23	0.88
20s dhoties	48	44	60	0.88	0.66
40s dhoties	48	52	56	0.76	0.57
100s dhoties	51	96	100	2.43	1.71
26s sarees	44	40	46	0.80	0.65
26s sarees	44	46	50	1.08	0.88
40s sarees	46	56	62	1.38	1.08
100s + 60s sarees	48	76	52	1.55	1.17
100s + 60s sarees	48	76	52	1.57	1.18

Weavers' Co-operatives

In 1960-61, there were 92 weavers' co-operatives with 21,003 looms. The production, sales, etc. in the co-operative sector are as follows:

More than 90 per cent of the goods produced by the Weavers' co-operatives have been disposed of by the Societies themselves.

One of the three co-operative spinning mills is at Srivilliputtur.

Table 3—Details of Achievements of the Co-operative sector

S.No.	Details	Achievement
1.	Quantity of cloth produced (million yards)	12.40
2.	Average production per loom : (in yards)	
	Per annum	590.37
	Per month	49.20
3.	Weaving wages disbursed by the Societies (in rupees)	42,40,725
4.	Average income per loom (in rupees)	
	Per annum	201.95
	Per month	16.83
5.	Value of cloth disposed of (in million Rs.)	11.07
6.	Of the above, value of goods sold through the State society (in lakhs rupees)	7.13
7.	Percentage of sales through the State Society to the total sales	6.4

The following are the important handloom centres in the district.

Sarees	Dhoties and other Utility Varieties
1. Paramakudi	1. Tirupattur
2. Emaneswaram	2. Srivilliputtur
3. Tirupattur	3. Rajapalayam
4. Aruppukottai	4. Sivaganga
5. Sivaganga	5. Mandala manickam
6. Virudhunagar	6. Chatrapati
7. Kalkurichi	7. Sundarapandiyam
	8. W. Pudupatti

Khadi

Both the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh and the State Khadi and Village Industries Board are doing Khadi work in the district. The former has 184 Khadi looms and the latter 192 looms. Ambar charkas also have been introduced here. In 1961-62, the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh produced Khadi worth Rs. 2,96,000 while the production of yarn was 11,96,000 hanks of which 95,000 hanks were produced on ambar charkas. The work done by the centres of the state Board is given in the following Statement.

Table 4—Details of work done by the State Board

Details	1960-1961	1961-1962
Number of Ambar spinners	2,044	8,436
Number of traditional spinners	16,184	6,330
Production of Ambar Yarn (Lakhs of hanks)	1.97	2.37
Production of traditional Yarn (Lakhs of hanks)	6.42	5.49
Production of Khadi	Rs. 2.89 lakhs	Rs. 96,185

Table 5—The number of Ambar charkas distributed and active, in 1960-61

	Number of Ambars distributed	Number of active Ambars
State Board	442	442
Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	238	153

Art silk handlooms

Saurashtras and Devangas are engaged in the production of artsilk fabrics. Sarees and shirting pieces are produced with rayon yarn. The art silk looms are concentrated in Aruppukottai, Paramakudi and Emaneswaram areas. The popular qualities of rayon yarn used are 100D, 120D, 150D. Bemberg sarees produced with 60D rayon yarn on throw

shuttle looms and mixed sarees with 150D rayon yarn and 40s count cotton yarn are also woven in the district. The ordinary type of art silk sarees is similar to those produced in Chinnalapatti. The cost of production will vary with reference to the availability of rayon yarn at controlled rates.

The cost of production of Bemberg sarees in 1961 (provided rayon yarn is available at controlled rates) is as follows:

Count of warp	60D rayon yarn (imported)
Count of weft	80s Cotton yarn
Width of cloth	48 inches
Number of ends per inch	80
Number of picks per inch	80 to 84.
Cost of production	Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.50

CHAPTER X

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTIONS

Local Administration

The first local body was introduced in this State by the enactment of Local Fund Act in 1871. It provided for the formation of a Local Fund Board for each district or part of a district. The Madras Local Board Act, 1884 further revolutionized the progress of local administration in the State. The Government of India Act of 1919 entrusted the work of promoting the Local Self-Government to the State Government. The Local Fund Board Act of 1920 was further renamed as the Madras District Board Act.

Panchayat Act of 1958 was brought into force from 2nd October 1961. The entire territory of the State with the exception of the City of Madras and Municipal towns, Cantonments and township areas was divided into 12,540 Panchayats grouped into 375 Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks.

Though these Blocks will vary in size and population, the average block will be not far short of 150 square miles and the average population will be approximately 75,000. In the district, Village Panchayats have been grouped into 31 Panchayat Unions. These Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks in various taluks provide amenities to the local population. The amenities given are education, medical aid and drinking water. In the district, there are 2,227 educational institutions of which 2,019 are Primary Schools and 111 Secondary, while the rest are other institutions imparting other types of education to the local population. 258 medical institutions of various categories are also found. 4,087 wells including tube wells are maintained by the Panchayats. The following statement will show the details of such facilities available in various Panchayat Union areas in the district.

Table 1—Details of amenities provided by Panchayat Blocks in the District

Serial Number and name of Panchayat Blocks	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Other educational institutions	Medical institutions	Wells and tube wells
1. Arruppukottai	30	6	11	10	123
2. Bogalur	79	1	7	13	119
3. Devakottai	41	8	...	8	46
4. Ilayangudi	96	1	...	3	58
5. Kadaladi	167	11	3	12	108
6. Kaliarkoil (Stage I)	67	5	1	9	101
7. Kallai	49	3	13	14	128
8. Kamuthi	114	4	2	13	102
9. Kannangudi	38	5	...	3	14
10. Karaipatti	76	2	8	6	204
11. Manamadurai	61	2	4	5	163
12. Mandapam	54	9	1	18	802
13. Mudukulathur	46	1	13	9	54
14. Narikudi	67	2	6	5	143
15. Paramakudi	73	5	2	11	85
16. Rajasingamangalam	56	1	3	5	50
17. Ramanathapuram	34	...	1	3	86
18. Rajapalayam	88	2	...	15	216
19. Sattur	71	3	2	7	160
20. Sakkottai	43	4	...	13	63
21. Singampunari	76	5	1	11	151
22. Sivakasi	74	8	2	9	132
23. Sivaganga	59	...	...	5	104
24. Srivilliputtur	65	2	4	5	218
25. Tiruchuli	57	5	3	3	...
26. Tiruppattur	47	3	...	4	42
27. Tiruppulam	53	2	...	2	40
28. Thiruppuvanam	65	2	...	6	118
29. Thiruvadanai	38	2	4	4	57
30. Virudhunagar	89	4	8	11	152
31. Watrap	46	3	4	16	241
Total	2,019	111	97	258	4,087

Elections

In any democracy, the result of an election is of general interest. During the last General Elections in Madras State, candidates chosen by the Congress Party have been returned to the State Assembly from 139 seats. The corresponding figures for the other Parties are :—

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	50
Forward Block	3
Swatantra	6

Communists
Socialists
Independants

2
1
5

In Ramanathapuram district, majority of candidates i.e. out of 14 returned, 8 belonged to the Congress Party. Analytical statistics of the results of the General Elections in 1957 and 1962 are appended. They show the total number of votes of the district, the number of valid votes, the number of votes rejected and the number of votes secured by each party. A study of the statement will give a precise indication of the swing of public opinion in the district.

Table 2—Statement showing results of the General Election, 1962
(Madras Legislative Assembly)

S. No.	Name of the Constituency	Electorate	No. of persons voted	Number of valid votes polled	No. of rejected votes	Name of elected party	Number of votes secured by the elected party
1.	Tiruvadanai	90,297	64,659	62,810	1,849	Swatantra	37,612
2.	Karaikudi	84,983	58,414	56,565	1,849	Swatantra	27,890
3.	Tirugoshtiyur	93,641	68,100	65,437	2,663	D. M. K.	24,835
4.	Sivaganga	120,470	83,260	80,492	2,768	Congress	43,410
5.	Ramanathapuram	107,593	74,791	72,578	2,213	Congress	44,942
6.	Paramakudi	105,433	77,187	74,372	2,815	Congress	33,301
7.	Tiruchuli (SC)	90,401	53,546	50,990	2,556	Forward Block	28,524
8.	Manamadurai	92,568	64,110	62,052	2,054	Swatantra	33,895
9.	Mudukulathur	124,265	78,300	75,287	3,013	Forward Block	37,162
10.	Aruppukottai	84,282	67,613	65,264	2,349	Congress	35,597
11.	Sattur	101,991	86,311	83,267	3,044	Congress	46,950
12.	Sivakasi	95,665	65,073	62,007	3,066	Congress	35,726
13.	Srivilliputtur	92,752	66,020	62,717	3,303	Congress	36,122
14.	Rajapalayam	103,902	82,955	80,594	2,361	Congress	41,692

Table 3—Number of seats and votes secured by various parties in 1962 General Elections and its percentage to total valid Votes

Name of Party	Number of Seats secured	Number of valid votes	Number of votes secured	Percentage to Col. 3.	Percentage of the State
Congress	8	954,436	464,589	48.68	46.14
D. M. K.	1		73,867	7.74	27.10
Independent	...		31,841	3.34	5.34
Swatantra	3		218,308	22.87	7.82
Communist	...		49,382	5.17	7.72
We Tamils	...		1,534	0.16	0.93
Praja Socialist Party	...		2,283	0.24	1.26
Forward Block	2		94,269	9.88	1.37
Muslim League	...		18,363	1.92	0.71

Table 4—Statement showing the results of the General Elections 1957 (Madras Legislative Assembly)

S. No.	Name of the Constituency	Number of Electors	Number of persons voted	Number of valid votes	Number of rejected votes	Name of the elected party	Number of votes secured by the elected party
1.	Tirugoshtiyur	87,159	47,128	46,607	521	Congress	20,611
2.	Karaikudi	86,971	50,747	50,107	640	Congress	24,223
3.	Sivaganga	98,666	57,860	57,392	468	C. R. C.	35,237
4.	Tiruvadanai	83,346	45,030	44,700	330	Independent	13,633
5.	Manamadurai	90,168	42,066	41,936	130	Congress	18,680
6.	Paramakudi	100,451	45,377	45,161	216	Independent	24,695
7.	Ramanathapuram	96,220	49,687	49,489	198	Independent	40,577
8.	*Mudukulathur	186,050	89,270	168,684	9,856	Forward Block Forward Block	55,333 53,571
9.	Aruppukottai	79,794	58,058	57,614	444	Forward Block	31,765
10.	Sattur	90,740	68,496	68,083	413	Congress	36,400
11.	Sivakasi	87,423	47,623	47,324	299	Congress	25,421
12.	*Srivilliputtur	192,625	101,591	188,758	14,424	Congress Congress	49,498 31,070

* Includes seats reserved for scheduled castes

CHAPTER XI

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS

The Ramanathapuram district has achieved noteworthy results during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods. The completion of the Second Five Year Plan in March, 1961 also coincided with the Census of 1961. The rapid developments during the decade are dealt with earlier, under the various Chapter headings such as Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries etc., which to a great extent narrates also the development achieved under the various Plan Schemes. However, to know the impact of the Plan on the general growth of the district and to appreciate it in proper perspective, it has been dealt with here separately and the all round development achieved on account of Plan Schemes are explained.

Agriculture and Irrigation

Agriculture as a whole was given much importance in both the Plans. The District Plan prepared for Ramanathapuram has given its main aim as "raising the efficiency of the existing irrigation sources and increasing agricultural output by using various improved methods of agriculture such as (a) improved seeds (b) use of green manure and chemical manures (c) by employing improved methods of cultivation like Japanese method of cultivation, tractor ploughing and reclaiming of waste lands etc." In particular, much attention was given to increase the production of foodgrains and cotton. Development of horticulture has been planned wherever there are adequate and dependable supplies of water and the people are horticulturally minded. The area under cultivation has consequently increased from 806,607 acres to 1,440,071 acres and production of foodgrains, paddy and millets from 92,470 tons to 284,750 tons. The details of various measures adopted are explained below:—

Intensive and extensive cultivation

In order to provide a dependable source of irrigation to ryots, loans were given liberally to sink wells and deepen existing wells. Loans for the purchase of 600 oil engines and 300 electric motors have also been disbursed. They irrigate about 6,000 acres. Five tractors were supplied to the ryots on loan basis. Forty filter point tube wells were introduced for tapping the substrata water and they are getting very popular in East Ramanathapuram district. The Government have provided loan to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh towards machinery under this scheme. During the First Plan period, a total area of 4,37,528 acres was irrigated under canals, tanks and wells, while at

the end of the Second Five Year Plan this figure increased to 6,40,364 acres.

Manures and fertilisers

Though the fertility of the soil is generally poor especially in East Ramanathapuram district, the fertility has been increased to some extent by application of good farm-yard manure and large doses of compost, by growing of suitable green manure crops and by the use of inorganic fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, superphosphate etc. The following quantity of fertilisers was distributed during the two Plan periods.

Table 1—Details of manures distributed in the Plan periods

Manure distributed	First Plan	Second Plan
Chemical fertilisers distributed	3,365 tons	12,570 tons
Urban compost	23,308 ..	92,941 ..
Rural compost	72,800 ..	246,992 ..
Green Manure	103 ..	376 ..

Distribution of improved seeds

Government opened four State Seed Farms at Pullur, Devadanam, Muraiyur and Devakottai during the Second Plan period. Trials are being conducted every year to find out suitable paddy strains for the district in the Agricultural Research Station at Paramakudi. The following quantity of primary seeds was distributed during the two Plan periods:—

Table 2—Details of improved seeds distributed

Seeds distributed	First Plan	Second Plan
	(in tons)	
Paddy seeds (consisting of strains ASD 11, CO 13, SR 26b ; ASD 4)	108	375
Millets (consisting of K2 cholam K1 Cumbu, K1 Ragi, CO 18 Cholam)	24	64
Cotton	442	884

Apart from these a large quantity of short term paddy seeds had been distributed at concessional rates.

Plant protection

In an agriculturally backward district it is essential to see that what little is raised is protected from pests and diseases. As prevention is better than cure, the plant protection work aims at preventive measures to be taken at the proper time. The cultivators are informed about the possible incidence of outbreak of particular diseases and pests which are likely to occur in different seasons so that they may keep themselves in readiness for combating any outbreak.

The following quantities of pesticides and fungicides have been distributed to ryots as also the necessary equipment like sprayers and dusters.

Table 3—Details of improved equipments distributed

Equipments	First Plan	Second Plan
Sprayers and dusters distributed (Nos.)	96	480
Pesticides and fungicides distributed (tons)	303	714

Use of improved implements

The ryots of this district as in other districts were using only the country ploughs. The effect of intense departmental propaganda and demonstrations have made the ryots understand the advantages of the improved agricultural implements. About 12,000 implements (2,000 in the Ist Plan Period and 10,000 in the IInd Plan Period) were distributed through Government and private sectors. About 19,000 acres have been ploughed by tractors and 650 acres levelled by bulldozers during the 2nd Plan Period.

Improved method of cultivation

The Japanese method of cultivation is not only followed for paddy but is also adopted for millets, sugarcane and cotton. As against 60,396 acres under Japanese method of cultivation during the Ist Plan Period 173,393 acres have been raised under this method during the IInd Plan period.

Fruits

Mangoes and citrus come up very well in Srivilliputtur taluk and Rajapalayam area in particular. Large scale distribution of seedlings through concessional and non-concessional sales has been effected. A loan scheme under horticulture has been introduced for opening of new orchards and rejuvenation of old ones. During the Second Plan period Rs. 33,480/- and Rs. 825 were sanctioned as long term and short term loans respectively under horticulture. Fruit plants and vegetable seeds have been distributed as follows:

Table 4—Details of fruit plants/vegetable seeds distributed

Fruit plants/seeds	First Plan	Second Plan
Fruit plant (Nos.)	38,083	101,663
Vegetable seeds (lbs.)	3,029	9,123

Coconut cultivation

Under a scheme to develop coconut cultivation, lands were assigned to landless poor persons and repatriates from Ceylon. They were also given financial assistance. The scheme was started in 1959—60. 41 persons have been benefited so far.

To meet the requirements of coconut growers in Ramanathapuram district, a nursery was opened at Uchipuli. It has a target of 30,000 seed units for sowing per annum and is expected to produce 22,500 seedlings annually. Since it was started late in August 1960, 11,500 seed nuts alone were procured and about 8,600 seedlings are expected to be ready. A Coconut Demonstration Farm was started adjoining the Coconut Nursery at Uchipuli covering an extent of 12.75 acres with a view to demonstrate to the public the possibility of raising coconut plantations even in low lying waterlogged areas. A Special District Agricultural Officer and a Coconut Development Assistant are attending to coconut development activities in Ramanathapuram.

Irrigation

No major irrigation projects were undertaken in Ramanathapuram district except the Vaigai Reservoir Scheme in Madurai which benefited a small portion of the district. This scheme was taken up under the First Five Year Plan in 1954 and was completed in 1959 at a total cost of Rs. 330 lakhs. This provides irrigation facilities to 10,000 acres. Out of this, 4,000 acres lie in Sivaganga taluk of Ramanathapuram district. The cost of the scheme proportionate to the 4,000 acres in the district to be benefited, may be estimated at Rs. 132 lakhs.

In addition to this, a number of other schemes drawn up under the two Plans have been implemented and a few of them are still under investigation. The talukwise details of these schemes are given in the Chapter on Irrigation. Other than these, the River Pumping Scheme was newly introduced. Under the river pumping scheme, wells are sunk on river beds and water is baled out through electric motors. This provides uninterrupted supply of water. This scheme is functioning at Vadamalapuram near Sivakasi. On account of these schemes for irrigation facilities, the district has improved considerably. The net area irrigated under different sources which was 335,331 acres increased to 674,308 acres in 1960—61.

Forests

This district did not have the services of a separate District Forest Officer till 1956. Parts of this district were attached to the Tirunelveli South Division and the rest to the Madurai South Division. A separate division was formed for this district early in 1957 with a District Forest Officer. Since then the following schemes have been started and are in good progress.

Teak

An extent of about 500 acres in Solascri and Deviar forests in Western Ghats has been cleared and regenerated with teak at a cost of Rs. 19,000/-

Cashew

In East Ramanathapuram an extent of 2,300 acres which was formerly scrub jungle has been cleared and regenerated with cashew which is a dollar earner at a cost of Rs. 1,32,000/-. Besides, an area of about 500 acres of degraded forests was regenerated and cashew has been introduced successfully.

Casuarina

In Rameswaram island where erosion is a problem, casuarina has been raised successfully in an area of about 500 acres at a cost of Rs. 83,000/-.

Industries

There has been a very well balanced development of big, light, small and cottage industries throughout the district during the two Plan periods. Under the large scale and medium industries in the private sector, 5 cotton spinning mills were established and are functioning and 2 more mills are under erection viz. the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Rajapalayam and the Jawahar Mills at Chettinad. Five more mills in Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Tiruvadanai, Sivaganga (Manamadurai) and Aruppukottai taluks have been licensed and are to be established soon. The State Government have invested a share capital of Rs. 30 lakhs (out of the total of 45 lakhs) in the Co-operative Spinning Mills.

A cement plant with a capital outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores with an ultimate production capacity of 600 tons per day has been erected at Thulukapatti and has commenced production at 200 tons a day. The State Government have taken shares worth Rs. 1 crore. Five weaving mills, one surgical cotton and cloth mill, a mill for producing paper cones and 37 litho printing units have been established. Arrangements for establishing a plant for the manufacture of Pyrotechnic Aluminium Powder with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been completed. This will cater to the needs of the fire works industry in this district. A licence has also been granted for the establishment

of a Chip Board Industry at Rajapalayam with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs and with a capacity to manufacture 1,700 tons of boards per annum and it is expected to be established soon.

In the public sector, an industrial colony has been established at Sulakkarai and the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Karaikudi has been sanctioned. A Refractory Unit at Sivaganga at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned. There is also a general purpose workshop at Rajapalayam and another is to be opened at Mudukulathur. Five foundries engaged in producing pumpsets, pulleys, cast iron weights, oil, flour and textile mill spares, oil chucks spares, hand pumps, small lathes and machines for matches, paper cutting, punching and tobacco cutting, 12 units for manufacture of tin products like containers, lamps and toys, 9 units for manufacture of nibs and 8 units for the manufacture of stainless steel utensils have also been established. Wood and machine screws, wire nails, shoe tacks, sheet metal products, gem clips, paper pins, polythene bags etc. are manufactured in the units in the Industrial Colony at Sulakkarai. The Government's general purpose workshop is also producing on a limited scale hospital furniture, cycle parts, steel almyrahs etc.

Assistance and State Aid to Industrialists

The principal needs for the expansion of small scale industries viz. training and technical advice is the adoption of improved tools and machineries, new techniques, supply of raw materials and power at reasonable rates, facilities for import of machines and their servicing and assistance in marketing the produce and also financial assistance have not been forgotten or overlooked. The Engineering Workshop at Rajapalayam provides facilities for training and technical advice. A tool room to be established in the colony at Sulakkarai will provide facilities for servicing and training technicians. Another unit for imparting training to semi-educated youths is to be started in Kamuthi which will train about 40 persons at a time. The Industrial Training Institute at Sulakkarai is already imparting training to 300 boys every year. A second institute of the kind is to be established by Government at Paramakudi at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs and sanction for this has already been accorded. Degree and Diploma courses in different fields of Engineering are available in the Alagappa College of Engineering Technology at Karaikudi and the two Polytechnics at Chettinad and Virudunagar.

To those who cannot afford to find the space and capital to be invested on buildings, the Industrial Estates' offer of such space on rent is a boon and there is growing demand for allotment of space

in these Industrial Estates. Assistance on the spot for installation of machinery etc. is also made available through the Assistant Director, Government of India Extension Centre at Madurai and 20 industrialists of this district have availed themselves of such help during the last 2 years.

On the financial side, the State Aid to Industries Act provides for the advance of loans of varying sums on a liberal scale and easy terms. After its enactment in 1956 in this district, 716 applicants availed themselves of the provisions and got loans to the tune of Rs. 5,37,000. Facilities for acquiring machines and equipment on hire purchase system from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation are also available. In this district, machinery worth Rs. 25 lakhs have been supplied on hire purchase system so far. As already stated, the State Government have taken shares to the value of Rs. 1 crore in the cement factory and Rs. 30 lakhs in the Co-operative Spinning Mills, i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the authorised share capital in each case.

From this district 714 applications for supply of indigenous raw materials and 2,404 applications for imports have been recommended by the Industries Department.

The Government are also helping the Industrial Co-operatives with finance. Twentyfour Industrial Co-operatives have been formed during the IIInd Plan period: 10 for carpentry and wood workers, 4 for metal workers and manufacture of vessels, 2 each for hardware and blacksmithy workers, brick workers and match workers and 1 each for printing and dyeing, envelop making, embroidery and ready-made garments and fish net weaving. Two Industrial Weavers' Co-operatives with 100 and 50 looms each have also been formed. For marketing all these products and promotion of sales, Government have established a number of sales-cum-procurement depots in important places and one such is functioning at Rameswaram since 1959.

Handicrafts

In addition to the four Industrial Co-operatives for metal workers, 6 training centres for handicrafts were also run to train persons interested in different crafts. They are:—1. Brush making unit at Devipatnam, 2. Production-cum-Training Centres for the manufacture of cots etc. from palmyrah stem at Manamadurai, 3. Fancy leather goods training centre at Ilayangudi for training in the manufacture of fancy leather goods such as ladies' handbags, brief cases, covers for cameras, watches, musical instruments etc., 4. Training centre for the development of printing and dyeing industry at Rajapalayam, (a) one for making ready-made garments and (b) one for palmyrah leaf products.

All these (except the 1st and the 3rd) were later, converted into Industrial Cooperatives as a follow-up. Now there are 12 such Cooperatives, 6 for palm leaf products, 4 for net and basket weaving, one for dyeing and printing and one for ready-made garments. There are also 2 Co-operative Cottage Industrial Societies for coir workers at Singampunari and Periapattinam. The latter will start production soon. Sanction has been accorded for the establishment of a Coir Training-cum-Demonstration Centre at Periapattinam.

Handlooms

Fifty Handloom Cooperative Weavers' Societies with a membership of 10,332 looms were in existence at the commencement of the Plan period. Fifty-one societies with a membership of 10,334 were established. A Government loan of nearly Rs. 3,34,000 was sanctioned to these and a subsidy of nearly Rs. 84,00,000 was given to them by way of rebate on sales. Advances and subsidies were also paid for purchase of looms and their parts, press and warping machines and setting up of dye houses. Two Housing Colonies for weavers were also established and one more has been sanctioned for Emaneswaram.

Khadi

The main object of the scheme is to provide employment to the unemployed and under-employed rural population and to achieve self-sufficiency of cloth in villages. Charkas and implements are supplied to spinners at subsidised rates and spinners are persuaded to use a part of the yarn for themselves and their families and to sell the surplus.

At the commencement of the First Plan, the Extensive Khadi Scheme was in force only on firka and now it has been extended to almost the entire district wherever Development Blocks have been formed. It may be said that it covers about 7/8 of the district. During the First Plan period there were only 4 sub-centres functioning with 40 weavers and 996 spinners. At the end of the IIInd plan, and with the extensive use of the Ambar Charka, there were 2 main centres, 9 sub-centres, 4 spinning centres and 6 sales depots in all the 17 blocks.

'Ambar Parishramalayas' (Training centres) were started in 5 taluks and 2,095 spinners in 70 villages were trained. 1,921 charkas were distributed. 27,300 kisan charkas were introduced. There were 21,700 spinners and 360 weavers enlisted during the Second Plan period alone and production of yarn under Kisan and Ambar charkas amounted to nearly Rs. 43 lakhs and cloth valued at Rs. 3,73,000 and the sales amounted to nearly Rs. 5,28,000.

Fisheries

Ramanathapuram district has a long coastline extending to a distance of 160 miles, perhaps the longest coastline in our State. There are more than fifty villages along the coast with a total fishing population of about 25,000, of which about 10,000 would be actively engaged in fishing. In the coastal areas of this district where vegetables could not be grown, fish is an important item of food. The methods adopted by the fishermen of this district, as in other districts, were old and antiquated. During seasons of large landings they had no facilities for preserving fish. As fish perish rapidly, the fishermen have to dispose of their catch quickly at the landing site at prices offered. The fishermen are mostly poor. The following schemes were undertaken to improve the quality and quantity of their catch and their living conditions.

Supply of synthetic fibres (nylon)

The durability and capacity of the nylon nets when compared with the nets prepared from indigenous cotton twines have appealed to the fishermen of this district and there is a great demand for nylon nets. As these nylon twines have to be imported, import permits have been issued to 13 Fishermen Cooperative Societies for the import of Rs. 2,60,000 worth of twines. 25 per cent of the cost of the twines is subsidised by the Government.

Supply of indigenous cotton

Indigenous cotton twine valued at Rs. 54,200 was purchased and sold at 75 per cent of the cost to fishermen with a subsidy of 25 per cent.

Salt subsidy scheme

At the two fish curing yards at Athankarai and Mookaiyur, salt was issued to the fishermen at 75 per cent of the cost which was further reduced to 50 per cent. 13,965 maunds of salt were issued to 3,480 parties for curing 77,434 maunds of fish.

Godowns

Three Fishermen Cooperative Societies were granted loans and subsidy at 50 per cent each for the construction of fish godowns at Rameswaram, Pamban and Uchipuli at a total cost of Rs. 12,000.

Improvement of fish markets

Four fish markets have been constructed at Virudunagar, Sivakasi, Rameswaram and Sivaganga with 50 per cent subsidy from Government to the Local Bodies concerned, so that fresh fish and cured fish could be sold under hygienic conditions. The total subsidy involved is Rs. 22,000.

Supply of mechanised fishing craft

Under this scheme 5 specially mechanised boats powered with marine diesel engines were constructed by the Department as per the designs of the Food and Agricultural Organisation expert and supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and groups of fishermen under subsidy and hire purchase system.

Inland fishery and intensive seed collection

Six fishery demonstration units were started in which indigenous and exotic varieties of fish seeds are stocked, reared and marketed. A total quantity of 20,554 lbs. of fish were caught and sold for Rs. 7,820. A total quantity of 7,63,35,107 fish fingerlings was collected at Virudunagar, Karaikudi, Sivaganga and Pamban centres and distributed to departmental demonstration tanks, revenue tanks and to private persons.

Financial assistance to fishermen

There are 28 marine fishermen co-operative societies and 7 inland fishermen cooperative societies with a membership of 2,963 and a share capital of Rs. 74,754. The District Fishermen's Federation at Ramanathapuram looks after the needs of the several Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 24,650 was given as medium term loan (repayable in 5 annual instalments) and a sum of Rs. 2,29,100 as long term loan (repayable in 10 annual instalments to these societies.) On the recommendation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Expert, middleman eliminating scheme was started to relieve the fishermen from the clutches of merchants and middlemen. A sum of Rs. 1,67,200 was issued as loans to 8 societies in a contiguous area between Pasipatnam and Devipatnam. The amount was permitted to be spent on the fishermen for clearing off prior debts and for purchasing fishing requisites.

During the Second Plan period an Assistant Director of Fisheries has been posted exclusively for Ramanathapuram District and he is functioning from May 1959.

Co-operation

Even before 1951 Ramanathapuram District had many Co-operative Societies, but most of them confined themselves to the issue of credit needs of the agriculturists. They were very small in size and their transactions were very low. Since then the people understood the immense need of cooperatives as the common economic organisations through which they satisfied the members' economic and personal needs. The objects of the societies were also varied and the new societies were organised for various purposes like marketing, milk supply, labour contract, trade, farming, house building etc.

Credit Societies

The village credit societies are undertaking the supply of short term, medium term and long term credit to their members for agricultural operations and land improvement purposes. During the First Five Year Plan period, 54.6 per cent of the villages and 18.3 per cent of population were covered. The co-operatives satisfied 54 per cent of the total credit need of the rural population. There were 376 credit societies at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, 523 societies at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan and 810 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. The entire district has been covered by co-operatives and the present membership of the societies is 1,83,738. The total loans disbursed by the societies during the Second Plan period amounted to about Rs. 178 lakhs.

Under the revitalisation scheme, the newly organised societies and small societies are given financial assistance for the appointment of paid clerks and 150 societies have been given financial assistance.

On the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, large size credit societies known as Agricultural Banks were started during the Second Five Year Plan period. They were brought into existence by the voluntary amalgamation of the primary societies and they undertook multipurpose activities such as issue of loans on the pledge of agricultural produce and jewels at cheaper rate of interest, repayable in easy instalments and issue of fertilisers, seeds etc. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there were 20 Agricultural Banks. Credit Societies and Agricultural Banks numbering 25 in all have been provided with godowns with Government financial assistance.

For the Development of Co-operative Credit structure in undeveloped areas, the Government of India formulated a scheme for organising co-operative credit unions. Under this scheme 58 credit unions have been organised during the Second Plan period. On account of this, the credit needs of the agriculturists in the backward areas have been met in a larger measure.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

In order to market the produce of the members of the Co-operatives, marketing societies were organised and are being carried on along agency basis. These marketing societies have undertaken the distribution of the controlled commodities such as sugar, seeds and fertilizers.

There were 9 Primary Marketing Societies prior to the First Five Year Plan and this rose to 11 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. During the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, 3 societies were

registered and one society was liquidated. There were 6,956 members in these societies. During the First and Second Five Year Plans, State assistance by way of loan and subsidy was extended to these societies for the construction of godown, installation of decorticator, rice huller and oil expeller. Three godowns were constructed by these societies during Second Five Year Plan. One gin and 7 decorticators were established. To facilitate marketing of the members' surplus produce through the marketing societies, 19 godowns were constructed by the agricultural banks and village credit societies during the First and Second Five Year Plans.

Under the scheme of Integrated Credit and Marketing, otherwise known as the Controlled Scheme the village credit societies issue loans to their members and the marketable surplus is marketed through the marketing societies where the principal along with the interest borrowed by the members is recovered from the sale proceeds.

State Warehousing Co-operatives

In addition to marketing societies, there is one branch of the State Warehouse at Rajapalayam which is helping the agriculturists in the marketing of agricultural produce.

Co-operative farming

During the Second Five Year Plan period co-operatives have extended help to the small land holders and landless tenants. Two Tenant Farming Societies were started in Ramanathapuram District, one at Devadanam and another at Karipatti. The Devadanam Tenant Farming Society had taken lands on lease from the Devasthanam at Srivilliputtur and subleased them to its members for cultivation. In order to aid the small and uneconomic landholders, special type of farming societies called "Joint Farming Societies" were organised. Co-operative Joint Farming Societies have been started at Tirutangal, Pudupatti and Mangudy. The members of the Joint Farming Societies at Tirutangal, Pudupatti and Mangudy have pooled their lands to the extent of 60.62, 140.54 and 76.6 acres respectively for joint cultivation through the Societies. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 77,850 as loans and Rs. 13,290 as subsidies to these societies for land reclamation, purchase of bulls, carts, agricultural implements etc.

Labour contract societies

During the First Five Year Plan period a Co-operative Labour Contract Society was started for the benefit of the labourers working at Dhanushkodi for handling of goods from Dhanushkodi Railway Station to Dhanushkodi Port and vice versa. There are 43 members with a paid share capital of Rs. 2,160. The

Society is disbursing wages to its members at an average of Rs. 1,000 per month providing employment to its members through the contract works undertaken by it. During the Second Plan period, cooperative labour contract societies were started at Rajapalayam, Watrap and Anamavali.

Milk supply societies

There were 18 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. This rose to 72 at the end of the Second Plan. The reasons for the great expansion is the demand from public for the supply of hygienic and pure milk. The Virudunagar Co-operative Milk Supply Society was adjudged as the best working society in Madras State for the year 1959-60. This Society is running a salvage farm which is situated four miles away from Virudunagar. The Srivilliputtur Cooperative Milk Supply Society has established a green fodder farm with a Government aid of Rs. 4,225 as subsidy and Rs. 12,675 as loan. Similarly the Manamadurai Cooperative Milk Supply Society has established a green fodder farm with a Government aid of Rs. 17,000 as loan and Rs. 3,000 as subsidy.

Animal Husbandry

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a livestock farm was opened near Chettinad in 1957. The farm has succeeded in creating milk consciousness in the surrounding villages. The farm also serves as a demonstration and education centre on scientific

feeding, management and breeding of livestock, pasture management, fodder cultivation and conservation of fodder as hay and silage, hygienic milk production, processing and distribution. Five *Murrah* buffalo bulls to a value of Rs. 3,100 were purchased by Government and distributed free of cost to private bodies. One artificial insemination centre was started at Virudunagar in 1957 for improving the quality of cattle with two Sindhi bulls and two *murrah* buffalo bulls. Five Key Village Centres were started at Sivakasi, Sattur, Srivilliputtur, K. Pudur and Tiruvadanai. More facilities for treatment of diseased animals and control of cattle diseases were introduced. The details are explained in the Chapter on Animal Husbandry.

Poultry development is an important means of providing subsidiary occupation in rural areas. Four Poultry Extension Centres were started in this district. They are at the Veterinary Dispensary at Devakottai, Anuppankulam in Sattur Taluk, Peraiyur in Mudukulathur Taluk and at the Livestock farm at Chettinad. With a view to encourage the private poultry breeders, nine of them were selected and a sum of Rs. 3,032 was awarded as subsidy.

Roads and communication

Road communication has considerably increased in the Plan period in Ramanathapuram. The statement below speaks for itself the progress achieved under the two Plans.

Table 5—Details of mileage in the district

	Government roads			District Board roads			Total
	National Highway	State Highway	Major District road	Major District road	Other village road	Village road	
Mileage at the beginning of First Plan	95	71	307	239	233	231	1,176
Mileage at the end of the First Plan	117	71	370	218	315	471	1,562
Mileage at the end of Second Plan	117	71	687	...	223	637	1,735

Table 6—Progress of road improvement work in the district

	No. of miles upgraded		No. of miles black topped		No. of miles newly formed		Cement concreting		Construction of major bridges	
	Miles	Cost in rupees (lakhs)	Miles	Cost in rupees (lakhs)	Miles	Cost in rupees (lakhs)	Miles	Cost in rupees (lakhs)	Miles	Cost in rupees (lakhs)
1. During the First Plan	18	2.16	12	1.50	396	29.40	...	...	12	4.00
2. During the Second Plan	106	13.50	7	2.69	127	9.20	7	0.40	10	18.20

Education

During the end of First Five Year Plan in 1956 there were 1,744 elementary schools, 27 basic schools, 10 training schools and 66 high schools. Large number of schools were opened during the Second Five Year Plan period and consequently the number of schools at the end of Second Five Year plan period increased to 3,259 elementary schools, 473 basic schools, 13 training schools and 118 high schools.

Elementary education

Pupils receiving instruction during the end of Second Five Year Plan period were 2,96,991 as against 1,84,211 in the First Five Year Plan period in respect of elementary education. In secondary schools, 19,476 pupils were under instruction at the end of First Year Plan period in 1956 and 36,861 pupils in the Year 1961. To wipe out illiteracy and provide education for young children, the Government have sanctioned the opening of elementary schools in all villages or groups of villages with a population of 300 and more during the Second Five Year Plan period. Besides this, special attention was paid to attract pupils to attend schools by way of supplying books and slates free to pupils newly enrolled, at a cost of Rs. 23,000 under Second Five Year Plan. Consequent on the enrolment of more children, a furniture grant of Rs. 200 per teacher was also sanctioned.

Secondary education

There were 66 high schools in the year 1956 and this increased to 118 in 1961. The number of pupils under instruction in 1956 was 19,476 and in 1961 it was 21,192. The enrolment of pupils in the secondary schools increased because of the awakening in the villagers to educate their children at least up to the high school stage and the facilities provided by Government by opening a large number of high schools in interior rural areas.

Under the First Five Year Plan, 4 high schools were selected for the Equipment and Building schemes. The expenditure under these schemes was as high as Rs. 1,71,000. One school was selected for the improvement of teaching in science and a grant of Rs. 50,000 was made by the Government for building and equipment. Five schools were selected for the improvement of teaching in core subjects. The equipment at a cost of Rs. 75,000 was supplied. Library books worth Rs. 12,500 were supplied to 4 schools and craft implements worth Rs. 33,000 were supplied to 11 schools. Under the Second Five Year Plan, bifurcated courses were introduced in 17 high schools. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,26,600. Five high schools were selected for the improvement of teaching science with the Government grant of Rs. 2,50,000. Besides these schemes, 12 schools were selected for the improvement of teaching in core subjects with a Government grant of Rs. 1,80,000. Library books worth Rs. 1,17,500 were supplied to 39 schools and craft implements worth Rs. 48,000 were supplied to 16 schools.

Training schools

There were 6 basic and 4 non-basic schools in the year 1956. During 1961 there were 13 basic schools for giving training to teachers. The strength of the training schools has been increased year after year to meet the increased demand from teachers.

Mid-day meals

Mid-day meal centres were opened for supply of free meals to poor children during the Second Five Year Plan period. There were 2,323 centres feeding 88,869 children. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent from the Government Exchequer under the scheme.

Compulsory education

Compulsory education scheme has been introduced during 1961 in about 484 villages throughout the district and all the pupils of the age group 6-7 were brought under instruction.

Adult education

During the Second Five Year Plan period 18 adult schools were functioning, imparting instruction to 795 adults.

Libraries in elementary schools

Ten branch libraries have been newly started during the Second Five Year Plan period and books were supplied at a cost of about Rs. 4,500 for elementary schools.

Colleges

Three colleges functioned during the Second Five Year Plan period as against one in the First Five Year Plan period. They are located at Karaikudi, Virudhunagar and Sivaganga.

Technical education

The Alagappa College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi continued to function during the Second Five Year Plan period also. Besides this, two polytechnic schools, one at Chettinad and another at Virudhunagar, were opened during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Medical

The progress achieved in providing proper medical facilities in the district has been dealt with earlier under Chapter VII.

Power

The district had its fair share in the expansion of power and its distribution during the two Plans. At the beginning of the Plan period there were only 8 sub-stations. Due to increased demand for power during the Plan period, they were converted into E. H. T. sub-stations of 66/33-11 K. W. and one new sub-station 33-11-K.W. was created during the First Plan period. During the Second Five Year Plan period two more were converted into 60-33 K.W.E.H.T. sub-stations and two more of 33-11 K.W. were erected. In all, there are now 11 sub-stations functioning in the district. Against 134 villages electrified at the beginning of the Plan period, there were 735 villages and towns electrified at the end of the Second Plan. 686 miles of new H. T. lines and 1,203 miles of new L. T. lines were energised in this district during the

two Plans. New service connections, for 5,121 pump sets for agricultural purposes, 3,571 house service connections and 2,005 for street lights were given. On the industrial side, power was being supplied to 823 new small scale industries and 25 major industries at the end of the two Plans in addition to what existed previously all in the rural areas. It was proposed to supply electrical energy only to 270 villages during the Second Plan, but actually it was extended to 456 villages which shows the real expansion of supply in the district. A sum of Rs. 176.91 lakhs has been spent on power and electrification during the Second Plan period. Consumption of power has increased in this district during the two Plans and this is an indication of rapid growth of industry in the district and the progress in power supply.

Community development

In this district there are 32 blocks of which 5 are shadow blocks, 2 are pre-organisation blocks, 21 are Stage I blocks and 4 are Stage II blocks. The drawing-up of 1500 plans for the block is done by the Block Advisory Committee which is presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer. After the Panchayat Union Council for the Block is constituted under the Madras Panchayats Act 1953, the Community Development Programme is entrusted to it for execution.

The Community Development programme is gaining momentum in this district. The people are coming forward to be benefited by the programme and are contributing their share in cash or by labour. Though the ordinary ryot is generally conservative in his outlook, scientific cultivation demonstrated by extension workers has appealed to him. There is a great demand for modern ploughs, compost fertilisers and pesticides. Japanese method of cultivation is not only adopted for paddy, but also for millets. It is a common sight to see tractors being used in villages. There is a great demand for bulldozers; improved strains of paddy and other millets are being used increasingly. Seed farms are being opened in plenty to cope up with the increased demand. Pedigree bulls are utilized to improve the quality of the cattle. Community recreation centres, Madhar Sangham, Youth Clubs and Children's Parks have sprung up to engage men, women, youths and children during their spare time. The Community Development Programme has thus done much to improve facilities of rural life.

Housing Scheme

During the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, a number of schemes were formulated to solve the housing problem in both the urban and rural areas of the district. The schemes are :

1. Co-operative Schemes :

- Low income group housing scheme
- Middle income group housing scheme
- Rural housing scheme
- Rural housing scheme
- Weavers' housing colony scheme
- Rural housing scheme
- Tenancy housing scheme

2. Cyclone Relief Housing Scheme

3. Harijan Welfare Housing Scheme for riot affected persons.

The Government accelerated the working of the Co-operative Housing Schemes by sanctioning loans and granting subsidies. Under the Cyclone Relief Housing Scheme and the Harijan Welfare Housing Scheme for riot affected persons houses were built at the cost of the Government and given to the affected persons. The progress achieved under these categories of schemes is explained below in detail.

Co-operative Schemes

There are at present (1) 21 Co-operative House Building Societies (2) 3 Co-operative Housing Colonies for Weavers and (3) 2 Industrial Housing Societies for the industrial workers at the places mentioned below besides the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Co-operative Tenancy Housing Society at Karaikudi and the Karaikudi Co-operative House Building Society formed before the Plan period.

Co-operative house building societies

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Paganeri | 11. Singampunari |
| 2. Paramakudi | 12. Rajapalayam |
| 3. Rajagambhiram | 13. Aruppukottai |
| 4. Chatrakudi | 14. Sattur |
| 5. Sarugani | 15. Sivakasi |
| 6. Tiruvadanai | 16. Virudunagar |
| 7. Ramnad | 17. Othaiyal |
| 8. Hayingudi | 18. Sagalgudi |
| 9. Sivaganga | 19. Peraiyur |
| 10. Tirupattur | 20. Mudukulathur |

Co-operative Housing Colonies

- Aruppukottai
- Srivilliputtur
- Emaneswaram

Industrial Housing Societies

1. Sivakasi

The amount granted as loan to the Co-operative House Building Societies, the Housing Societies and the Co-operative Housing Colonies are furnished below :

Table 7—Government Grant to Unions, House Building Housing Societies

Societies	Amount of grant Rs
a. Co-operative House Building Societies :	
1. Low Income Group	4,82,350
2. Middle Income Group	3,32,000
3. State Housing Scheme	5,85,300
4. Rural Housing Scheme	4,60,250
b. Housing Societies :	
1. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College Co-operative Tenancy Housing Society at Karaikudi	2,26,000
2. The Industrial Housing Societies	5,12,220
c. Co-operative Housing Colonies	9,08,100

Government Subsidy

The subsidy granted to the Industrial Housing Societies is Rs. 1,24,850 and that to the Co-operative Housing Colonies is Rs. 2,65,900.

Number of Houses

The total number of houses built during the two Plan periods under study are given in Table 8 below.

Table 8—No. of Houses built under various Housing Schemes

Housing Schemes	Number built	Houses under construction
1. Co-operative House Building Societies	278	44
2. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Colleges, Co-operative Tenancy Housing Society at Karaikudi	31	...
3. The Industrial Housing Society	50	...
4. The Co-operative Housing Colony for Weavers	300	...
Total	659	44

A scheme for the construction of 50 houses for the weaver members of the Emaneswaram weavers' Co-operative Society has been sanctioned. The implementation of the scheme is in progress.

Cyclone Relief Housing Scheme

Under this scheme 3,350 houses were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,758,750 at Rs. 1,050 for twin quarters. Another 132 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 99,000 i.e. Rs. 750 for each house. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent for effecting repairs to 803 buildings. There is a proposal to spend Rs. 3.50 lakhs more to attend to the repairs of 2,100 houses requiring repairs.

Harijan Welfare Housing Scheme for the riot affected persons

3,001 houses were built under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 16,53,555. A sum of Rs. 13,245 was spent for reconditioning 170 roofless houses rendered roofless during the riot.

Number of kitchens constructed are 2,760, out of 3,001 houses at a cost of Rs. 6,39,500. The remaining 241 kitchens could not be taken on as the beneficiaries did not evince sufficient interest in their construction.

Welfare activities

The main object of the Harijan Welfare Department is to remove untouchability from the society by imparting education to the Harijans and educationally backward communities and by raising the economic status of the Harijans. Towards this, a number of schemes were formulated during the two Plan periods.

Education

There were two Harijan Welfare schools in Srivilliputtur and one school in Sattur Taluk in the year 1951. During the first and second Plan periods, the number of schools were increased as follows :

Table 9—Progress in educational field in the district

Year	No. of schools	Number of	
		Boys	Girls
1951	3	130	32
1961	74	1,840	822

Out of these 74, Secondary Grade schools were 23 and 2 schools were run exclusively for the children of Kallar community in Srivilliputtur Taluk. 5 schools are for children of denotified tribes and three schools for Kallar children also.

Mid-day meals

All the children studying in the Harijan Welfare schools have been supplied with mid-day meals all these years. In addition to this, during the Second Plan period, mid-day meals were provided to Harijan children studying in District Board and Aided schools

in the district. During the First Plan period, an average sum of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 for each year was spent. During the Second Plan period, the scheme was largely expanded and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 413,350. Books and slates at a cost of Rs. 600 were supplied to children of all communities studying in Ist to Vth Standard every year, free of cost, during the Second Plan period.

Scholarships

Poor children of Harijan and backward classes are given scholarships from Harijan Welfare funds. A sum of Rs. 3,75,384 was granted as scholarship during the two Plan periods.

Boarding Grants

During the First and Second Plan periods, financial aid was given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward classes studying in schools and having residence in hostels maintained by private individuals. A sum of Rs. 5,40,877 was spent on them till 1960.

Government hostels

In addition to the boarding grants, Government hostels were opened or taken over during the Plan period and maintained.

By the end of the Second Plan period the number of Government hostels had increased from 21 to 30. A sum of Rs. 699,443 was spent during the two Plan periods.

Sanitary amenities

Sanitary amenities like drainage, bath rooms, wells etc. were provided to Harijans. Provision of drinking water wells was the main item of work done all these years during the First and Second Plan periods. Large amounts were spent on this.

Table 10—Expenditure on sanitary services

Plan period	Amount in rupees (lakhs)
First Plan period	1.00
Second plan period	5.00

Besides, a number of ameliorative measures were undertaken during the Second Plan period with the aid from Government of India such as (i) Housing Schemes (ii) Distribution of plough bulls (iii) Distribution of tools and machineries to technically trained persons and distribution of charkas. These schemes have contributed much to the uplift of Harijans.

Table 11—Details of expenditure on Second Plan Schemes (Ramanathapuram)

Head of Development	Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)					Total for five years
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
Agricultural Production Minor Irrigation Land Development	3.20	10.45	28.62	49.34	54.61	146.22
Animal Husbandry	0.31	1.99	3.45	6.34	9.53	21.62
Dairying and Milk supply	0.35	0.44	1.37	1.04	1.23	4.43
Fisheries	1.12	0.92	1.39	1.53	2.53	7.49
Forests Soil Conservation	0.07	0.27	0.60	0.80	1.40	3.14
Community Development	11.55	22.26	31.68	32.49	41.14	139.12
Co-operation	1.10	1.17	1.65	2.76	3.13	9.81
Irrigation	12.89	15.75	10.99(—)	5.05	9.56	44.14
Power—Rural electrification	48.00	37.00	22.62	33.13	36.16	176.91
Large and Medium industries	...	...	...	10.00	2.00	12.00
Village and small industries	3.37	1.79	14.77	3.13	5.38	28.44
(i) Handlooms (ii) Small scale industries (iii) Industries of all status	0.18	7.45	1.03	2.07	5.67	16.40
(iv) Handicrafts	0.04	0.46	0.41	0.13	0.24	1.28
(v) Coir	...	0.26	...	0.03	0.03	0.32
(vi) Sericulture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads	3.04	0.26	10.24	12.75	12.36	45.65
Education	6.02	16.74	23.10	28.08	34.07	108.31
Technical education	0.58	0.55	0.90	1.52	3.33	6.88
Health	...	...	5.00	17.06	27.59	49.65
(i) Urban Water Supply	4.07	5.08	6.95	7.47	8.43	32.00
(ii) Rural Water Supply	0.21	0.51	1.76	2.74	4.84	10.06
(iii) Health	0.30	1.62	4.11	6.26	6.58	18.87
(iv) Medical	2.21	4.41	13.49	13.94	13.46	47.51
Welfare of Backward Classes	...	...	...	0.53	0.78	1.31
Social Welfare	1.44	2.81	10.28	4.89	5.02	24.44
Housing	0.81	1.41	5.48	2.37	2.78	12.85
Labour Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	0.04	0.09	0.29	0.42
(i) Statistics	1.31	0.85	0.18	0.41	0.73	3.48
(ii) Town Planning	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.56
(iii) Broadcasting	0.91	0.89	1.08	0.77	2.50	6.15
(iv) Loans to Local Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	103.11	142.41	201.62	236.79	295.53	979.46

Source: Finance (P & D) Department, Madras.

which is spent for the salaries of the temple servants, for the payment of taxes, for the poojas and festivals of the temple and for its maintenance. The temple is running a veda class and a library. The *hundi* collections of the temple amount to a little over Rs. 21,000/- per annum. It also derives an additional income of Rs. 5,400/- every year by way of charges levied for performing *archanas*, marriages and tonsure ceremonies.

The temple owns a number of *vahanas*, two cars and two palanquins of which one is made of ivory and the

other is of copper, gilded with gold. The temple celebrates several annual festivals throughout the year except in the month of *Masi* of which the *Thiru Adi Pooram* and the *Margazhi Neerattu Utsavam* are the main ones. Thiruppavai songs composed on Sri Andal are sung by devotees in the Ennai Kappu Mantabam in the *Margazhi* month which attracts large crowds of worshippers.

The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

THESE INCLUDE GENERAL POPULATION TABLES, GENERAL ECONOMIC, HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

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 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 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.

The change in the concept of urban areas has resulted in the inclusion of the following new towns in the district.

Taluk	Name of new Urban Area	Class 1961	Population	
			1961	1951
Srivilliputtur	Chettiarpatti	V	8,718	6,827
Ramanathapuram	Mandapam	V	6,257	8,069
Tirupattur	Kanadukathan	VI	4,573	5,007
Tiruvadanai	Nambuthalai	VI	3,812	2,596

This change in the definition of Urban areas has also resulted in the elimination of a few areas from the Urban list. Details are as follows:

Taluk	Name of the Urban Area eliminated	Class 1951	Population	
			1951	1961
Aruppukkottai	Mallanginar (P)	V	5,826	5,935
	Pandalkudi (P)	VI	2,912	4,716

Inspite of these declassifications there has been considerable progress in the number of towns since 1901. The following statement will show the progress in the number of towns since 1901.

Year	Number of towns
1961	35
1951	33
1941	32
1931	31
1921	25
1911	22
1901	19

Villages

The statement below shows the number of inhabited villages from 1911 to 1961. The figures are presented in respective Censuses and no adjustment has been made for the changes in jurisdiction.

Year	Number of villages
1961	1,427
1951	2,787
1941	2,237
1931	3,565
1921	3,505
1911	3,386

The statement that follows 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/Taluk	Persons per occupied Census House			Number of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of Rural Urban population to total population			Density per Square mile	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural Urban
Ramanathapuram District	4.82	4.74	5.06	1,060	1,166	1,042	100.00	75.25	24.75	502	388 4,409
Tirupattur Taluk	4.86	4.77	5.08	1,076	1,057	1,052	100.00	70.20	29.80	552	403 4,163
Sivaganga Taluk	4.75	4.68	5.20	1,059	1,172	987	100.00	84.64	15.36	406	351 2,824
Tiruvadanai Taluk	5.05	4.98	5.50	1,081	1,078	1,097	100.00	83.59	16.41	398	337 4,512
Paramakudi Taluk	5.17	5.04	5.72	1,100	1,094	1,122	100.00	78.30	21.70	513	412 4,257
Ramanathapuram Taluk	5.00	4.85	5.42	1,120	1,128	1,101	100.00	70.45	29.55	575	447 1,820
Mudukulathur Taluk	4.89	4.87	5.11	1,080	1,074	1,258	100.00	92.89	7.11	364	344 1,383
Aruppukottai Taluk	4.90	4.81	5.23	1,044	1,047	1,032	100.00	79.21	20.79	435	350 6,997
Sattur Taluk	4.56	4.46	4.83	1,011	1,026	974	100.00	71.38	28.62	612	443 11,749
Sivilliputtur Taluk	4.56	4.45	4.72	1,021	1,022	1,020	100.00	57.09	42.91	790	472 7,570

TABLE—A I AREA HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Taluk Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per Sq. Mile	No. of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population		
		Sq. Miles	Sq. Kms.		Inha- bited	Uninha- bited			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3-a)	(3-b*)	(4*)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ramanathapuram District	T	4,828.6	12,506.1	502	1,427	186	35	502,794	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019
	R	4,692.6	12,153.9	388	1,427	186	...	384,319	1,822,307	882,147	940,160
	U	136.0	352.2	4,409	...	...	35	118,475	599,481	293,622	305,859
1. Tirupattur Taluk	T	567.5	1,469.8	552	160	...	9	64,474	313,095	150,800	162,295
	R	545.1	1,411.8	403	160	...	...	46,100	219,797	105,333	114,464
	U	22.4	58.0	4,163	...	...	9	18,374	93,298	45,467	47,831
† Singampunari (P)	U	2.00	5.18	3,236	...	...	1	1,356	6,471	3,280	3,191
Kilasevalpatti (P)	U	1.00	2.59	2,196	...	...	1	418	2,196	1,025	1,171
Tirupattur (P)	U	5.42	14.04	2,677	...	...	1	2,791	14,510	6,823	7,687
Kanadukathan (P)	U	2.00	5.18	2,487	...	...	1	766	4,973	2,360	2,613
Kottaiyur Town-group	U	2.50	6.47	4,535	...	...	2	2,310	11,338	5,370	5,968
(a) Pallathur (P)	U	1.00	2.59	5,560	...	...	1	1,174	5,560	2,625	2,935
(b) Kottaiyur (P)	U	1.50	3.88	3,852	...	...	1	1,136	5,778	2,745	3,033
Kandanur (P)	U	2.00	5.18	2,822	...	...	1	1,118	5,644	2,700	2,944
Puduvayal (P)	U	2.00	5.18	2,234	...	...	1	836	4,468	2,157	2,311
Karaiudi (M)	U	5.49	14.22	7,960	...	...	1	8,779	43,638	21,752	21,946
2. Sivaganga Taluk	T	657.3	1,702.4	406	193	91	4	56,132	266,538	129,472	137,066
	R	642.8	1,664.8	351	193	91	...	48,253	225,585	108,858	116,727
	U	14.5	37.6	2,824	...	...	4	7,879	40,953	20,614	20,339
Sivaganga (P)	U	3.00	7.77	5,214	...	...	1	2,951	15,642	8,070	7,572
Nattarasankottai (P)	U	6.50	16.83	694	...	...	1	1,009	4,511	2,129	2,382
Tiruppuvanam (P)	U	2.00	5.18	5,113	...	...	1	1,914	10,226	5,139	5,087
Manamadurai (P)	U	3.00	7.77	3,525	...	...	1	2,005	10,574	5,276	5,298

TABLE—A I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION (Contd.)

TABLE—A I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION											
District/Taluk Town group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per Sq. Mile	No. of village		No. of Towns	No. of occu- pied residential houses	Population		
		Sq. Kms.	Sq. Miles		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3.a)	(3.b*)	(4*)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	548.0	1,419.3	398	146	11	3	43,106	217,873	104,676	113,197
	R	540.1	1,398.9	337	146	11	...	36,606	182,115	87,620	94,495
	U	7.9	20.4	4,532	...	...	3	6,500	35,758	17,056	18,702
	Devakottai (M)	U	4.63	11.99	5,513	...	...	1	4,340	25,524	12,396
Tondi Town-group	U	3.26	8.44	3,139	...	...	2	2,160	10,234	4,660	5,574
(a) Tondi (P)	U	1.51	3.91	4,253	...	...	1	1,435	6,422	2,778	3,644
(b) Nambuthalai (P)	U	1.75	4.53	2,178	...	...	1	725	3,812	1,882	1,930
4. Paramakudi Taluk	T	439.9	1,139.4	513	187	8	3	43,605	225,643	107,464	118,179
	R	428.4	1,109.6	412	187	8	...	35,054	176,689	84,390	92,299
	U	11.5	29.8	4,257	...	...	3	8,551	48,954	23,074	25,880
	Ilayangudi (P)	U	6.5	16.83	2,220	...	...	1	2,712	14,433	5,924
Paramakudi Town-group	U	5.00	12.95	6,904	...	...	2	5,839	31,521	17,150	17,371
(a) Paramakudi (P)	U	2.50	6.47	10,147	...	...	1	4,248	25,368	12,718	12,650
(b) Emaneswaram (P)	U	2.50	6.48	3,661	...	...	1	1,591	9,153	4,432	4,721
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	334.2	865.6	575	99	6	4	38,420	192,228	90,669	101,559
	R	303.0	784.7	447	99	6	—	27,931	135,420	63,633	71,787
	U	31.2	80.9	1,820	...	...	4	10,489	56,808	27,036	29,772
	Ramanathapuram (M)	U	4.50	11.66	5,976	...	...	1	4,558	26,890	13,207
Kilakarai (P)	U	5.41	14.01	3,116	...	...	1	3,258	16,860	7,300	9,560
Mandapam (P)	U	1.31	3.39	4,776	...	...	1	1,261	6,257	3,103	3,154
Rameswaram (P)	U	20.00	51.80	340	...	...	1	1,412	6,801	3,426	3,375

TABLE—A I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—(Contd.)

District/Taluk Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per Sq. Miles	No. of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occu- pied residential houses	Population		
		Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3.a)	(3.b*)	(4*)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	T	643.6	1,666.9	364	150	6	2	47,687	234,103	110,537	123,566
	R	631.5	1,635.7	344	150	6	...	44,620	217,471	104,113	113,358
	U	12.1	31.2	1,383	...	...	2	3,258	16,632	7,914	8,718
Abiraman (P)	U	10.04	26.00	661	...	...	1	1,265	6,635	3,133	3,502
Kamudi (P)	U	2.00	5.18	5,009	...	...	1	1,923	10,217	4,831	5,386
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	T	617.7	1,599.9	436	211	41	2	55,007	269,306	131,743	137,563
	R	602.7	1,579.2	350	211	41	...	44,307	213,329	104,162	109,167
	U	8.0	20.7	6,997	...	...	2	10,700	55,977	27,531	28,446
Aruppukottai Town-group	U	8.00	20.72	6,997	...	...	2	10,700	55,977	27,531	28,446
(a) Palayamratti (P)	U	2.00	5.18	2,869	...	...	1	1,381	5,777	2,631	3,146
(b) Aruppukottai (M)	U	6.00	15.54	8,367	...	...	1	9,319	51,200	24,517	26,683
8. Sattur Taluk	T	578.5	1,498.3	612	193	15	3	77,656	353,852	171,520	172,332
	R	569.9	1,476.0	443	193	15	...	56,670	252,576	124,613	127,963
	U	8.6	22.3	11,749	...	...	3	20,986	101,276	51,222	50,054
Virudunagar (M)	U	2.47	6.40	22,197	...	...	1	11,429	54,827	27,730	27,097
Sivakasi (M)	U	2.90	7.51	10,583	...	...	1	5,870	30,690	15,442	15,248
Sattur (P)	U	3.25	8.42	4,849	...	...	1	3,687	15,759	8,000	7,699

TABLE—A I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—(Contd.)

District/Taluk Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per Sq. Miles	No. of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occu- pied residential houses	Population		
		Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3.a)	(3.b*)	(4*)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	441.9	1,144.5	790	83	8	5	76,507	340,130	172,718	176,412
	R	422.1	1,093.2	472	83	8	...	44,769	199,325	98,566	100,765
	U	19.8	51.3	7,570	...	...	5	31,738	149,805	74,158	75,647
Watrap (P)	U	2.50	6.48	4,533	...	...	1	8,620	11,383	5,610	5,773
Srivilliputtur (M)	U	2.17	5.62	21,574	...	...	1	9,312	46,816	22,550	24,266
Rajapalayam (M)	U	4.00	10.36	17,801	...	...	1	15,203	71,203	35,865	35,338
Seithur Town-group	U	11.12	28.80	1,835	...	...	2	4,603	20,403	10,133	10,270
(a) Seithur (P)	U	8.93	23.13	1,309	...	...	1	2,653	11,685	5,716	5,969
(b) Chettiyarpatti (P)	U	2.19	5.67	3,981	...	...	1	1,950	8,718	4,417	4,301

Note : 1. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a city or town :—
(i) M—Municipality (ii) P—Panchayat

2. †Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 and continued in 1961
Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are shown in italics

3. *The square kilometres and density figures of urban areas of Taluk, District and State 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 sq. km. are further adjusted to make the Taluk/District/State totals agree.

APPENDIX I TO TABLE—A I

Statement showing 1951 territorial units constituting the present set up of Ramanathapuram District
(Only those names/areas which have undergone changes since 1951 have been shown below)

District/Taluk	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)	(10)
Ramanathapuram District	Ramanathapuram District	1 village transferred from Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk of Tirunelveli district	4.0	10.4	...	...	...	+4.0	+10.4
Tirupattur Taluk	Tirupattur Taluk	4 villages transferred from Sivaganga Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...	...	N.A.	N.A.
					(i) 3 villages transferred to Tiruvadanai Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
					(ii) 4 villages transferred to Sivaganga Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
Sivaganga Taluk	Sivaganga Taluk	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(i) 6 villages transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	(i) 3 villages transferred to Tiruvadanai Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
		(ii) 4 villages transferred from Tirupattur Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	(ii) 13 villages transferred to Aruppukottai Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
		(iii) 1 village transferred from Tiruvadanai Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	(iii) 11 villages transferred to Paramakudi Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
		(iv) 7 villages transferred from Paramakudi Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	(iv) 4 villages transferred to Tirupattur Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
Tiruvadanai Taluk	Tiruvadanai Taluk	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(i) 3 villages transferred from Tirupattur Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	(i) 1 village transferred to Ramanathapuram Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
		(ii) 3 villages transferred from Sivaganga Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	(ii) 1 village transferred to Sivaganga Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
Paramakudi Taluk	Paramakudi Taluk	11 villages transferred from Sivaganga Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
					(i) 1 village transferred to Ramanathapuram Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
					(ii) 7 villages transferred to Sivaganga Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
					(iii) 1 village transferred to Aruppukottai Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	...	...

APPENDIX I TO TABLE—A I (Concl'd)

Statement showing 1951 territorial units constituting the present set up of Ramanathapuram District—(Concl'd.)
(Only those names/areas which have undergone changes since 1951 have been shown below)

District/Taluk	1951 Territorial Units	Details of gain in territories		Details of loss in territories		Net area in + or - Sq. Miles	
		Brief description	Area in Sq. Miles	Brief description	Area in Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ramanathapuram Taluk	Ramanathapuram Taluk	...	N.A.	2 villages transferred to Mudukulathur Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(i) 1 village transferred from Thiruvadanai Taluk	N.A.				
		(ii) 1 village transferred from Paramankudi Taluk	N.A.				
Mudukulathur Taluk	Mudukulathur Taluk	...	N.A.	...	...	N.A.	N.A.
		(i) 1 village transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk	N.A.				
		(ii) 2 villages transferred from Ramanathapuram Taluk	N.A.				
Aruppukottai Taluk	Aruppukottai Taluk	...	N.A.	(i) 1 village transferred to Mudukulathur Taluk	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(ii) 1 village transferred from Paramankudi Taluk	N.A.				
Sattur Taluk	Sattur Taluk	...	N.A.	...	...	N.A.	N.A.
		(i) 1 village transferred from Sattur Taluk	N.A.				
Srivilliputtur Taluk	Srivilliputtur Taluk	...	4.0	...	...	+4.0	+10.4

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Sub-Appendix to Appendix—I

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

Name of Municipal Town	Area in Sq. Miles		Remarks
	1951	1961	
1	2	3	4
Virudunagar	N. A.	2.47	Due to jurisdictional change. 1951 area is 2.30 Sq. Miles.

Villages Transferred from one Taluk to another in Ramanathapuram District

S. No.	Name of Taluk	Census Code No. given in 1951 Census	Name of administrative units	Nature of unit (i.e.) Municipality, Panchayat or Rev. village	Authority for the transfer	Charges effected from
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srivilliputtur Taluk	...	Melur Deva'samipuram	Revenue village	Transferred from Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk in Thirunelveli District to Srivilliputtur Taluk as per G.O. No. 1844 dated 21-5-1958	from 1958
2.	Sattur Taluk	1) 175 of Aruppukottai Taluk	Athipatti Hamlet of Thuninakandu	do	Transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk to Sattur Taluk as per G.O. Ms. No. 2634, dated 28-6-1957	1-7-1957
		2) 116 of Aruppukottai Taluk	Pachakulam Hamlet of Gullar Sandai	do	Transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk to Sattur Taluk as per G.O. Ms. No. 1285 dated 28-3-1958.	1-7-1958
3.	Mudukulathur Taluk	1) 132 of Ramanathapuram Taluk	Vaniyanendal	do	Transferred from Ramanathapuram Taluk to Mudukulathur Taluk as per G.O. Ms. No. 1285 dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958
	do	2) 220 of Ramanathapuram Taluk	Mathiyal	do	do	1-7-1958
	do	4) 136 of Aruppukottai Taluk	Pirabbanampatti Hamlet of Kallakurichi	do	Transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk to Mudukulathur Taluk in G.O. Ms. No. 1285 dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958

Villages transferred from one Taluk to another in Ramanathapuram District (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Taluk	Census Code No. given in 1951 Census	Name of administrative units	Nature of unit (i.e.) Municipality, Panchayat or Rev. village	Authority for the transfer	Changes effected from
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Ramanathapuram Taluk	1) 36 of Tiruvadanai Taluk	Seppadukondai	Revenue village	Transferred from Tiruvadanai Taluk to Ramanathapuram Taluk in G.O. Ms. No. 1285 dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958
		do	Mullayanendai	do	do	1-7-1958
		1) No. Nil of Paramakudi Taluk	Pukkulam	do	Transferred from Paramakudi Taluk to Ramanathapuram Taluk in G.O. Ms. No. 1285, dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958
5.	Tiruvadanai Taluk	1) 170 of Tirupattur Taluk	Iruvanivayal	Revenue units	Transferred from Tirupattur Taluk to Tiruvadanai Taluk as per G.O. Ms. No. 1285 dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958
		2) 155 of Tirupattur Taluk	Kusavanthanivayal Kudikadu			
		3) 129 of Tirupattur Taluk	Mudisuthuvayal			
		"	Vijayadevanvayal Variyanendai			
"	"	"	Pooiangulam	do	Transferred from Paramakudi Taluk to Tiruvadanai Taluk as per G.O. Ms. No. 1285, dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958
"	"	1) 372 of Sivaganga Taluk	Nedodai	do	Consequent on the introduction of settlement and Re-survey, these villages have been transferred from Sivaganga Taluk to Tiruvadanai Taluk.	1-7-1957
		2) 376 "	Vridhikottai			
		3) 783 "	Nemam Allivayal (H)	do		
6.	Sivaganga Taluk	1) 67 of Aruppukottai taluk	Chinnakannanur Karisakulam (H) of Chinnakananoor	Revenue village	Consequent on the introduction of settlement and Re-survey, these villages were transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk to Sivaganga Taluk	1-7-1957
		2) 38 "	Arunagiri Udayalari (H) of Arunagiri	do		
"	"	3) 36 "	S. Vagaikulam	do	Consequent on the introduction of settlement and Re-survey, these villages were transferred from Aruppukottai Taluk to Sivaganga Taluk	
		4) 5 "	Orisirangamadai			
		5) 13 "	Rakkankulam H/o Pillayarkulam			
		6) 28 "	Odathur			
		1) 109 of Tirupattur Taluk	Poolathakurichi	do	Consequent on the introduction of settlement and Re-survey, these villages were transferred from Tirupattur Taluk to Sivaganga Taluk	1-7-1957
		2) 178 "	Karungalam			
		"	Usilangulam (H)			
		"	Thiruvilangai (H)			
		"	Kannangudi (H)			
		"	Vilampatti (H)			
		"	Thanimanendai (H)			
		"	Achangulam (H)			
		3) 143 Tirupattur Taluk	Nariangudi	do	Consequent on the introduction of settlement and Re-survey, these villages were transferred from Tirupattur Taluk to Sivaganga Taluk	1-7-1957
		4) 182 "	Palamichampatty H/o Mummudichanpatti			
		697 of Tiruvadanai taluk	Kalkulam	do	Transferred from Tiruvadanai Taluk to Sivaganga Taluk in G.O. Ms. No. 1285, dated 28-3-1958	1-7-1958

Villages transferred from one Taluk to another in Ramanathapuram District—(Concl'd.)

S. No.	Name of Taluk	Census Code No. given in 1951 Census	Name of administrative units	Nature of unit (i.e.) Municipality, Panchayat or Rev. village	Authority for the transfer	Changes effected from
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Sivaganga Taluk—(Contd.)	1) 186 of Paramakudi Taluk	Manangatham H/o Kalligudi	Revenue village	Consequent on the introduction of settlement and Re-survey, these villages were transferred from Paramakudi Taluk to Sivaganga Taluk	
		2) 4 "	Somathur H/o Kalligudi			
		3) 13 "	S. Karaikudi			
		4) 17 "	V. Sandanoor H/o S. Karaikudi			
		"	Marathanganallur			
		"	Tadiyamangalam			
		"	Palkulam H/o Thadiyamangalam			
		"	Pattavayal H/o Thadiyamangalam			
		"	Thatchanendal H/o Thadiyamangalam			
		"	Ponamadai H/o Thadiyamangalam			
		5) 5 "	Kochadai and Semmavendal.			
		6) 20 "	Hamlets of Valadimadai			
		7) 19 "	Puliyadi H/o Devathakudi			
			Pukkuthu H/o Malathiraiyur			
7.	Tirupattur Taluk	1) 5 of Sivaganga Taluk	Thenmavali, Kathalampatti	do	Due to the introduction of settlement and Re-survey these villages were transferred from Sivaganga Taluk to Tirupattur Taluk	1-7-1957
		2) 346 "	H/o Thenmavali			
		3) 41 "	Kalakanmoi			
		4) 21 "	Ilandamangalam			
			Neelathuvembhu	do	These villages were transferred from Sivaganga Taluk to Paramakudi Taluk due to the introduction of settlement after re-survey	1-7-1957
			Avelambatti H/o Kottagudi			
8.	Paramakudi Taluk	1) 965 of Sivaganga Taluk	Enedhikottai			
		2) 977 "	Panneerkulam			
		3) 957 "	V. Pathanendai			
		4) 835 "	Athivayal			
		5) 776 "	Siruvor			
		6) 974 "	Mosugudy			
		7) 975 "	Edayathur			
		8) 976 "	Periapitchai, Pillayendal			
		9) 978 "	Meenakshipuram			
		10) 979 "	Vagaicndal			
		11) 957 "	Karunganniendal			
9.	Aruppukottai Taluk	918 of Sivaganga Taluk	Kattanur			

APPENDIX II TO TABLE—A I

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

District and Taluk	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Villages with a population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of Total District Population	Number	Population	Percentage of Total District Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ramanathapuram District	14	182,100	0.41	5	19,900	0.22
Tirupattur Taluk	...	...	...	3	11,637	0.13
Sivaganga Taluk	...	...	...	1	4,511	0.05
Tiruvadanai Taluk	...	...	...	1	3,812	0.04
Paramakudi Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudukulathur Taluk	2	10,089	0.05	...	...	...
Aruppukottai Taluk	1	5,925	0.02	...	...	...
Sattur Taluk	1	8,260	0.03	...	...	...
Srivilliputtur Taluk	10	76,906	0.31	...	...	...

APPENDIX III TO TABLE—A I

District and Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ramanathapuram District	T	3,698	2,158	1,540	12,943	8,847	4,096
	R	2,883	1,541	1,342	5,410	4,208	1,202
	U	815	617	198	7,533	4,639	2,894
1. Tirupattur Taluk	T	2,464	1,259	1,205	3,084	2,516	568
	R	2,374	1,186	1,188	2,832	2,353	479
	U	90	73	17	252	163	89
2. Sivaganga Taluk	T	100	75	25	1,250	1,015	235
	R	39	24	15	372	294	78
	U	61	51	10	878	721	157
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	27	16	11	1,174	805	369
	R	21	11	10	199	87	112
	U	6	5	1	975	718	257
4. Paramakudi Taluk	T	31	22	9	772	542	230
	R	21	15	6	253	23	230
	U	10	7	3	519	519	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	289	257	32	1,494	703	791
	R	197	169	28	102	32	70
	U	92	88	4	1,392	671	721
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	T	31	15	16	735	478	257
	R	14	5	9	416	363	53
	U	17	10	7	319	115	204
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	T	183	113	70	865	575	290
	R	90	43	47	267	267	...
	U	93	70	23	598	308	290
8. Sattur Taluk	T	252	147	105	1,412	1,000	412
	R	21	15	6	450	316	134
	U	231	132	99	962	684	278
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	321	254	67	2,157	1,213	944
	R	106	73	33	519	473	46
	U	215	181	34	1,638	740	898

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.

A village with an area of 4.0 square miles of Sankaranayinarkoil taluk of Tirunelveli district was

transferred to Srivilliputtur taluk in this district under G.O.Ms.No. 1844, dated 12-5-1958. Consequent on this change, the following adjustment has been necessary to bring the 1951 Census population of the district to the jurisdiction as at 1961 Census. The statement inset here will show these adjustments.

Area in 1961		1961 Population	Area in 1951		1951 population according to 1951 jurisdic- tion	Population in 1951 adjusted to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Net increase + decrease—
Square Miles	Square Kilometres		Square Miles	Square Kilometres			
4,828.6	12,506.1	2,421,788	4,825.3 (+ 3.3)	12,497.5 (+ 8.6)	2,080,591 (+ 1,272)	2,081,791	+ 1,272

TABLE—A II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
Ramanathapuram District	1901	1,533,902	...	...	724,607	809,295
	1911	1,674,629	+ 140,727	+ 9.17	794,025	880,604
	1921	1,729,353	+ 54,724	+ 3.27	822,375	906,978
	1931	1,850,806	+ 121,453	+ 7.02	878,006	972,800
	1941	1,991,816	+ 141,010	+ 7.62	954,543	1,037,273
	1951	2,081,791	+ 89,975	+ 4.52	996,167	1,085,624
	1961	2,421,788	+ 339,997	+ 16.33	1,175,769	1,246,019

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 their population. These groups are villages with a population of

Less than 200

200—499

500—999

1,000—1,999

2,000—4,999

5,000—9,999

10,000 and above.

The total number of inhabited villages in the district is 1,899 and a rural population of 1,822,307 persons are found to live in these villages. The average village population of the district is 1,277. The same for taluks is shown aside in descending order.

Srivilliputtur	...	2,401
Mudukulathur	...	1,450
Tiruppattur	...	1,374
Ramanathapuram	...	1,368
Sattur	...	1,276
Tiruvadanai	...	1,247
Sivaganga	...	1,169
Aruppukottai	...	1,011
Paramakudi	...	945

The number of villages with less than 200 persons is uniformly low in all taluks except in Aruppukottai taluk which has 25 villages coming under this category. The total number of such villages in this district is only 59. The number of villages with population 200-499 is also low. But this distribution in taluks is not uniform. Out of 167 villages of this category, 47 are in Aruppukottai. The lowest number of such villages has been found in Tiruvadanai taluk which has only

District/Taluk	Percentage of rural population living in villages of population size						
	less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 and over
Ramanathapuram District	0.37	3.36	19.13	40.20	31.34	4.31	1.29
Tiruppattur	0.48	3.24	11.97	38.34	45.97	...	...
Sivaganga	0.07	3.82	24.93	42.68	28.50	...	...
Tiruvadanai	0.03	0.85	22.35	53.32	23.45	...	...
Paramakudi	0.67	6.93	33.50	46.07	12.83	...	...
Ramanathapuram	0.59	2.13	16.38	35.47	45.43	...	...
Mudukulathur	0.02	2.15	15.68	40.81	36.29	5.05	...
Aruppukottai	1.41	8.18	22.24	34.58	30.31	2.78	...
Sattur	0.16	1.70	21.11	48.03	25.73	3.27	...
Srivilliputtur	0.02	1.22	4.58	20.89	34.71	26.74	11.84

5 villages of this category. The villages of 1,000—1,999 size are most important from the point of view of number, for there are 522 villages under this category in this district. Sattur has the largest number of villages in this category viz., 86.

Considering the percentage of rural population residing in them, the villages of 1,000—2,999 population are most important for they alone account for over 40 per cent of the total rural population. Next in importance are villages with 2,000—4,999 population.

Together, these two categories of villages account for over 71 per cent of the rural population. Rural population in villages of less than 200 persons is negligible. The percentage of population in villages with over 10,000 population is also very small. Details of this distribution are available in the table above.

The following table will furnish information on the percentage of villages and population classified by the size of village during certain Censuses viz. 1901-1961.

	Villages with population											
	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000 and above	
	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population
1901	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	78.06	31.22	12.73	22.32	5.93	21.01	3.07	22.23	0.21	3.22	...	...
1921	78.57	32.33	12.21	22.50	6.14	21.21	2.91	21.07	0.17	2.89	...	...
1931	77.70	31.78	12.57	21.23	6.23	20.86	3.28	22.35	0.22	3.78	...	...
1941	48.99	19.08	33.08	30.29	11.44	22.89	6.04	23.26	0.45	4.48	...	...
1951	66.52	19.08	16.43	21.00	12.13	30.64	4.49	23.53	0.39	5.09	0.04	0.66
1961	15.84	3.73	32.09	19.13	36.58	40.20	14.51	31.34	0.84	4.31	0.14	1.29

It is now evident that there has been considerable decline in the percentage of villages and in the percentage of population among villages of less than 500 persons. 500-999 category of villages has recorded an increase in the percentage of villages but the percentage of rural population in them has declined. All other categories of villages have recorded increase

both in the percentage of villages as well as in the percentages of population residing in them.

For purposes of convenient study the sub-totals for villages and population grouped under four ranges viz., less than 500, 500-1,999, 2,000-4,999 and 5,000 and above are given below by taluks.

District/Taluk	Total number of villages	Villages with population of											
		Total rural population				Less than 500		500 to 1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000 and above	
		Persons	Males	Females		Number of villages	Persons	Number of villages	Persons	Number of villages	Persons	Number of villages	Persons
Ramanathapuram District	1,427	1,822,307	882,147	940,160		226	67,969	980	1,081,189	207	571,059	14	102,090
1. Tirupattur Taluk	160	219,797	105,333	114,464		28	8,160	94	110,591	38	101,046	...	...
2. Sivaganga Taluk	193	225,585	108,858	116,727		25	8,776	142	152,507	26	64,302	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	146	182,115	87,620	94,495		6	1,606	123	137,809	17	42,700	...	...
4. Paramakudi Taluk	187	176,689	84,390	92,299		42	13,431	137	140,580	8	22,678	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	99	135,420	63,633	71,787		17	3,677	63	70,226	19	61,517	...	...
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	150	217,471	104,863	112,608		12	4,717	108	122,836	28	78,929	2	10,989
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	211	213,329	104,192	109,137		72	20,450	116	121,220	22	65,724	1	5,935
8. Sattur Taluk	198	252,576	124,698	127,878		15	4,692	157	174,641	25	64,983	1	8,620
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	83	199,325	98,560	100,765		9	2,460	40	50,779	24	69,180	10	76,191

TABLE-A III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District/Taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural population		I—Villages with less than 2,000 population									
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 200			200—499			500—499		
					Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ramanathapuram District	1,427	1,822,307	882,147	940,160	59	3,260	3,491	167	29,801	31,417	458	169,694	178,933
1. Tirupattur Taluk	160	219,797	105,333	114,464	8	515	533	20	3,416	3,696	35	12,738	13,574
2. Sivaganga Taluk	193	225,585	108,858	116,727	2	82	83	23	4,269	4,342	74	27,117	29,117
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	146	182,115	87,620	94,495	1	29	25	5	753	749	51	19,688	21,012
4. Paramakudi Taluk	187	176,689	84,390	92,299	9	564	619	33	5,446	6,402	78	18,452	30,732
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	99	135,420	63,633	71,787	8	378	418	9	1,383	1,438	29	10,773	11,416
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	150	217,471	104,863	112,608	1	21	26	11	2,268	2,402	44	6,654	17,440
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	211	213,329	104,192	109,137	25	1,449	1,563	47	8,562	8,871	64	23,308	24,140
8. Sattur Taluk	198	252,576	124,698	127,878	3	205	205	12	2,095	2,187	71	26,351	26,978
9. Srivilliputhur Taluk	83	199,325	98,560	100,765	2	17	19	7	1,209	1,215	12	4,613	4,524

District/Taluk	Number	I—Villages with less than 2,000 population		II—Villages with population of 2,000—9,999		III—Villages with a Population of 10,000 and Above						
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population					
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)					
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)					
Ramanathapuram District	522	354,476	378,086	207	274,842	296,217	12	38,509	39,982	2	11,565	12,034
1. Tirupattur Taluk	59	39,580	44,699	38	49,084	51,962	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sivaganga Taluk	68	46,684	49,589	26	30,706	33,596	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	72	47,111	49,998	17	20,039	22,661	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Paramakudi Taluk	59	38,850	42,546	8	10,678	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	34	22,377	25,660	19	28,722	32,795	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	64	43,053	45,689	28	37,633	41,296	2	5,234	5,755	...	...	...
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	52	36,141	37,631	22	31,746	33,978	1	2,986	2,949	...	...	...
8. Sattur Taluk	86	60,039	61,273	25	31,975	33,008	1	4,033	4,227	...	...	...
9. Srivilliputhur Taluk	28	20,641	21,001	24	34,259	34,921	8	26,256	27,051	2	11,565	12,034

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

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This table presents data on towns and town-groups 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 concept of town-group has been newly introduced during this Census. Towns which are either contiguous or near each other having separate legally constituted civic administration like municipality, panchayat, cantonment or a township have been grouped together to form a town-group which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. There exists five such town-groups in the district now. They are the Kottaiyur town-group in Tirupattur taluk, Paramakudi town-group in Paramakudi taluk, Aruppukottai town-group in Aruppukottai taluk, Seithur town-group in Srivilliputtur taluk and Tondi town-group in Tiruvadanai taluk. These towns and town-groups have been divided into six classes according to their population as shown below :

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

The number of towns, excluding town-groups, has gone up when compared to the position either in 1941 or even in 1951. The total number of all classes was 32 in 1941 and 33 in 1951. This has increased to 35 in 1961. It would be more useful to see the increase in the population of these towns. The percentage of population in towns (excluding town-groups) to total district population is given below :

1941	22.59
1951	25.87
1961	24.75

Though the 1961 position is better in comparison with 1941 position, there has been some decline in the percentage of population in urban areas since 1951.

With the passage of time and increase in population, changes have occurred in the classification of towns and town-groups. These changes are represented below in terms of number of towns and town-groups under each class of town during the period 1941–1961.

Class of Town/ Town-groups	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of Town/Town- groups	Percentage to total No. of Towns/ Town-groups	Number of Town/Town- groups	Percentage to total No. of Towns/ Town-groups	No. of Town/ Town-groups	Percentage to total No. of Towns/ Town-groups
I	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	3	10.00	2	6.67	...	...
III	7	23.33	7	23.33	7	24.14
IV	11	36.67	9	30.00	10	34.48
V	5	16.67	8	30.00	8	34.48
VI	4	13.33	2	10.00	2	6.90
Total	28	100.00	28	100.00	27	100.00

The same data for towns excluding town-groups are given below and a detailed statement showing the

changes in the classification of towns is appended separately:

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
I	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	3	8.57	1	3.03	...	...
III	6	17.14	8	24.24	6	18.75
IV	10	28.57	8	24.24	10	31.25
V	11	31.43	13	39.39	14	43.75
VI	5	14.29	3	9.10	2	6.25
Total	35	100.00	33	100.00	32	100.00

The percentage of urban population in each class of town to total urban population

The percentage of population in each class of town excluding town-groups has undergone considerable variation. This is evident from the table below:

The percentage of population in Class III towns is most significant now. This category of towns is found to account for over 33.19 per cent of the total urban population. But compared to previous Census years, this category of towns has actually recorded a decline

Class of towns	1961		1951		1941	
	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
I	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	3	29.40	1	11.30	...	...
III	6	33.19	8	49.90	10	45.27
IV	10	21.87	8	19.95	14	31.21
V	11	12.21	13	17.09	14	21.87
VI	5	3.33	3	1.76	2	1.59

in the percentage of urban population. As a contrast to this, Class II towns have recorded a gradual but definite increase in the percentage of urban population residing in them.

The density is heaviest under Class II towns where it has touched the peak figure of 14,132. Next in importance is Class III towns with a density of 8,967. Details of density of population under different categories of towns in the district are given aside:

Class of Towns	Density per square mile
I	...
II	14,132
III	8,967
IV	3,098
V	1,590
VI	1,506
All urban areas	4,399

Changes in the classification of Towns in Ramanathapuram District during 1941—61

Towns	1961	1951	1941	Towns	1961	1951	1941
Tirupattur taluk				Ramanathapuram taluk			
Singampunari (P)	V	V	...	Ramanathapuram (M)	III	III	IV
Kilasevalpatti (P)	VI	VI	VI	Kilakarai (P)	IV	IV	IV
Tirupattur (P)	IV	IV	IV	Mandapam (P)	V	...	...
Kanadukathan (P)	VI	...	...	Rameswaram (P)	V	V	V
Kottaiyur (T.G.)	IV	IV	IV	Mudukulathur taluk			
Pallathur (P)	V	V	V	Abiramam (P)	V	IV	IV
Kottaiyur (P)	V	V	V	Kamudi (P)	IV	V	IV
Kandanur (P)	V	V	V	Aruppukottai taluk			
Puduvayal (P)	VI	VI	VI	Aruppukottai (T.G.)	II	II	III
Karaikudi (M)	III	III	III	Palayampatti (P)	V	V	V
Sivaganga taluk				Aruppukottai (M)	II	III	III
Sivaganga (P)	IV	IV	IV	Sattur taluk			
Nattarasankottai (P)	VI	V	V	Virudunagar (M)	II	III	III
Tiruppuvanam (P)	IV	V	V	Sivakasi (M)	III	III	IV
Manamadurai (P)	IV	V	V	Sattur (P)	IV	IV	V
Tiruvadanai taluk				Srivilliputtur taluk			
Devakottai (M)	III	III	III	Watrap (P)	IV	V	V
Tondi (T.G.)	IV	IV	V	Srivilliputtur (M)	III	III	III
Tondi (P)	V	IV	V	Rajapalayam (M)	II	II	III
Nambuthalai (P)	VI	...	...	Seithur (T.G.)	III	IV	IV
Paramakudi taluk				Seithur (P)	IV	IV	IV
Ilayangudi (P)	IV	IV	IV	Chettiyarpatti (P)	V	...	...
Paramakudi (T.G.)	III	III	III				
Paramakudi (P)	III	III	IV				
Emaneswaram (P)	V	V	V				

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

District/Town-group/Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Classes						
Ramanathapuram	1941	449,966	...	...	217,772	232,194
District	1951	538,553	+ 82,587	+ 19.69	260,418	278,135
(area 135.97 sq. miles, 352.16 sq. km)	1961	599,481	+ 60,928	+ 11.31	293,622	305,859
Class I Nil.						
Class II (50,000 to 99,999 population)						
Ramanathapuram District	1951	115,612	...	...	57,293	58,319
(area 14.47 sq. miles 37.48 sq. km)	1961	182,097	+ 66,485	+ 57.43	91,286	90,811
Rajapalayam (M)	1941	46,289	...	...	23,233	23,056
(area 4.00 sq. miles 10.36 sq. km)	1951	60,861	+ 14,572	+ 31.48	30,478	30,383
	1961	71,203	+ 10,342	+ 16.99	35,865	35,338
Aruppukottai Town-group	1941	40,401	...	...	19,762	20,639
(area 8.00 sq. miles, 20.72 sq. km)	1951	54,751	+ 14,350	+ 35.52	26,727	28,024
	1961	55,977	+ 1,226	+ 2.24	27,551	28,426
(a) Aruppukottai (M)	1941	35,601	...	...	17,200	17,801
(area 6.00 sq. miles 15.54 sq. km)	1951	48,554	+ 13,553	+ 38.72	23,803	24,751
	1961	50,200	+ 1,646	+ 3.39	24,917	25,283
(b) Palayampatti (P)	1941	5,400	...	...	2,562	2,838
(area 2.00 sq. miles 5.18 sq. km)	1951	6,197	+ 797	+ 14.76	2,924	3,273
	1961	5,777	- 420	- 6.78	2,634	3,143
Virudunagar (M)	1941	34,559	...	...	17,052	17,507
(area 2.47 sq. miles 6.40 sq. km)	1951	46,309	+ 11,750	+ 34.00	23,286	23,023
	1961	54,827	+ 8,518	+ 18.39	27,790	27,037
Class III (20,000 to 49,999 population)						
Ramanathapuram District	1941	233,611	...	...	115,104	118,507
(area 35.81 sq. miles 92.75 sq. km)	1951	227,989	- 5,622	- 2.41	112,026	115,963
	1961	228,542	+ 553	+ 0.24	112,630	115,912

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

District/Town-group/Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Srivilliputtur (M)	1941	34,642	...	...	16,876	17,766
(area 2.17 sq. miles 5.62 sq. km)	1951	40,436	+ 5,794	+ 16.73	19,564	20,872
	1961	46,816	+ 6,380	+ 15.78	22,550	24,266
Karaikudi (M)	1941	28,908	...	...	14,475	14,433
(area 5.49 sq. miles 14.22 sq. km)	1951	38,453	+ 9,545	+ 33.02	19,219	19,234
	1961	43,698	+ 5,245	+ 13.64	21,752	21,946
Paramakudi Town-group	1941	24,497	...	...	12,021	12,476
(area 5.00 sq. miles 12.95 sq. km)	1951	30,075	+ 5,578	+ 22.77	14,535	15,540
	1961	34,521	+ 4,446	+ 14.78	17,150	17,371
(a) Paramakudi (P)	1941	17,758	...	...	8,731	9,027
(area 2.50 sq. miles 6.47 sq. km)	1951	22,257	+ 4,499	+ 25.34	10,783	11,474
	1961	25,368	+ 3,111	+ 13.98	12,718	12,650
(b) Emaneswaram (P)	1941	6,739	...	...	3,290	3,449
(area 2.50 sq. miles 6.48 sq. km)	1951	7,818	+ 1,079	+ 16.01	3,752	4,066
	1961	9,153	+ 1,335	+ 17.08	4,432	4,721
Sivakasi (M)	1941	16,626	...	...	8,010	8,616
(2.50 sq. miles 7.51 sq. km)	1951	22,674	+ 6,048	+ 36.38	11,287	11,387
	1961	30,650	+ 8,016	+ 35.35	15,442	15,248
Ramanathapuram (M)	1941	18,152	...	...	8,943	9,209
(area 4.50 sq. miles 11.66 sq. km)	1951	24,053	+ 5,901	+ 32.51	11,650	12,403
	1961	26,890	+ 2,837	+ 11.79	13,207	13,683
Devakottai (M)	1941	24,315	...	...	11,685	12,630
(area 4.63 sq. miles 11.99 sq. km)	1951	25,989	+ 1,674	+ 6.88	12,485	13,504
	1961	25,524	- 465	- 1.79	12,396	13,128
Seithur Town-group	1941	15,348	...	...	7,548	7,800
(area 11.12 sq. miles 28.80 sq. km)	1951	10,515	- 4,833	- 31.49	5,068	5,447
	1961	20,403	+ 9,888	+ 94.04	10,137	10,270

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

District/Town-group/Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Seithur (P)	1941	15,348	...	...	7,548	7,800
(area 8.93 sq. miles	1951	10,515	— 4,833	— 31.49	5,068	5,447
23.13 sq. km)	1961	11,685	+ 1,170	+ 11.13	5,716	5,969
(b) Chettipatti (P)	1961	8,718	...	...	4,417	4,301
(area 2.19 sq. miles						
5.67 sq. km)						
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999 population)						
Ramanathapuram	1941	135,560	...	...	63,997	71,563
District	1951	118,874	— 16,686	— 12.31	54,212	64,662
(area 38.84 sq. miles	1961	140,976	+ 22,102	+ 18.59	66,863	74,113
100.60 sq. km)						
Kilakarai (P)	1941	14,306	...	...	6,247	8,059
(area 5.41 sq. miles	1951	16,188	+ 1,882	+ 13.16	6,496	9,692
14.01 sq. km)	1961	16,860	+ 672	+ 4.15	7,300	9,560
Sattur (P)	1941	9,831	...	...	4,843	4,988
(area 3.25 sq. miles	1951	13,565	+ 3,734	+ 37.98	6,630	6,935
8.42 sq. km)	1961	15,759	+ 2,194	+ 16.17	8,060	7,699
Sivaganga (P)	1941	12,106	...	...	5,937	6,169
(area 3.00 sq. miles	1951	14,306	+ 2,200	+ 18.17	7,000	7,306
7.77 sq. km)	1961	15,642	+ 1,336	+ 9.34	8,070	7,572
Tirupattur (P)	1941	12,911	...	...	6,224	6,687
(area 5.42 sq. miles	1951	15,532	+ 2,621	+ 20.30	7,437	8,095
14.04 sq. km)	1961	14,510	— 1,022	— 6.58	6,823	7,687
Ilayangudi (P)	1941	12,291	...	...	4,944	7,347
(area 6.50 sq. miles	1951	14,741	+ 2,450	+ 19.93	6,170	8,571
16.83 sq. km)	1961	14,433	— 308	— 2.09	5,924	8,509
Watrap (P)	1941	9,414	...	...	4,537	4,827
(area 2.50 sq. miles	1951	9,595	+ 181	+ 1.92	4,738	4,857
6.48 sq. km)	1961	11,383	+ 1,788	+ 18.63	5,610	5,773

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

District/Town-group/Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kottaiyur Town-group	1941	12,564	...	...	6,215	6,349
(area 2.50 sq. miles	1951	11,427	— 1,137	— 9.05	5,454	5,973
6.47 sq. km)	1961	11,338	— 89	— 0.78	5,370	5,968
Kottaiyur (P)	1941	6,249	...	...	3,094	3,155
(area 1.50 sq. miles	1951	5,846	— 403	— 6.45	2,760	3,086
3.88 sq. km)	1961	5,778	— 68	— 1.16	2,745	3,033
(b) Pallathur (P)	1941	6,315	...	...	3,121	3,194
(area 1.00 sq. mile	1951	5,581	— 734	— 11.62	2,694	2,887
2.59 sq. km)	1961	5,560	— 21	— 0.38	2,625	2,935
Manamadurai (P)	1941	7,189	...	...	3,517	3,672
(area 3.00 sq. miles	1951	9,106	+ 1,917	+ 26.67	4,565	4,541
7.77 sq. km)	1961	10,574	+ 1,468	+ 16.12	5,276	5,298
Tondi Town-group	1941	8,289	...	...	3,624	4,665
(area 3.26 sq. miles	1951	12,006	+ 3,717	+ 44.84	5,562	6,444
8.44 sq. km)	1961	10,234	— 1,772	— 14.76	4,660	5,574
(a) Tondi (P)	1941	8,289	...	...	3,624	4,665
(area 1.51 sq. miles	1951	12,006	+ 3,717	+ 44.84	5,562	6,444
3.91 sq. km)	1961	6,422	— 5,584	— 46.51	2,778	3,644
(b) Nambuthalai (P)	1961	3,812	...	...	1,882	1,930
(area 1.75 sq. miles						
4.53 sq. km)						
Tiruppuvanam (P)	1941	8,151	...	...	4,020	4,131
(area 2.00 sq. miles	1951	9,677	+ 1,526	+ 18.72	4,800	4,877
5.18 sq. km)	1961	10,226	+ 549	+ 5.67	5,139	5,087
Kamudi (P)	1941	10,735	...	...	4,990	5,745
(area 2.00 sq. miles	1951	9,455	— 1,280	— 11.92	4,247	5,208
5.18 sq. km)	1961	10,017	+ 562	+ 5.94	4,631	5,386



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

District/Town-group/Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Class V (5,000 to 9,999 population)						
Ramanathapuram	1941	73,860	...	...	35,545	38,115
District	1951	66,581	— 7,079	— 9.61	32,456	34,125
(area 35.35 sq. miles 91.55 sq. km)	1961	31,808	— 34,773	—52.23	15,252	16,556
Rameswaram (P)	1941	5,774	...	...	2,843	2,931
(area 20.00 sq. miles 51.80 sq. km)	1951	5,419	— 355	— 6.15	2,633	2,786
	1961	6,801	+ 1,382	+25.50	3,426	3,375
Abiramam (P)	1941	10,521	...	...	4,639	5,882
(area 10.04 sq. miles 26.00 sq. km)	1951	10,594	+73	+ 0.69	4,395	6,199
	1961	6,635	— 3,959	—37.37	2,743	3,892
* Signampunari (P)						
(area 2.00 sq. miles 5.18 sq. km)	1951	5,714	...	...	2,851	2,863
	1961	6,471	+ 757	+13.25	3,280	3,191
Mandapam (P)						
(area 1.31 sq. miles 3.39 sq. km)	1961	6,257	...	...	3,103	3,154
Kandanur (P)	1941	6,899	...	...	3,328	3,571
(area 2.00 sq. miles 5.18 sq. km)	1951	6,000	— 899	—13.03	2,891	3,109
	1961	5,644	— 356	— 5.93	2,700	2,944
Class VI (Less than 5,000 population)						
Ramanathapuram	1941	7,135	...	...	3,426	3,709
District	1951	9,497	+ 2,362	+33.10	4,519	4,978
(area 11.50 sq. miles 29.78 sq. km)	1961	16,148	+ 6,651	+70.03	7,671	8,477
Kanadukathan (P)	1961	4,973	...	...	2,360	2,613
(area 2.00 sq. miles 5.18 sq. km)						

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

District/Town-group/Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nattarasankottai (P)	1941	5,498	...	...	2,628	2,870
(area 6.50 sq. miles 16.83 sq. km.)	1951	5,789	+ 291	+5.29	2,799	2,990
	1961	4,511	— 1,278	—22.08	2,129	2,382
Puduvayal (P)	1941	4,677	...	...	2,244	2,433
(area 2.00 sq. miles 5.18 sq. km)	1951	4,294	— 383	—8.19	2,033	2,261
	1961	4,463	+ 174	+4.05	2,157	2,311
Kilasevalpatti (P)	1941	2,458	+ 249	+ 11.27	1,182	1,276
(area 1.00 sq. mile 2.59 sq. km)	1951	2,291	— 167	—6.79	1,065	1,226
	1961	2,196	— 95	—4.15	1,025	1,171

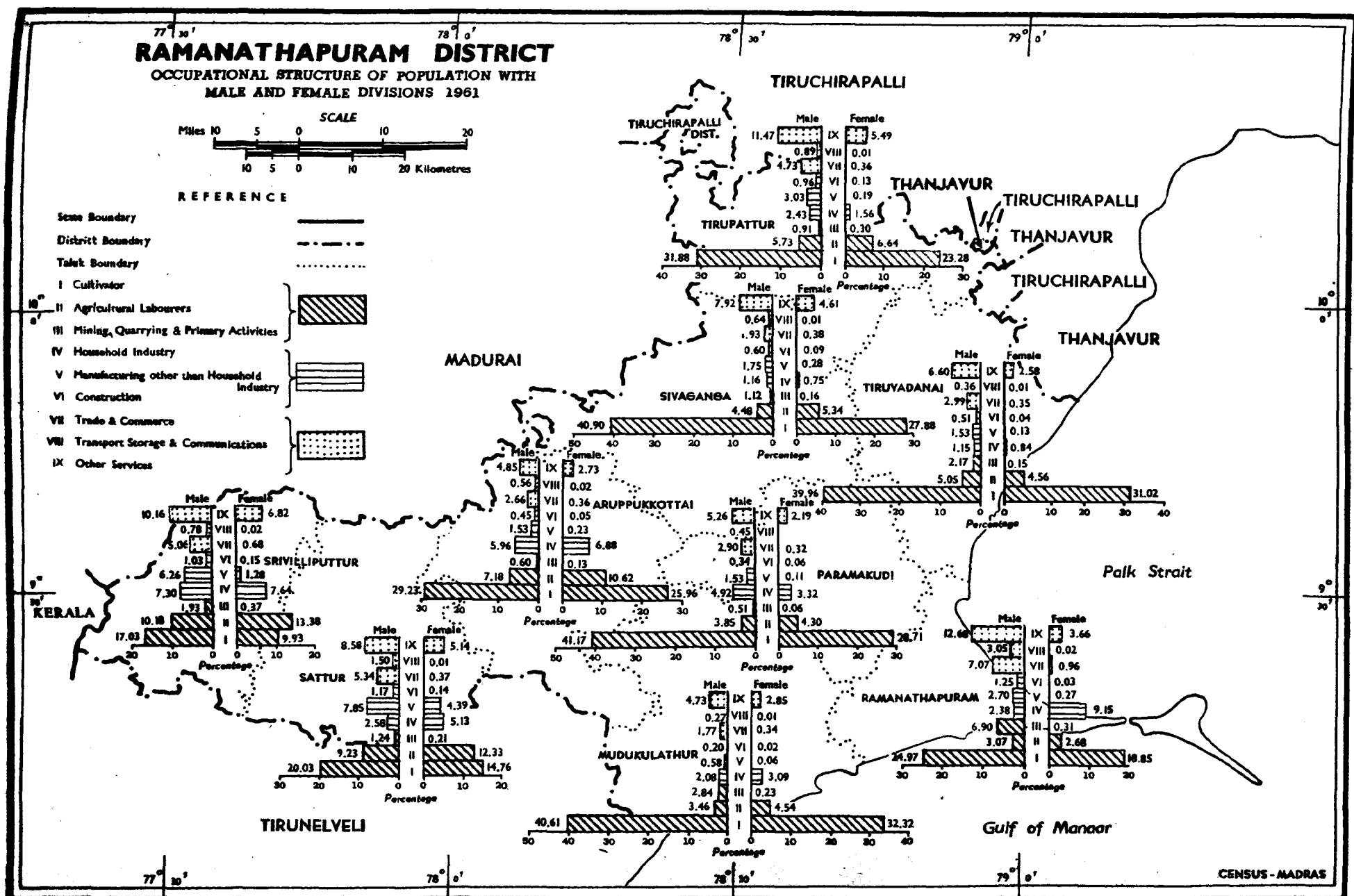
Note :—The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of a town:—

M — Municipality, P — Panchayat.

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 and continued.

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are shown in italics.

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES
(B SERIES)



PRELIMINARY NOTE ON GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

(B SERIES)

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 is one who has 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 was considered as cultivator, irrespective of the ownership of the 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 includes 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 8 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 Table B. VIII 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 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 urban area has been given in the Fly-leaf to Table A. I. under the General Population Tables.

48 per cent of the population of this district are workers. This is the only district in which the female workers form a very high proportion of the total workers amounting to 41 per cent. They constitute 38.2 per cent of the total female population of this district. 6 per cent of the total workers belong to 0-14 age group and 6.2 per cent to the 60 and over age-group.

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

District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total workers		WORKERS					
								I		II		III	
								As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ramanathapuram District	Total	Total	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019	684,881	476,489	353,357	262,424	74,002	93,684	20,199	2,518
		0—14	908,703	457,973	450,730	35,756	34,170	14,873	14,538	6,425	7,032	3,553	720
		15—34	791,995	368,941	423,054	325,015	232,384	157,193	125,720	39,608	46,977	9,277	940
		35—59	589,280	287,167	302,113	277,060	185,222	150,664	107,866	24,415	35,094	6,314	748
		60+	131,567	61,559	70,008	46,980	24,661	30,582	14,262	3,545	4,571	1,054	110
		Age not stated	243	129	114	70	52	45	38	9	10	1	...
	Rural	Total	1,822,307	882,147	940,160	531,276	411,468	340,779	256,448	67,794	86,897	15,809	1,678
		0—14	678,538	341,159	337,379	29,814	28,040	14,670	14,355	6,072	6,570	3,143	650
		15—34	593,455	275,849	317,606	250,862	201,505	152,947	123,432	36,627	43,713	7,305	632
		35—59	449,274	217,353	231,921	212,125	160,466	144,383	104,821	21,874	32,330	4,588	348
		60+	100,827	47,672	53,155	38,413	21,405	28,734	13,802	3,212	4,274	772	48
		Age not stated	213	114	99	62	52	45	38	9	10	1	...
	Urban	Total	599,481	293,622	305,859	153,605	65,021	12,578	5,976	6,208	6,787	4,390	846
		0—14	230,165	116,814	113,351	5,942	6,130	203	183	353	462	410	70
		15—34	198,540	93,092	105,448	74,153	30,879	4,246	2,288	2,981	3,264	1,972	308
		35—59	140,006	69,814	70,192	64,935	24,756	6,281	3,045	2,541	2,764	1,726	400
		60+	30,740	13,887	16,853	8,567	3,256	1,848	460	333	297	282	62
		Age not stated	30	15	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	WORKERS																Non-Workers	
			IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX							
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)				
mananthapuram District			Total	41,384	50,423	39,530	11,715	8,672	1,010	44,533	5,141	10,297	144	92,907	49,130	490,888	769,530			
		0—14	3,266	6,428	2,544	2,320	233	136	1,390	123	62	2	3,410	2,871	422,217	416,560				
		15—34	19,346	26,144	22,934	6,265	3,878	384	21,617	1,421	4,667	67	46,495	24,466	43,925	190,670				
		35—59	16,088	15,632	12,813	2,821	4,044	455	19,001	2,557	5,266	68	38,455	19,581	10,107	116,891				
		60+	2,684	2,217	1,236	308	517	35	2,523	639	300	7	4,539	2,512	14,579	45,347				
		Age not stated	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	8	...	59	62				
	Rural	Total	21,955	23,828	12,169	5,205	2,907	219	14,678	2,663	2,115	15	52,770	34,515	350,871	528,692				
		0—14	1,942	2,910	1,017	1,486	57	18	541	63	12	1	2,360	1,937	311,345	309,339				
		15—34	10,423	12,682	7,261	3,018	1,251	104	7,188	721	1,130	9	26,730	17,194	24,987	116,101				
		35—59	8,135	7,198	3,490	658	1,442	92	6,018	1,516	1,319	5	20,976	13,498	5,228	71,455				
		60+	1,455	1,036	398	42	157	5	929	362	52	...	2,704	1,836	9,259	31,750				
		Age not stated	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	52	47				
	Urban	Total	19,429	26,595	27,361	6,510	5,765	791	29,855	2,478	7,882	129	40,137	14,915	140,017	240,838				
		0—14	1,324	3,518	1,527	834	176	118	849	60	50	1	1,050	884	110,872	107,221				
		15—34	8,923	13,462	15,673	3,247	2,627	280	14,429	700	3,537	58	19,765	7,272	18,939	74,569				
		35—59	7,953	8,434	9,323	2,163	2,602	363	12,983	1,441	4,047	63	17,479	6,083	4,879	45,436				
		60+	1,229	1,181	838	266	360	30	1,594	277	248	7	1,835	676	5,320	13,597				
		Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	15				

B III INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

FLY LEAF

This Table prepared in two parts (A and B for Urban and Rural) presents the level of literacy between 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 literate 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 will be considerably very 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.

The proportion of illiterates among the workers of this district form 64.4 per cent. There are no female degree holders in the technical branches of engineering, agriculture, veterinary and dairying and technology in this district.

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

Educational Levels	WORKERS										
	Total Population of Workers and Non-Workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and Allied activities		IV At household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	599,481	293,622	305,859	12,578	5,976	6,208	6,787	4,390	840	19,429	26,595
Illiterate	311,339	107,669	203,670	4,226	5,059	4,397	6,421	2,223	776	5,680	19,915
Literate (without educational level)	177,207	111,630	65,577	6,495	715	1,569	322	1,614	53	11,771	4,944
Primary or Junior Basic	84,268	52,260	32,008	1,392	197	234	44	288	8	1,901	1,697
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	23,499	19,145	4,354	431	5	8	...	205	3	77	39
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	262	254	8	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	77	72	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	1,785	1,683	102	33	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	1,044	909	135	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Engineering	133	133	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Medicine	88	71	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	533	415	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	233	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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Educational Level	WORKERS (Concl'd.)												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		
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)		
Total	27,361	6,510	5,765	791	29,855	2,478	7,882	129	40,137	14,915	140,017	240,838		
Illiterate	5,830	5,529	1,850	740	2,432	2,206	2,172	196	11,864	11,578	66,995	151,340		
Literate (without educational level)	14,295	746	2,751	36	17,372	215	3,245	14	14,944	941	37,574	57,591		
Primary or Junior Basic	5,636	230	765	11	6,645	53	1,490	5	5,841	1,206	28,068	28,557		
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,472	5	323	4	3,136	4	879	4	5,748	1,025	6,866	3,265		
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	13	...	32	...	3	...	6	...	140	8	38	...		
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	64	5	6	...		
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	104	...	6	...	249	...	87	...	769	34	415	68		
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	11	...	38	...	16	...	3	...	767	118	55	17		
Engineering	4	...	38	...	3	...	1	...	69	...	15	...		
Medicine	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	65	14	3	3		
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	2	...		
Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...		
Technology	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...		
Teaching	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	391	104	21	14		
Others	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	212	...	12	...		

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

Educational Level	WORKERS										
	Total Population			Cultivator		Agri. Labourer		Mining & Quarrying		Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk											
Total	182,115	87,620	94,495	39,642	30,937	4,957	4,542	1,713	127	1,044	600
Illiterate	132,337	48,105	84,231	19,645	19,443	3,489	4,412	1,105	121	579	568
Literate without Educational Standard	43,490	34,623	8,867	19,068	4,413	1,403	124	500	5	437	28
Primary or Junior Basic	5,346	4,038	1,308	801	81	63	6	9	1	27	4
Matriculation & above	942	853	89	128	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
4. Paramakudi Taluk											
Total	176,689	84,390	92,299	40,836	28,771	3,671	4,097	349	54	1,119	1,111
Illiterate	133,686	48,792	84,894	19,860	27,703	2,759	4,014	290	52	626	1,046
Literate without Educational Standard	36,763	30,605	6,158	18,700	1,004	875	77	56	2	458	59
Primary or Junior Basic	5,385	4,209	1,176	1,050	63	35	6	3	...	35	6
Matriculation & above	855	784	71	186	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk											
Total	135,420	63,633	71,787	17,863	13,615	2,157	1,885	4,154	194	1,419	6,057
Illiterate	98,863	38,302	60,561	19,945	12,960	1,448	1,836	2,420	186	803	5,311
Literate without Educational Standard	30,590	20,907	9,683	6,231	601	636	39	1,580	8	533	687
Primary or Junior Basic	5,234	3,776	1,458	641	54	72	10	151	...	32	58
Matriculation & above	733	648	85	47	...	1	...	3	...	1	1

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

Educational Level	WORKERS (Concl'd.)											
	Manufacturing		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport		Other Services		Non-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk (Concl'd.)												
Total	594	74	138	7	1,203	246	118	...	3,706	1,813	34,505	56,149
Illiterate	139	69	32	5	132	227	10	...	1,450	1,596	21,525	47,790
Literate without Educational Standard	424	3	92	2	980	19	63	...	1,582	39	9,975	7,234
Primary or Junior Basic	26	1	8	...	70	...	24	...	271	127	2,739	1,088
Matriculation & above	5	1	6	...	21	...	21	...	403	51	266	37
4. Paramakudi Taluk (Concl'd.)												
Total	331	25	92	2	565	126	118	...	2,972	1,711	34,287	56,402
Illiterate	98	21	11	2	44	124	25	...	1,191	1,504	22,888	50,428
Literate without Educational Standard	219	3	74	...	437	2	64	...	1,131	51	8,501	4,960
Primary or Junior Basic	14	1	6	...	74	...	19	...	347	117	2,626	983
Matriculation & above	...	...	1	...	10	...	10	...	303	39	272	31
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk (Concl'd.)												
Total	617	78	311	8	1,985	492	884	1	4,917	1,463	29,324	47,994
Illiterate	195	64	93	6	534	455	202	...	1,938	1,234	19,722	38,509
Literate without Educational Standard	373	9	204	...	1,265	36	502	1	2,244	123	7,258	8,179
Primary or Junior Basic	45	5	11	2	163	1	60	...	432	71	2,169	1,257
Matriculation & above	3	...	3	...	23	...	80	...	312	35	175	49

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

Educational Level	WORKERS										
	Total Population			Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Mining & Quarrying		Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk											
Total	217,471	104,863	112,608	46,825	37,299	3,905	5,001	3,229	243	2,312	3,326
Illiterate	165,463	62,977	102,486	24,965	35,955	2,796	4,839	2,349	241	1,104	3,048
Literate without Educational Standard	45,316	36,772	8,544	21,011	1,261	1,050	147	865	2	1,123	259
Primary or Junior Basic	5,524	4,059	1,465	729	89	57	15	14	...	82	18
Matriculation & above	1,168	1,055	113	120	2	2	...	1	...	3	1
7. Aruppukottai Taluk											
Total	213,329	104,192	109,137	43,084	37,861	10,333	14,863	721	111	2,606	1,765
Illiterate	150,321	54,817	95,504	18,530	34,489	6,876	14,040	588	106	1,051	1,473
Literate without Educational Standard	51,720	40,869	10,851	22,409	2,925	3,191	736	125	6	1,384	237
Primary or Junior Basic	9,865	7,269	2,596	1,983	443	264	87	7	2	168	55
Matriculation & above	1,423	1,237	186	162	4	2	...	1	...	3	...
8. Sattur Taluk											
Total	252,576	124,698	127,878	36,279	26,881	16,462	22,098	1,899	218	3,882	3,340
Illiterate	173,391	64,991	108,400	14,435	23,735	11,056	21,163	1,518	209	2,102	2,437
Literate without Educational Standard	62,332	46,993	15,339	19,159	2,739	5,004	830	337	9	1,495	686
Primary or Junior Basic	14,352	10,517	3,835	2,387	394	396	105	43	...	283	214
Matriculation & above	2,501	2,197	304	298	13	6	...	1	...	2	3

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

Educational Level	WORKERS (Concl'd.)											
	Manufacturing		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport		Other Services		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk (Concl'd.)												
Total	345	16	98	3	1,294	321	163	9	4,593	2,921	42,099	63,469
Illiterate	135	13	22	3	185	307	16	8	1,982	2,566	29,423	55,506
Literate without Educational Standard	176	3	72	...	968	14	92	...	1,660	144	9,755	6,713
Primary or Junior Basic	28	...	1	...	115	...	29	...	458	147	2,546	1,205
Matriculation & above	6	...	3	...	26	...	26	1	493	64	375	45
7. Aruppukottai Taluk (Concl'd.)												
Total	851	67	249	29	1,541	291	148	1	5,003	3,019	39,656	51,127
Illiterate	255	59	74	26	152	251	15	...	2,058	2,590	25,218	42,470
Literate without Educational Standard	448	8	144	3	1,050	38	84	...	1,726	139	10,308	6,759
Primary or Junior Basic	135	...	26	...	316	2	32	...	689	205	3,649	1,802
Matriculation & above	13	...	5	...	23	...	17	1	530	85	481	96
8. Sattur Taluk (Concl'd.)												
Total	4,964	4,370	869	22	2,818	299	345	2	9,440	7,415	47,740	63,233
Illiterate	1,914	3,627	287	21	263	249	65	1	4,457	6,735	28,894	50,223
Literate without Educational Standard	2,429	644	504	1	2,034	41	188	...	3,408	325	12,435	10,064
Primary or Junior Basic	513	98	74	...	462	8	57	1	841	247	5,461	2,766
Matriculation & above	108	1	4	...	59	1	35	...	734	108	950	178

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

Educational Level	WORKERS (Conc'd.)											
	Total Population		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Mining & Quarrying		Household Industry			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk												
Total	199,325	98,560	100,765	23,815	15,408	13,638	19,065	2,143	289	6,610	6,046	
Illiterate	150,028	59,510	90,518	11,989	14,339	9,958	18,452	1,738	277	3,144	5,347	
Literate without Educational Standard	40,065	31,770	8,295	10,677	956	3,401	558	379	11	3,150	607	
Primary or Junior Basic	7,659	5,833	1,826	981	109	272	55	29	1	305	90	
Matriculation & above	1,573	1,447	126	168	4	7	...	2	...	11	2	

Educational Level	WORKERS (Conc'd.)											
	Manufacturing		Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport		Other Services		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk (Conc'd.)												
Total	2,740	331	462	51	3,021	476	198	1	7,981	6,616	37,947	52,482
Illiterate	962	286	181	47	450	434	60	...	4,565	6,225	26,463	45,111
Literate without Educational Standard	1,513	38	258	3	2,240	40	104	...	2,374	207	7,674	5,875
Primary or Junior Basic	212	7	20	1	286	2	21	1	569	152	3,138	1,408
Matriculation & above	53	...	3	...	45	...	13	...	473	32	672	88

B IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER

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, 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 nine divisions, 42 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 division 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 employee and others have been given separately. An employee is a person who usually works under any other person for salary or wages. The unpaid worker in a household industry is treated as an employee even 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 employers separately, but also for employee, 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 a 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 any one 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.

7.9 per cent of the workers of this district are engaged in household industry. The major household industry of this district is the manufacture of matches. The female workers form 90 per cent of the total workers engaged in this particular household industry. 7,278 females out of the 50,423 female workers of household industry are engaged in manufacture of matches.

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	Total	41,384	50,423	6,984	11,209	34,400	39,214
	Rural	21,955	23,828	3,404	3,286	18,551	20,542
	Urban	19,429	26,595	3,580	7,923	15,849	18,672
Division	0	Total	3,559	1,177	564	159	2,995
		Rural	3,320	868	546	158	2,774
		Urban	239	309	18	1	221
Major Groups	00	Total	453	12	7	...	446
		Rural	406	2	7	...	399
		Urban	47	10	...	...	47
	01	Total	1	1	1	...	1
		Urban	1	1	1	...	1
	03	Total	8	52	4	46	4
		Rural	4	51	4	46	...
		Urban	4	1	...	...	4
	04	Total	3,097	1,112	552	113	2,545
		Rural	2,910	815	535	112	2,375
		Urban	187	297	17	1	170
Divisions	2 & 3	Total	37,825	49,246	6,420	11,050	31,405
		Rural	18,635	22,960	2,858	3,128	15,777
		Urban	19,190	26,286	3,562	7,922	15,628
Major Group	20	Total	2,455	4,236	335	104	2,120
		Rural	1,612	3,408	222	48	1,390
		Urban	843	828	113	56	730
	21	Total	84	6	55	1	29
		Rural	18	...	10	...	8
		Urban	66	6	45	1	21
	22	Total	16	21	8	3	8
		Rural	8	11	7	1	10
		Urban	8	10	1	2	7
	23	Total	19,320	26,585	3,987	3,917	15,333
		Rural	5,040	8,944	1,530	1,856	3,510
		Urban	14,280	17,641	2,457	2,061	11,823
	24	Total	106	437	...	...	106
		Rural	106	437	...	...	106

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	26	Total	688	484	332	230	356
		Rural	10	5	7	5	3
		Urban	678	479	325	225	353
	27	Total	792	393	66	11	726
		Rural	538	149	57	3	481
		Urban	254	244	9	8	245
	28	Total	5,327	7,616	547	281	4,780
		Rural	4,512	6,668	442	239	4,070
		Urban	815	948	105	42	710
	29	Total	3	11	...	11	3
		Rural	3	...	...	...	3
		Urban	...	11	...	11	...
	30	Total	10	...	...	...	10
		Urban	10	...	...	...	10
	31	Total	1,644	122	203	4	1,441
		Rural	1,579	122	199	4	1,380
		Urban	65	...	4	...	61
	32	Total	...	1	...	...	1
		Urban	...	1	...	...	1
	33	Total	509	7,278	421	6,418	88
		Rural	109	1,620	64	950	45
		Urban	400	5,658	357	5,468	43
34—35	Total	2,543	1,689	64	22	2,479	1,667
	Rural	2,087	1,368	57	15	2,030	1,353
	Urban	456	321	7	7	449	314
	36	Total	1,694	26	131	2	1,563
		Rural	1,369	19	114	2	1,255
		Urban	325	7	17	...	308
	37	Total	6	...	...	...	6
		Rural	1	...	...	...	1
		Urban	5	...	...	...	5
	38	Total	133	1	12	...	121
		Rural	106	1	11	...	95
		Urban	27	...	1	...	26
	39	Total	2,495	340	859	46	2,336
		Rural	1,537	208	138	5	1,399
		Urban	958	132	121	41	837

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		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Rural Areas							
ALL DIVISIONS		21,955	23,828	3,404	3,286	18,551	20,542
Division	0	3,320	868	546	158	2,774	710
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	18,635	22,960	2,858	3,128	15,777	19,832
1. Tirupattur Taluk							
All Divisions		1,857	877	261	42	1,606	835
Division	0	103	102	11	4	92	98
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1,754	775	250	38	1,514	737
2. Sivaganga Taluk							
All Divisions		1,096	706	169	60	936	646
Division	0	201	63	100	40	101	23
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	895	643	60	20	835	623
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk							
All Divisions		1,044	660	228	189	816	411
Division	0	237	98	123	44	114	54
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	807	502	105	145	702	357
4. Paramakudi Taluk							
All Divisions		1,119	1,111	48	6	1,071	1,105
Division	0	111	38	12	1	99	37
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1,008	1,073	36	5	972	1,068
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk							
All Divisions		1,419	6,057	125	210	1,294	5,847
Division	0	335	68	21	46	314	22
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1,084	5,989	104	164	980	5,825

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

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)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk							
All Divisions		2,312	3,326	181	164	2,131	3,162
Division	0	240	46	19	1	221	45
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2,072	3,280	162	163	1,910	3,117
7. Aruppukottai Taluk							
All Divisions		2,605	1,765	295	238	2,311	1,527
Division	0	167	16	45	2	122	14
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2,439	1,749	250	236	2,189	1,513
8. Sattur Taluk							
All Divisions		3,882	3,340	687	1,349	3,195	1,991
Division	0	980	131	180	6	800	125
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2,902	3,209	507	1,343	2,395	1,866
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk							
All Divisions		6,610	6,046	1,419	1,028	5,191	5,018
Division	0	946	305	35	14	911	292
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	5,664	5,740	1,384	1,014	4,280	4,726
All Urban Areas							
All Divisions		19,429	26,595	3,580	7,923	15,849	18,672
Division	0	239	309	18	1	221	308
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	19,190	26,286	3,562	7,922	15,628	18,364

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total Rural Urban	Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		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	216,138	69,958	19,651	843	96,881	19,650	94,123	47,027	5,483	2,438
	R	100,748	44,295	6,604	637	37,437	9,284	54,225	32,925	2,482	1,449
	U	115,390	25,663	13,047	206	59,444	10,366	39,898	14,102	3,001	989
Division 0	T	19,684	2,358	512	69	5,731	502	12,590	1,627	851	160
	R	15,398	1,569	420	40	4,491	434	9,855	958	632	128
	U	4,286	789	92	20	1,240	68	2,735	669	219	32
Major Group 00	T	3,703	265	134	8	886	49	2,546	193	137	15
	R	2,493	116	91	4	433	42	1,867	65	102	5
	U	1,210	149	43	4	453	7	679	128	35	10
01	T	292	73	11	1	181	47	94	18	6	7
	R	80	40	...	...	58	36	22	4	...	...
	U	212	33	11	1	123	11	72	14	6	7
02	T	829	460	...	3	197	39	623	414	9	4
	R	540	164	...	3	89	29	443	132	8	...
	U	289	296	...	...	108	10	180	282	1	4
03	T	6,161	85	127	3	1,147	12	4,634	65	253	5
	R	5,034	56	109	1	1,078	11	3,742	44	105	...
	U	1,127	29	18	2	69	1	892	21	148	5
04	T	8,699	1,475	240	54	3,320	355	4,693	937	446	129
	R	7,251	1,193	220	41	2,833	316	3,781	713	417	123
	U	1,448	282	20	13	487	39	912	224	29	6
Division 1	T	515	160	8	...	176	50	329	110	2	...
	R	411	109	2	...	160	44	247	65	2	...
	U	104	51	6	...	16	6	82	45	...	...
Major Group 10	T	515	160	8	...	176	50	329	110	2	...
	R	411	109	2	...	160	44	247	65	2	...
	U	104	51	6	...	16	6	82	45	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3	T	39,530	11,715	3,022	83	24,759	9,243	11,067	2,233	682	156
	R	12,169	5,205	516	30	7,607	4,598	3,922	552	124	25
	U	27,361	6,510	2,506	53	17,152	4,645	7,145	1,681	558	131
Major Group 20	T	3,821	1,709	452	42	2,436	653	848	973	85	41
	R	1,099	179	110	13	526	45	452	116	11	5
	U	2,722	1,530	342	29	1,910	608	396	857	74	36

TABLE—B IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF
PERSONS AT WORK AT 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		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Group 21	T	926	18	157	...	709	14	41	4	19	...
	R	166	2	18	...	140	2	8	...	...	...
	U	760	16	139	...	569	12	33	4	19	...
22	T	539	38	12	...	485	36	39	2	3	...
	R	95	11	1	...	89	11	5	...	...	...
	U	444	27	11	...	396	25	34	2	3	...
23	T	5,983	1,747	88	6	5,443	1,362	436	377	16	2
	R	1,524	142	17	...	1,361	126	146	16	...	...
	U	4,459	1,605	71	6	4,082	1,236	290	361	16	2
24	T	18	10	1	...	2	...	14	10	1	...
	R	17	10	1	...	2	...	13	10	1	...
	U	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	T	182	31	4	...	172	30	5	1	1	...
	R	39	14	...	...	37	13	2	1	...	...
	U	143	17	4	...	135	17	3	...	1	...
27	T	4,163	89	606	6	1,498	10	1,961	66	98	7
	R	972	38	127	5	376	1	450	27	19	5
	U	3,191	51	479	1	1,122	9	1,511	39	79	2
28	T	4,221	205	104	1	977	45	3,028	153	112	6
	R	1,748	172	33	...	414	36	1,262	132	39	4
	U	2,473	33	71	1	563	9	1,766	21	73	2
29	T	210	2	7	...	200	2	3	...	...	...
	R	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	U	205	2	7	...	195	2	3	...	...	...
30	T	2,963	16	165	1	2,752	15	39	...	7	...
	R	291	1	2	...	289	1	...	...	...	...
	U	2,672	15	163	1	2,463	14	39	...	7	...
31	T	796	10	27	...	264	2	492	8	13	...
	R	438	5	3	...	133	1	292	4	10	...
	U	358	5	24	...	131	1	200	4	3	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Groups I.S.I.C.	Total Rural Urban	Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Group 32	T	40	1	10	...	23	1	6	...	1	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	40	1	10	...	23	1	6	...	1	...
33	T	5,018	6,635	227	2	4,681	6,521	93	110	17	2
	R	2,949	4,171	30	1	2,890	4,090	29	80	...	...
	U	2,069	2,464	197	1	1,791	2,431	64	30	17	2
34-35	T	2,376	949	127	16	1,267	493	924	372	58	68
	R	1,289	421	34	9	831	261	419	140	5	11
	U	1,087	528	93	7	436	232	505	232	53	57
36	T	3,587	33	260	2	1,616	13	1,570	14	141	4
	R	767	6	31	...	219	1	483	5	34	...
	U	2,820	27	229	2	1,397	12	1,087	9	107	4
37	T	317	2	51	1	191	1	68	...	7	...
	R	37	...	2	...	22	...	13	...	...	...
	U	230	2	49	1	169	1	55	...	7	...
38	T	1,930	...	400	...	1,107	...	387	...	36	...
	R	382	...	76	...	178	...	127	...	1	...
	U	1,548	...	324	...	929	...	260	...	35	...
39	T	2,440	220	324	6	936	45	1,113	143	67	26
	R	351	33	31	2	95	10	221	21	4	...
	U	2,089	187	293	4	841	35	892	122	63	26
Division 4	T	8,672	1,019	154	...	3,287	309	5,223	699	8	2
	R	2,907	219	25	...	1,569	135	1,305	82	8	2
	U	5,765	791	129	...	1,718	174	3,918	617	...	...
Major Group 40	T	8,672	1,010	154	...	3,287	309	5,223	699	8	2
	R	2,907	219	25	...	1,569	135	1,305	82	8	2
	U	5,765	791	129	...	1,718	174	3,918	617	...	...
Division 5	T	3,071	583	...	...	3,026	578	45	5	...	...
	R	854	61	...	...	848	61	6	...	...	...
	U	2,217	522	...	...	2,178	517	39	5	...	...
Major Group 50	T	1,383	5	...	...	1,383	5	...	...	...	...
	R	470	3	...	...	470	3	...	...	...	...
	U	913	2	...	...	913	2	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total		Employees		Employers		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Group 51	T	1,688	578	...	...	1,643	573	45	5	...	...
	R	384	58	...	...	378	58	6	...	...	...
	U	1,304	520	...	...	1,265	515	39	5	...	...
Division 6	T	44,533	5,141	12,644	454	15,322	304	14,779	4,143	1,788	240
	R	14,678	2,663	4,361	372	3,411	141	6,505	2,035	401	115
	U	29,855	2,478	8,283	82	11,911	163	8,274	2,108	1,387	125
Major Groups 60-63	T	4,087	94	869	4	1,571	13	1,445	74	202	3
	R	211	1	56	...	54	...	97	...	4	1
	U	3,876	93	813	4	1,517	13	1,348	74	198	2
64-68	T	37,677	5,005	11,139	449	12,332	285	12,668	4,034	1,558	237
	R	13,956	2,646	4,165	371	3,168	141	6,234	2,020	389	114
	U	23,741	2,359	6,974	78	9,164	144	6,434	2,014	1,169	123
69	T	2,749	42	636	1	1,419	6	666	35	28	...
	R	511	16	140	1	189	...	174	15	8	...
	U	2,238	26	496	...	1,230	6	492	20	20	...
Division 7	T	10,297	144	187	4	7,094	71	3,016	69	...	...
	R	2,415	15	32	...	2,073	13	310	2	...	...
	U	7,882	129	155	4	5,021	58	2,706	67	...	...
Major Groups 70-71	T	8,785	100	186	4	5,589	36	3,010	60	...	...
	R	1,767	10	32	...	1,427	8	310	2	...	...
	U	7,016	90	154	4	4,162	28	2,700	58	...	...
72	T	29	33	1	...	22	24	6	9	...	...
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	29	33	1	...	22	24	6	9	...	...
73	T	1,483	11	...	...	1,483	11	...	...	...	...
	R	646	5	...	...	646	5	...	...	...	...
	U	837	6	...	...	837	6	...	...	...	...
Division 8	T	88,989	48,800	3,122	233	37,350	8,590	46,366	38,098	2,151	1,879
	R	51,916	34,454	1,248	186	17,278	3,858	32,075	29,231	1,315	1,179
	U	37,073	14,346	1,874	47	20,072	4,732	14,291	8,867	836	700
Major Group 80	T	11,115	140	...	...	11,115	140	...	...	...	...
	R	5,327	30	...	...	5,327	30	...	...	...	...
	U	5,788	110	...	...	5,788	110	...	...	...	...

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group S.I.C.	Total Rural Urban	Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Groups 81	T	9,894	4,058	30	2	9,816	4,049	47	7	1	...
	R	5,587	1,897	9	1	5,560	1,893	18	3	...	...
	U	4,307	2,161	21	1	4,256	2,156	29	4	1	...
82	T	2,197	971	82	9	1,313	798	802	164	...	...
	R	775	467	22	3	422	370	331	94	...	...
	U	1,422	504	60	6	891	428	471	70	...	...
83	T	2,987	226	2	...	2,486	195	499	31	...	...
	R	1,520	82	...	...	1,270	64	250	18	...	...
	U	1,467	144	2	...	1,216	131	249	13	...	...
84	T	432	...	7	...	52	...	373	...	...	...
	R	59	...	...	...	18	...	41	...	...	...
	U	373	...	7	...	34	...	332	...	...	...
85	T	563	...	14	...	425	...	129	...	...	...
	R	359	...	2	...	333	...	24	...	...	...
	U	209	...	12	...	92	...	105	...	...	...
86	T	973	88	...	...	894	84	79	4	...	...
	R	426	54	...	...	405	54	21	...	...	...
	U	547	34	...	...	489	30	58	4	...	...
87	T	1,260	22	46	1	683	9	531	12	...	...
	R	409	11	13	1	172	3	224	7	...	...
	U	851	11	33	...	511	6	307	5	...	...
88	T	24,476	9,306	2,933	221	9,781	2,963	9,617	4,254	2,145	1,868
	R	12,718	5,924	1,202	181	3,771	1,444	6,430	3,120	1,315	1,179
	U	11,758	3,382	1,731	40	6,010	1,519	3,187	1,134	830	689
89	T	35,087	33,989	8	...	785	352	34,289	33,626	5	11
	R	24,736	25,989	...	...	...	...	24,736	25,989	...	...
	U	10,351	8,000	8	...	785	352	9,553	7,637	5	11
Division 9	T	847	47	2	...	136	3	708	43	1	1
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	847	47	2	...	136	3	708	43	1	1
Major Group 90	T	847	47	2	...	136	3	708	43	1	1
	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	847	47	2	...	136	3	...	43	1	1

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

Branch of Industry Division & Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk										
All Divisions	16,550	7,764	1,355	112	6,079	919	8,686	6,413	430	290
Division	0	2,110	288	87	7	810	89	1,104	179	109
1	38	1	...	...	4	1	33	...	1	...
2 & 3	2,740	331	101	4	1,709	216	911	106	19	5
4	462	51	2	...	255	10	205	41	...	...
5	171	12	...	...	171	12	...	...	...	...
6	3,021	476	946	74	644	43	1,384	331	47	28
7	198	1	...	...	142	1	56	...	...	...
8	7,810	6,604	219	27	2,344	547	4,993	5,786	254	244
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas										
All Divisions	115,330	25,663	13,047	206	59,444	10,366	39,898	14,102	3,001	989
Division	0	4,286	789	92	20	1,240	68	2,735	669	219
1	104	51	6	...	16	6	82	45	...	...
2 & 3	27,361	6,510	2,506	53	17,152	4,645	7,145	1,681	558	131
4	5,765	791	129	...	1,718	174	3,918	617	...	...
5	2,217	522	...	...	2,178	517	39	5	...	...
6	29,855	2,478	8,283	82	11,911	163	8,274	2,108	1,387	125
7	7,882	129	155	4	5,021	58	2,706	67	...	...
8	37,073	14,346	1,874	47	20,072	4,732	14,291	8,867	836	700
9	847	47	2	...	136	3	708	43	1	1

TABLE-B VI 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 workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
	Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
All Divisions	377,903	257,522	120,381	187,077	134,819	52,258	41,384	50,423	19,429	26,595	216,138	69,958	115,390	25,663
Division 0	26,778	23,243	3,535	5,623	4,525	1,098	3,559	1,177	239	309	19,684	2,358	4,286	789
Major Group 00	4,433	5,156	277	1,416	1,257	159	453	12	47	10	3,703	265	1,210	149
Minor Group 005	96	78	18	62	48	14	...	...	...	...	78	18	48	14
006	320	285	35	25	23	2	...	...	...	...	285	35	23	2
007	135	15	120	101	6	95	1	...	1	...	14	120	5	95
008	2,035	2,011	24	164	140	24	425	10	45	10	1,586	14	95	14
009	1,847	1,767	80	1,064	1,040	24	27	2	1	...	1,740	78	1,039	24
Major Group 01	367	293	74	247	213	34	1	1	1	1	292	73	212	33
Minor Group 010	39	24	15	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	24	15	6	2
011	4	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2
012	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
013	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
015	315	258	57	234	204	30	1	1	1	1	257	56	203	29
Major Group 02	1,289	829	460	585	289	296	...	...	...	...	829	460	289	296
Minor Group 020	312	169	143	236	123	113	...	...	...	...	169	143	123	113
021	352	321	31	102	72	30	...	...	...	...	321	31	72	30
022	120	36	84	120	36	84	...	...	...	...	36	84	36	84

TABLE—B VI 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						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry				
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)		
Minor Group	023	445	286	159	89	54	35	...	...	...	...	286	159	54	35	
	025	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
	026	49	6	43	38	4	34	...	...	...	...	6	43	4	34	
	03	6,306	6,169	137	1,161	1,131	30	8	52	4	1	6,161	85	1,127	29	
Minor Group	030	4,390	4,341	49	770	761	9	...	...	...	...	4,341	49	761	9	
	031	1,357	1,340	17	256	244	12	4	1	4	1	1,336	16	240	11	
	032	559	488	71	135	126	9	4	51	...	...	484	20	126	9	
	04	14,383	11,796	2,587	2,214	1,635	579	3,097	1,112	187	297	8,699	1,475	1,448	282	
Minor Group	040	13,867	11,418	2,449	2,058	1,507	551	2,996	1,030	167	279	8,422	1,419	1,340	272	
	041	140	135	5	68	63	5	16	3	8	3	114	2	55	2	
	042	286	180	106	59	43	16	69	58	10	12	111	48	33	4	
	043	44	22	22	9	7	2	4	20	1	2	18	2	6	...	
	044	8	8	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	
	046	11	7	4	11	7	4	...	1	...	1	7	3	7	3	
	047	17	16	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	5	1	
	048	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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 (Contd.)

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Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Division	1	675	515	160	155	104	51	...	...	...	...	515	160	104	51
Major Group	10	675	515	160	155	104	51	...	...	...	...	515	160	104	51
Minor Group	100	12	12	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11	...
	101	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	102	10	9	1	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	1
	106	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	107	647	489	158	128	79	49	...	...	...	...	489	158	79	49
	108	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Division	2 & 3	138,316	77,355	60,961	79,347	46,551	32,796	37,825	49,246	19,190	26,286	39,530	11,715	27,361	6,510
Major Group	20	12,221	6,276	5,945	5,923	3,565	2,358	2,455	4,236	843	828	3,821	1,709	2,722	1,530
Minor Group	200	2,878	1,672	1,206	2,309	1,232	1,077	19	236	7	179	1,653	970	1,225	898
	201	37	17	20	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	20	3	...
	202	5,710	2,310	3,400	1,100	561	539	1,804	3,363	549	535	506	37	12	4
	203	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	204	595	224	371	14	14	...	181	370	...	...	43	1	14	...
	205	296	289	7	273	266	7	16	3	15	3	273	4	251	4
	206	45	14	31	31	6	25	4	29	3	25	10	2	3	...
	207	1,276	1,194	82	1,043	990	53	327	39	210	15	867	43	780	38
	208	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	209	1,361	555	806	1,149	492	657	104	174	59	71	451	632	433	586

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Major Group	21	1,034	1,010	24	848	826	22	84	6	66	6	926	18	760	16
Minor Group	212	47	44	3	47	44	3	44	3	44	3	...	...	...	...
	213	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	214	608	602	6	448	443	5	38	2	20	2	564	4	423	3
	215	58	58	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	50	...
	216	23	23	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	14	...
	217	40	38	2	39	38	1	...	...	...	...	38	2	38	1
	218	254	241	13	247	234	13	1	1	1	1	240	12	233	12
	219	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group	22	614	555	59	489	452	37	16	21	8	10	539	38	444	27
Minor Group	220	25	22	3	21	18	3	1	3	1	3	21	...	17	...
	221	350	335	15	299	284	15	2	...	2	...	333	15	282	15
	222	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	223	16	3	13	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	3	7	1	...
	224	88	66	22	39	26	13	13	10	5	5	53	12	21	8
	225	128	124	4	122	118	4	...	...	...	...	124	4	118	4
	226	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Major Group	23	53,635	25,303	28,332	37,985	18,739	19,246	19,320	26,585	14,280	17,641	5,983	1,747	4,450	1,605
Minor Group	230	817	307	510	769	262	507	2	2	1	2	305	508	261	505
	231	5,377	349	5,028	2,932	232	2,700	281	4,888	164	2,560	68	140	68	140
	232	3,988	3,542	446	2,800	2,455	345	...	...	...	...	3,542	446	2,455	345
	233	606	518	88	535	455	80	271	71	241	65	247	17	214	15
	234	128	128	...	127	127	...	1	...	1	...	127	...	126	...
	235	40,765	20,064	20,701	30,393	15,109	15,284	18,581	20,125	13,836	14,742	1,483	576	1,273	542
	236	276	173	103	151	81	70	89	66	35	33	84	37	46	37
	237	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	238	1,666	219	1,447	267	16	251	94	1,433	2	239	125	14	14	12
	239	10	3	7	9	2	7	1	...	...	...	2	7	2	7
Major Group	24	571	124	447	1	1	...	106	437	...	...	18	10	1	...
	243	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	244	570	123	447	...	...	...	106	437	...	...	17	10	...	...
Major Group	26	1,385	870	515	1,317	821	496	688	484	678	479	182	31	143	17
Minor Group	260	20	20	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	17	...
	261	7	7	...	7	7	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...
	262	50	46	4	50	46	4	10	3	10	3	36	1	36	1
	263	64	46	18	63	45	18	36	18	36	18	10	...	9	...
	264	1,244	751	493	1,180	706	474	640	463	630	458	111	30	76	16

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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 (Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Major Group	27	5,437	4,955	482	3,740	3,445	295	792	393	254	244	4,163	89	3,191	51
Minor Group	270	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
	272	82	9	73	19	9	10	1	69	1	8	8	4	8	2
	273	4,409	4,239	170	2,893	2,782	111	643	111	118	70	3,596	59	2,664	41
	274	447	443	4	445	443	2	5	2	5	...	438	2	438	2
	276	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	277	390	159	231	318	148	170	136	209	127	165	23	22	21	5
	278	73	73	...	61	61	...	5	...	3	...	68	...	58	...
	279	33	31	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	30	1	2	...
Major Group	28	17,369	9,548	7,821	4,269	3,288	981	5,327	7,616	815	948	4,221	205	2,473	33
Minor Group	280	534	533	1	300	300	...	127	...	20	...	406	1	280	...
	281	331	331	...	213	213	...	148	...	59	...	183	...	154	...
	282	1,529	1,520	9	517	515	2	448	6	68	...	1,072	3	447	2
	283	681	681	...	37	37	...	547	...	18	...	134	...	19	...
	284	59	55	4	30	30	...	19	4	...	...	36	...	30	...
	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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 (Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Minor Group	287	41	41	...	17	17	...	26	...	5	...	15	...	12	...
	288	10,201	2,437	7,764	1,555	585	970	2,058	7,568	397	943	379	196	188	27
	289	3,993	3,950	43	1,600	1,591	9	1,954	38	248	5	1,996	5	1,343	4
Major Group	29	226	213	13	218	205	13	3	11	...	11	210	2	205	2
Minor Group	290	143	143	...	142	142	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	142	...
	291	32	30	2	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	30	2	30	2
	292	51	40	11	44	33	11	3	11	...	11	37	...	33	...
Major Group	30	2,989	2,973	16	2,697	2,682	15	10	...	10	...	2,963	16	9,672	15
Minor Group	300	44	43	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	8	...
	301	1,301	1,296	5	1,151	1,146	5	1	...	1	...	1,295	5	1,145	5
	302	1,548	1,539	9	1,445	1,436	9	...	...	...	...	1,539	9	1,436	9
	303	96	95	1	93	92	1	9	...	9	...	86	1	83	1
Major Group	31	2,572	2,440	132	428	423	5	1,644	122	65	...	796	10	358	5
Minor Group	310	41	40	1	19	19	...	27	1	6	...	13	...	13	...
	311	83	80	3	83	80	3	17	...	17	...	63	3	63	3
	312	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	313	151	127	24	117	117	...	4	24	4	...	123	...	113	...
	314	1,764	1,680	84	206	204	2	1,320	79	38	...	360	5	166	2
	315	530	510	20	...	...	...	276	18	...	...	234	2	...	...

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TABLE—B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISION, 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						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Major Group	32	42	40	2	42	40	2	...	1	...	1	94	1	40	1
Minor Group	320	27	26	1	27	26	1	...	1	...	...	26	...	26	...
	322	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	323	12	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
	324	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group	33	19,440	5,527	13,913	10,591	2,469	8,122	509	7,278	400	5,658	5,018	6,635	2,069	2,464
Minor Group	330	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
	331	47	47	...	46	46	...	4	...	4	...	43	...	42	...
	332	7	5	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	2
	333	3,757	2,351	1,406	702	628	74	21	162	18	74	2,330	1,244	610	...
	334	15,429	2,965	12,464	9,656	1,647	8,009	448	7,085	342	5,557	2,517	5,339	1,305	2,452
	335	108	69	39	102	65	37	31	29	31	27	38	10	34	10
	336	44	42	2	39	39	...	2	2	2	...	40	...	37	...
	337	8	8	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	7	...
	338	9	9	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...
	339	27	27	...	26	26	...	2	...	2	...	25	...	24	...
Major Group	34 & 35	7,557	4,919	2,638	2,392	1,543	849	2,543	1,689	456	321	2,376	949	1,037	528
Minor Group	340	1,380	847	533	911	545	366	64	51	36	40	783	432	509	326
	341	633	506	127	114	109	5	13	1	4	...	497	126	105	5
	342	484	261	223	305	164	141	96	101	46	50	165	122	118	91
	343	547	430	117	366	278	88	20	...	6	...	410	117	272	88
	344	271	265	6	23	20	3	49	...	4	...	216	6	16	3

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Minor Group	345	380	336	44	30	30	...	105	7	4	...	231	37	26	...
	350	3,843	2,261	1,582	629	386	243	2,194	1,524	356	228	67	58	30	15
	353	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	355	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
	356	5	3	2	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
	357	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...
	359	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Major Group	36	5,340	5,281	59	3,179	3,145	34	1,694	26	328	7	3,587	33	2,820	27
Minor Group	360	21	21	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	8	...
	361	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	363	22	22	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	5	...
	364	17	17	...	17	17	...	2	...	2	...	15	...	15	...
	365	621	614	7	550	543	7	209	1	147	1	405	6	396	6
	366	10	9	1	8	7	1	4	...	2	...	5	1	5	1
	367	559	554	5	534	529	5	40	...	28	...	514	5	501	5
	368	344	323	21	217	209	8	82	11	29	3	241	10	180	...
	369	3,744	3,719	25	1,838	1,825	13	1,357	14	117	3	2,362	11	1,708	...
Major Group	37	325	323	2	287	285	2	6	...	5	...	317	2	280	2
Minor Group	370	29	29	...	28	28	...	1	...	1	...	28	...	27	...

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	(1)	Total workers						Workres at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group 371		6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
372		8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
373		15	15	...	15	15	...	2	...	2	...	13	...	13	...
374		9	8	1	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	1
375		15	15	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12	...
377		10	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
378		182	181	1	178	177	1	2	...	2	...	179	1	175	1
379		51	51	...	26	26	...	1	...	...	...	50	...	26	...
Major Group 38		2,064	2,063	1	1,575	1,575	...	133	1	27	...	1,930	...	1,548	...
Minor Group 380		118	118	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	118	...
381		8	8	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...
382		27	27	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	25	...
383		6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
384		399	398	1	385	385	...	...	1	...	...	398	...	385	...
385		42	42	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	39	...
386		50	50	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	48	...
388		1,228	1,228	...	860	860	...	39	...	11	...	1,189	...	849	...
389		186	186	...	87	87	...	94	...	16	...	92	...	71	...

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	(1)	Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group 39		5,495	4,935	560	3,366	3,047	319	2,495	340	958	132	2,440	220	2,089	187
Minor Group 390		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
391		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
392		129	129	...	125	125	...	14	...	12	...	115	...	113	...
393		4,059	3,984	75	2,330	2,318	12	2,242	64	853	2	1,742	11	1,465	10
394		11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
395		264	261	3	263	260	3	1	3	1	3	260	...	259	...
396		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
399		1,029	547	482	634	330	304	238	273	92	127	309	209	238	177
Division 4		9,682	8,672	1,010	6,556	5,765	721	...	...	...	...	8,672	1,010	5,765	781
Major Group 40		9,682	8,672	1,010	6,556	5,765	791	...	...	...	...	8,672	1,010	5,765	791
Minor Group 400		7,801	6,897	904	5,642	4,878	764	...	...	...	...	6,897	904	4,878	764
401		1,462	1,400	62	729	708	21	...	...	...	...	1,400	62	708	21
402		6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
403		413	369	44	183	177	6	...	...	...	...	369	44	177	6
Division 5		3,654	3,071	583	2,739	2,217	522	...	...	...	...	3,071	583	2,217	522
Major Group 50		1,388	1,383	5	915	913	2	...	...	...	...	1,383	5	913	2
Minor Group 500		22	22	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...
501		1,366	1,361	5	893	891	2	...	...	...	...	1,361	5	891	2

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group	51	2,266	1,688	578	1,824	1,304	520	...	...	...	...	1,688	578	1,304	520
Minor Group	510	139	136	3	118	117	1	...	...	...	...	136	3	117	1
	511	2,127	1,552	575	1,706	1,187	519	...	...	...	...	1,552	575	1,187	519
Division	6	49,674	44,533	5,141	32,333	29,855	2,478	...	...	...	...	44,533	5,141	29,855	2,478
Major Group	60-63	4,181	4,087	94	3,969	3,876	93	...	...	...	...	4,087	94	3,876	93
Minor Group	600	1,021	979	42	963	921	42	...	...	...	...	979	42	921	42
	601	505	877	29	851	822	29	...	...	...	...	877	29	822	29
	602	324	323	1	321	320	1	...	...	...	...	323	1	320	1
	603	97	97	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	96	...
	605	54	54	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	48	...
	607	9	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
	608	46	45	1	46	45	1	...	...	...	...	45	1	45	1
	610	55	55	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55	...
	611	54	54	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	46	...
	612	10	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
	613	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	614	35	34	1	32	31	1	...	...	...	...	34	1	31	1
	615	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	616	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

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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—(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	617	98	97	1	96	95	1	...	...	...	...	97	1	95	1
	618	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	620	19	19	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	12	...
	621	63	63	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	58	...
	630	11	11	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...
	632	46	46	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	45	...
	633	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	634	63	63	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	57	...
	635	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	636	67	67	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	66	...
	638	42	42	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	35	...
	639	1,142	1,124	18	1,102	1,084	18	...	...	...	...	1,124	18	1,084	18
Major Group	64-68	42,702	37,697	5,005	26,103	23,741	2,359	...	...	...	...	37,697	5,005	23,741	2,359
Minor Group	640	18,432	16,234	2,198	9,891	8,949	942	...	...	...	...	16,234	2,198	8,949	942
	641	818	566	252	513	395	118	...	...	...	...	566	252	395	118
	644	470	450	20	294	289	5	...	...	...	...	450	20	289	5
	645	1,178	820	358	781	501	280	...	...	...	...	820	358	501	280
	646	2,044	1,248	796	1,317	909	408	...	...	...	...	1,248	796	909	408
	647	502	482	20	208	204	4	...	...	...	...	482	20	204	...

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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--(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons			Males			Males		Males		Males		Males	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Minor Group	648	499	295	204	473	284	189	...	...	...	...	295	204	284	189
	650	4,187	4,155	32	3,141	3,115	26	...	...	...	...	4,155	32	3,115	26
	651	158	150	8	123	115	8	...	...	...	...	150	8	115	8
	652	307	299	8	249	241	8	...	...	...	...	299	8	241	8
	653	44	43	1	34	33	1	...	...	...	...	43	1	33	1
	654	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	655	57	55	2	53	51	2	...	...	...	...	55	2	51	2
	660	24	24	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	15	...
	661	410	407	3	213	213	...	...	...	...	...	407	3	213	...
	662	741	732	9	592	583	9	...	...	...	...	732	9	583	9
	663	109	49	60	50	40	10	...	...	...	...	49	60	40	10
	664	35	35	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	8	...
	670	104	70	34	75	48	27	...	...	...	...	70	34	48	27
	671	378	378	...	367	367	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	367	...
	672	744	704	40	645	635	10	...	...	...	...	704	40	635	10
	673	47	22	25	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	22	25	5	1
	680	37	36	1	35	34	1	...	...	...	...	36	1	34	1
	681	115	115	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	100	...
	682	88	88	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	69	...
	683	194	192	2	138	138	...	...	...	...	...	192	2	138	...

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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--(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons			Males			Males		Males		Males		Males	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Minor Group	684	22	22	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	21	...
	685	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	686	673	670	3	622	620	2	...	...	...	...	670	3	620	2
	687	40	40	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	39	...
	688	177	172	5	168	165	3	...	...	...	...	172	5	165	3
Major Group	689	10,061	9,137	924	5,855	5,550	305	...	...	...	...	9,137	924	5,550	305
	69	2,751	2,749	42	2,264	2,238	26	...	...	...	...	2,749	42	2,238	26
	Minor Group 690	80	80	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	78	...
	691	71	71	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	69	...
	692	33	32	1	32	31	1	...	...	...	...	32	1	31	1
	693	140	138	2	127	125	2	...	...	...	...	138	2	125	2
	694	879	849	30	578	563	15	...	...	...	...	849	30	563	15
	695	1,002	999	3	902	899	3	...	...	...	...	999	3	899	3
	696	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
	697	62	62	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	56	...
	699	521	516	5	419	415	4	...	...	...	...	516	5	415	4
	Division 7	10,441	10,297	144	8,011	7,882	129	...	...	...	...	10,297	144	7,882	129
Major Group	70-71	8,885	8,785	100	7,106	7,016	90	...	...	...	...	8,785	100	7,016	90
	Minor Group 700	1,919	1,505	14	1,273	1,260	13	...	...	...	...	1,505	14	1,260	13

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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 THEN CULTIVATION-(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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)
Minor Group	701	1,472	1,470	2	1,268	1,267	1	...	...	...	...	1,470	2	1,267	1
	702	1,292	1,283	9	1,096	1,093	3	...	...	...	...	1,283	9	1,093	3
	703	1,552	1,551	1	1,205	1,204	1	...	...	...	...	1,551	1	1,204	1
	704	101	101	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101	...
	705	1,752	1,680	72	1,722	1,651	71	...	...	...	...	1,680	72	1,651	71
	706	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
	707	559	558	1	252	252	...	...	...	...	...	558	1	252	...
	708	8	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...
	709	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	710	223	222	1	184	183	1	...	...	...	...	222	1	183	1
Major Group	72	62	29	33	62	29	33	...	...	...	...	29	33	29	33
Minor Group	721	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	722	61	28	33	61	28	33	...	...	...	...	28	33	28	33
Major Group	73	1,494	1,483	11	813	837	6	...	...	...	...	1,483	11	837	6
Minor Group	730	1,351	1,342	9	706	702	4	...	...	...	...	1,342	9	702	4
	731	140	138	2	134	132	2	...	...	...	...	138	2	132	2
	732	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Division	8	137,789	88,989	48,800	51,419	37,073	14,346	...	...	...	...	88,989	48,800	37,073	14,346
Major Group	80	11,255	11,115	140	5,898	5,788	110	...	...	...	...	11,115	140	5,788	110

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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-(Contd.)

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	803	1,853	1,845	8	936	929	7	...	...	...	...	1,845	8	929	7
	804	1,297	1,291	6	578	575	3	...	...	...	...	1,291	6	575	3
	805	1,738	1,696	42	1,057	1,029	28	...	...	...	...	1,696	42	1,029	28
	809	6,367	6,283	84	3,327	3,255	72	...	...	...	...	6,283	84	3,255	72
Major Group	81	12,952	9,894	4,058	6,468	4,307	2,161	...	...	...	...	9,894	4,058	4,307	2,161
Minor Group	810	504	490	14	335	325	10	...	...	...	...	490	14	325	10
	811	13,203	9,167	4,036	6,103	3,965	2,144	...	...	...	...	9,167	4,036	3,965	2,144
	812	245	237	8	23	16	7	...	...	...	...	237	8	16	7
Major Group	82	3,168	2,197	971	1,926	1,422	504	...	...	...	...	2,197	971	1,422	504
Minor Group	820	3,089	2,119	970	1,864	1,361	503	...	...	...	...	2,119	970	1,361	503
	821	73	78	1	62	61	1	...	...	...	...	78	1	61	1
Major Group	83	3,213	2,987	226	1,611	1,457	144	...	...	...	...	2,987	226	1,457	144
Minor Group	830	2,306	2,152	154	867	755	112	...	...	...	...	2,152	154	755	112
	831	734	758	36	654	641	13	...	...	...	...	758	36	641	13
	832	113	77	36	90	71	19	...	...	...	...	77	36	71	19
Major Group	84	432	432	...	373	373	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	373	...
Minor Group	840	259	259	...	213	213	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	213	...
	841	173	173	...	160	160	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	160	...
Major Group	85	568	568	...	209	209	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	209	...
Minor Group	850	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	851	511	511	...	165	166	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	165	...
	852	27	27	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	23	...
	853	27	27	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	17	...

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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**

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Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers				Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry					
	Total		Urban		Total		Urban		Total		Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group 85	1,061	973	88	581	547	34	...	...	...	...	973	88	547	34
Minor Group 860	33	33	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	28	...
861	228	213	15	162	156	6	...	...	...	...	213	15	156	6
862	800	727	73	391	363	28	...	...	...	...	727	73	363	28
Major Group 87	1,282	1,260	22	862	851	11	...	...	...	...	1,260	22	851	11
Minor Group 870	53	53	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	32	...
871	535	531	4	451	450	4	...	...	...	...	531	4	450	4
872	682	665	17	364	358	6	...	...	...	...	665	17	358	6
873	12	11	1	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	11	1
Major Group 88	33,782	24,476	9,306	15,140	11,758	3,382	...	...	...	...	24,476	9,306	11,758	3,382
Minor Group 880	4,474	2,351	2,123	3,293	1,642	1,651	...	...	...	...	2,351	2,123	1,642	1,651
881	844	821	23	762	939	23	...	...	...	...	821	23	739	23
882	10,314	9,508	1,106	5,836	5,567	269	...	...	...	...	9,508	1,106	5,567	269
883	13,989	7,936	6,053	3,536	2,098	1,438	...	...	...	...	7,936	6,053	2,098	1,438
884	3,869	3,868	1	1,431	1,430	1	...	...	...	...	3,868	1	1,430	1
885	292	292	...	282	282	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	282	...
Major Group 89	69,076	35,087	33,989	18,351	10,351	8,000	...	...	...	...	35,087	33,989	10,351	8,000
Minor Group 890	69,076	35,087	33,989	18,351	10,351	8,000	...	...	...	...	35,087	33,989	10,351	8,000
Division 9	894	847	47	894	847	47	...	...	...	...	847	47	847	47
Major Group 90	894	847	47	894	847	47	...	...	...	...	847	47	847	47
Minor Group 900	894	847	47	894	847	47	...	...	...	...	847	47	847	47

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

Branch of industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Workers at Household Industry		Worker in Non-household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Rural Areas								
All Divisions	Total	190,826	122,703	68,123	21,955	23,828	100,748	44,295
Division	0	21,155	18,718	2,437	3,320	868	15,398	1,569
	1	520	411	109	...	...	411	109
	2 & 3	58,969	30,804	28,165	18,635	22,960	12,169	5,205
	4	3,126	2,907	219	...	...	2,907	219
	5	915	854	61	...	...	854	61
	6	17,341	14,678	2,663	...	...	14,678	2,663
	7	2,430	2,415	15	...	...	2,415	15
	8	86,370	51,916	34,454	...	...	51,916	34,454
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Tirupattur taluk								
All Divisions	Total	19,081	13,064	6,017	1,867	877	11,197	5,140
Division	0	1,164	812	352	103	102	709	250
	1	197	158	39	...	...	158	39
	2 & 3	3,256	2,439	817	1,764	775	675	42
	4	469	431	38	...	...	431	38
	5	113	100	13	...	...	100	13
	6	1,678	1,479	199	...	...	1,479	199
	7	223	223	...	...	...	223	...
	8	11,981	7,422	4,559	...	...	7,422	4,559
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sivaganga taluk								
All Divisions	Total	17,076	10,760	6,316	1,096	706	9,664	5,610
Division	0	1,074	867	207	201	63	666	144
	1	69	63	6	...	...	63	6
	2 & 3	2,792	1,947	845	895	643	1,052	202
	4	316	257	59	...	...	257	59
	5	76	65	11	...	...	65	11
	6	985	772	213	...	...	772	213
	7	219	218	1	...	...	218	1
	8	11,545	6,571	4,974	...	...	6,571	4,974
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Workers at Household Industry		Worker in Non-household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3. Tiruvadanai taluk								
All Divisions	Total	11,383	8,516	2,867	1,044	600	7,472	2,267
Division	0	2,174	1,949	225	237	98	1,712	127
	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	2 & 3	1,977	1,401	576	807	502	594	74
	4	145	138	7	...	...	138	7
	5	23	23	...	...	...	23	...
	6	1,449	1,203	246	...	...	1,203	246
	7	118	118	...	...	...	118	...
	8	5,496	3,683	1,813	...	...	3,683	1,813
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4. Paramakudi taluk

All Divisions	Total	8,575	5,546	3,029	1,119	1,111	4,427	1,918
Division	0	535	443	92	111	38	332	54
	1	17	17	...	...	...	17	...
	2 & 3	2,437	1,339	1,098	1,008	1,073	331	25
	4	94	92	2	...	...	92	2
	5	53	53	...	...	...	53	...
	6	691	565	126	...	...	565	126
	7	118	118	...	...	...	118	...
	8	4,630	2,919	1,711	...	...	2,919	1,711
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5. Ramanathapuram taluk

All Divisions	Total	22,580	14,287	8,293	1,419	6,057	12,868	2,236
Division	0	4,657	4,395	262	335	68	4,060	194
	1	94	94	...	...	...	94	...
	2 & 3	7,768	1,701	6,067	1,084	5,989	617	78
	4	319	311	8	...	...	311	8
	5	125	117	8	...	...	117	8
	6	2,477	1,985	492	...	...	1,985	492
	7	885	884	1	...	...	884	1
	8	6,255	4,800	1,455	...	...	4,800	1,455
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Workers at Household Industry		Worker in Non-household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6. Mudukulathur taluk								
All Divisions	Total	18,873	12,034	6,839	2,312	3,326	9,722	3,513
Division	0	3,749	3,467	282	240	46	3,227	236
	1	9	2	7	...	...	2	7
	2 & 3	5,713	2,417	3,296	2,072	3,280	345	16
	4	101	98	3	...	...	98	3
	5	47	45	2	...	...	45	2
	6	1,615	1,294	321	...	...	1,294	321
	7	172	163	9	...	...	163	9
	8	7,467	4,548	2,919	...	...	4,548	2,919
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7. Aruppukottai taluk

All Divisions	Total	16,405	11,119	5,286	2,606	1,765	8,513	3,521
Division	0	970	856	114	167	16	689	98
	1	48	32	16	...	...	32	16
	2 & 3	5,106	3,290	1,816	2,439	1,749	851	67
	4	278	249	29	...	...	249	29
	5	70	70	...	...	...	70	...
	6	1,832	1,541	291	...	...	1,541	291
	7	149	148	1	...	...	148	1
	8	7,952	4,933	3,019	...	...	4,933	3,019
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

8. Sattur taluk

All Divisions	Total	39,883	24,217	15,666	3,882	3,340	20,335	12,326
Division	0	3,182	2,873	309	980	131	1,893	178
	1	46	6	40	...	...	6	40
	2 & 3	15,445	7,866	7,579	2,902	3,209	4,964	4,370
	4	891	869	22	...	...	869	22
	5	225	210	15	...	...	210	15
	6	3,117	2,818	299	...	...	2,818	299
	7	347	345	2	...	...	345	2
	8	16,630	9,230	7,400	...	...	9,230	7,400
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Workers at Household Industry		Worker in Non-household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9. Srivilliputtur taluk								
All Divisions	Total	36,970	23,160	13,810	6,610	6,046	16,550	7,764
Division	0	3,650	3,056	594	946	306	2,110	288
	1	39	38	1	...	...	38	1
	2 & 3	14,475	8,404	6,071	5,664	5,740	2,740	331
	4	513	462	51	...	...	462	51
	5	183	171	12	...	...	171	12
	6	3,497	3,021	476	...	...	3,021	476
	7	199	198	1	...	...	198	1
	8	14,414	7,810	6,604	...	...	7,810	6,604
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas								
All Divisions	Total	187,077	134,819	52,258	19,429	26,595	115,390	25,663
Division	0	5,623	4,525	1,098	239	309	4,286	789
	1	155	104	51	...	...	104	51
	2 & 3	79,347	46,551	32,796	19,190	26,286	27,361	6,510
	4	6,556	5,765	791	...	...	5,765	791
	5	2,739	2,217	522	...	...	2,217	522
	6	32,333	29,855	2,478	...	...	29,855	2,478
	7	8,011	7,882	129	...	...	7,882	129
	8	51,419	37,073	14,346	...	...	37,073	14,346
	9	894	847	47	...	...	847	47

APPENDIX TO TABLE B IV

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Division 0-Agriculture livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>			<i>Division 0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (Concl'd.)</i>		
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops—		02	Forestry and Logging—(concl'd.)	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengalgram) such as rice, wheat, jower, bajra, maize ...	000		Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ...	023
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ...	001		Production of fodder by exploitation of forests ...	024
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ...	002		Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wildfruits and leaves by exploitation of forests ...	025
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ...	003		Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above...	026
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops ...	004	03	Fishing—	
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ...	005		Production of fish by fishing in sea ...	030
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006		Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ...	031
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc. ...	007		Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond ...	032
	Production of juice by tapping palms ...	008	04	Livestock and Hunting—	
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ...	009		Production and rearing of live-stock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat ...	040
01	Plantation Crops—			Rearing of sheep and production of wool ...	041
	Production of tea in plantation ...	010		Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig ...	042
	Production of coffee in plantation ...	011		Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming ...	043
	Production of rubber in plantation...	012		Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey ...	044
	Production of tobacco in plantation ...	013		Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk ...	045
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium ...	014		Rearing of other small animals and insects ...	046
	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			

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Division O-Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (concl'd.)</i>			<i>Divisions 2-Manufacturing—(cont'd.)</i>		
04	<i>Livestock and Hunting (Concl'd.)</i>		20	<i>Foodstuffs (Concl'd.)</i>	
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047		Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory, and teeth	048		Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
<i>Divisions 1—Mining and Quarrying</i>			21	<i>Beverages—</i>	
10	<i>Mining and Quarrying—</i>			Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Mining of coal	100		Production of country liquor	211
	Mining of iron ore	101		Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Mining of gold and silver ore	102		Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Mining of manganese	103		Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Mining of mica	104		Production of ice	215
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105		Production of icecream	216
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106		Processing of tea in factories	217
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107		Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108		Production of other beverages	219
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt...	109	22	<i>Tobacco Products—</i>	
<i>Division 2&3—Manufacturing</i>				Manufacture of bidi	220
20	<i>Foodstuffs—</i>			Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200		Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201		Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Production of indigenous Sugar, Gur from Sugarcane or palm juice and production of Candy	202		Manufacture of snuff	224
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203		Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204		Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205	23	<i>Textile—Cotton</i>	
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206		Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207		Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
				Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
				Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
				Cotton weaving in powerlooms	234
				Cotton weaving in handlooms	235

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Divisions 2&3—Manufacturing (cont'd.)</i>			<i>Divisions 2 & 3-Manufacturing—(cont'd.)</i>		
23	<i>Textile—Cotton (Concl'd.)</i>		2	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous (Concl'd.)</i>	
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236		Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Printing of cotton textile	237		Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238		Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239		Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
24	<i>Textile—Jute</i>			Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Jute pressing and baling	240		Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
	Jute spinning and weaving	241	28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products—</i>	
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242		Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Printing of jute textile	243		Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244		Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows...	282
25	<i>Textile—Wool</i>			Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipments such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Wool baling and pressing	250		Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251		Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252		Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253		Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Wool weaving in powerloom	254		Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Wool weaving in handloom	255		Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256	29	<i>Paper and Paper Products—</i>	
26	<i>Textile—Silk</i>			Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260		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
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261			
	Spinning of silk other than in mills...	262			
	Weaving of silk textile by powerloom	263			
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264			
	Printing of silk textile	265			
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266			
27	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous</i>				
	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			

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Divisions 2&3—Manufacturing—(contd.)</i>			<i>Divisions 2&3—Manufacturing—(contd.)</i>		
29	<i>Paper and Paper Products—(concl'd.)</i>		32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products (Concl'd.)</i>	
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292		Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
30	<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300		Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
	Printing and publishing of books	301	33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products—</i>	
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302		Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing, and other allied work connected with binding industry	303		Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
31	<i>Leather and Leather Products—</i>			Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310		Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311		Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312		Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	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		Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314		Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315		Manufacture of common salt	338
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—</i>			Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320	34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—</i>	
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321		Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purposes	322		Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323		Manufacture of lime	342
				Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
				Manufacture of stonewares, 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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Divisions 2 & 3—Manufacturing—(contd.)</i>			<i>Divisions 2 & 3—Manufacturing—(contd.)</i>		
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350	36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipments—(concl'd.)</i>	
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351		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
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352	37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment—</i>	
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353		Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354		Manufacture and assembling of prime-mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of earthen images, busts and statues	355		Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356		Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products not covered above	357		Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359		Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipments—</i>			Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360		Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361		Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of armaments	362		Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363	38	<i>Transport Equipment—</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364		Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365		Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other railroad equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366		Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (except motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell-metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367		Manufacture of motor vehicle engine parts and accessories	383
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368		Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Divisions 2 & 3 Manufacturing—(concl'd.)</i>			<i>Division 4 Construction—(concl'd.)</i>		
38	<i>Transport Equipment—(concl'd.)</i>		40	<i>Construction—(concl'd.)</i>	
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear ...	385		Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells ...	403
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ...	386		<i>Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</i>	
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines ...	387	50	<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>	
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	388		Generation and transmission of electric energy ...	500
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles ...	389		Distribution of electric energy ...	501
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—</i>			Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers ...	502
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and Photographic equipments and supplies ...	390	51	<i>Water Supply and Sanitary Services—</i>	
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipments and supplies ...	391		Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers ...	510
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ...	392		Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation ...	511
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	393		<i>Division 6—Trade and Commerce</i>	
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments ...	394		<i>Wholesale Trade—</i>	
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen ...	395	60	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses ...	600
	Manufacture of sports goods ...	396		Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuffs (not covered elsewhere) ...	601
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ...	369		Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textile products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products ...	602
	<i>Division 4 Construction</i>			Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water ...	603
40	<i>Construction—</i>			Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors ...	604
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations ...	400		Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ...	605
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels ...	401		Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products... ..	606
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines ...	402		Wholesale trading in animals ...	607
				Wholesale trading in straw and fodder... ..	608

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Division 6—Trade and Commerce—(cont'd.)</i>			<i>Division 6—Trade and Commerce—(cont'd.)</i>		
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals ...	610		<i>Retail Trade—</i>	
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle ...	611	64	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry ...	640
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics ...	612		Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder) aerated water ...	641
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, china-ware ...	613		Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors ...	642
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings ...	614		Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ...	643
	Wholesale trading in footwear ...	615		Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ...	644
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products ...	616		Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene ...	645
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products ...	617		Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc. ...	646
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above ...	618		Retail trading in animals ...	647
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials ...	620		Retail trading in straw and fodder ...	648
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products ...	621	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 piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles) ...	650
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods ...	630		Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics ...	651
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical ...	631		Retail trading in medicines and chemicals ...	652
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb ...	632		Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals ...	653
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment ...	633		Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products: ...	654
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur ...	634		Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products ...	655
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames ...	635	66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings ...	660
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment ...	636		Retail trading in stationery goods and paper ...	661
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments ...	637	66	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils ...	662
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery ...	638		Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys ...	663
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above ...	639		Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above ...	664

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Division 6-Trade and Commerce—(concl'd.)</i>			<i>Division 7-Transport, Storage and Communications—</i>		
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670	70	Transport—	
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671		Transporting by railways	700
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672		Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Retail trading in other building materials	673		Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680		Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	603
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681		Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682		Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683		Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684		Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea, ocean	707
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685		Transporting by air	708
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686		Transporting by other means not covered above	709
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone records, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687	71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency	710
	Book-selling	688	72	Storage and Ware Housing—	
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689		Operation of storage such as warehouses	720
69	Trade and Commerce-Miscellaneous—			Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690		Operation of storage of other type	722
	Real estate and properties	691	73	Communication—	
	Stocks, shares and futures	692		Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Providents and insurances	693		Telephone communication	731
	Money lending (indigenous)	694		Information and broadcasting	732
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695	<i>Division 8-Services</i>		
	Auctioneering	696	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 industry groups	
	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			

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Division 8-Services—(cont'd.)</i>			<i>Division 8—Services—(cont'd.)</i>		
80	Public Services—(concl'd.)		83	Religious and Welfare Services—(concl'd.)	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps	800		Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
	Public services in Navy	801		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
	Public services in Air Force	802	84	Legal Services—	
	Public services in Police	803		Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi	840
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804		Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805	85	Business Services—	
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	809		Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850
81	Educational and Scientific Services—			Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, Book-keepers or like individuals	851
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810		Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811		Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812	86	Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations—	
82	Medical and Health Services—			Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakim, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners	820		Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers, association, club, library	861
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals	821		Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	862
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			

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description		
<i>Division 8-Services (contd.)</i>			<i>Division 8-Services-(concl'd.)</i>			
87	Recreation Services—		88	Personal Services—(concl'd.)		
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc	870		Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services	883	
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871		Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	884	
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872		Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885	
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873	89	Services (not elsewhere classified)—		
88	Personal Services—			Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880	<i>Division 9 Activities not adequately described</i>			
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881	90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities if such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified		900
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882		Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999	

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 urban areas. There are 331 families, 75 groups and 11 divisions. For rural the data have been presented separately for each taluk. Code structure of occupational classification is given as an Appendix to this 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	377,903	257,522	120,381	187,077	134,819	52,258
	III	22,717	20,199	2,518	5,230	4,390	840
	IV	91,807	41,384	50,423	46,024	19,429	26,595
	V	51,245	39,530	11,715	33,871	27,361	6,510
	VI	9,682	8,672	1,010	6,556	5,765	791
	VII	49,674	44,533	5,141	32,333	29,855	2,478
	VIII	10,441	10,297	144	8,011	7,882	129
	IX	142,337	92,907	49,430	55,052	40,137	14,915
Division 0	Total	21,177	15,982	5,195	10,576	7,975	2,601
	III	74	74	...	72	72	...
	IV	169	135	34	60	33	27
	V	543	495	48	298	286	12
	VI	141	141	...	135	135	...
	VII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VIII	35	32	3	29	27	2
	IX	20,195	15,085	5,110	9,962	7,402	2,560
Group 00	Total	430	429	1	361	360	1
	III	25	25	...	24	24	...
	V	17	17	...	16	16	...
	VI	87	87	...	81	81	...
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	295	294	1	234	233	1
Family 000	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 001	Total	140	140	...	131	131	...
	III	21	21	...	21	21	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	65	65	...	64	64	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	51	51	...	43	43	...

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 002	Total	15	15	...	11	11	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	6	6	...	2	2	...
Family 003	Total	35	35	...	29	29	...
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	25	25	...	20	20	...
Family 007	Total	213	212	1	174	173	1
	VI	18	18	...	13	13	...
	IX	195	194	1	161	160	1
Family 009	Total	22	22	...	11	11	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	17	17	...	7	7	...
Group 01	Total	84	79	5	65	60	5
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	77	74	3	58	55	3
Family 010	Total	14	12	2	4	2	2
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	11	11	...	1	1	...
Family 011	Total	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	5	5	...	5	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)
Family 014	Total	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 019	Total	55	52	3	46	43	3
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	53	50	3	44	41	3
Group 02	Total	77	77	...	63	63	...
	III	23	23	...	22	22	...
	IX	54	54	...	41	41	...
Family 021	Total	51	51	...	38	38	...
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	43	43	...	30	30	...
Family 023	Total	25	25	...	24	24	...
	III	15	15	...	14	14	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 029	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 03	Total	1,129	1,037	92	628	558	70
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	5	5	...	3	3	...
	IX	1,123	1,031	92	624	554	70
Family 030	Total	150	129	21	123	103	20
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	4	4	...	2	2	...
	IX	145	124	21	120	100	20
Family 031	Total	145	138	7	134	127	7
	IX	145	138	7	134	127	7
Family 032	Total	155	150	5	86	82	4
	IX	155	150	5	86	82	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 033	Total	583	531	52	211	177	34
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	582	530	52	210	176	34
Family 035	Total	20	19	1	20	19	1
	IX	20	19	1	20	19	1
Family 039	Total	76	70	6	54	50	4
	IX	76	70	6	54	50	4
Group 04	Total	1,836	1,023	813	1,157	770	387
	III	16	16	...	16	16	...
	IV	56	29	27	56	29	27
	V	10	...	10	10	...	10
	VI	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	14	13	1	10	10	...
	IX	1,727	952	775	1,052	702	350
Family 040	Total	189	26	163	122	19	103
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	187	24	163	120	17	103
Family 041	Total	389	...	389	148	...	148
	IX	389	...	389	148	...	148
Family 042	Total	302	119	183	159	83	76
	VIII	3	2	1	...	...	...
	IX	299	117	182	159	83	76
Family 043	Total	406	331	75	302	245	57
	IV	56	29	27	56	29	27
	V	10	...	10	10	...	10
...	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
...	VIII	6	6	...	5	5	...
...	IX	325	287	38	222	202	20
...		...					

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 044	Total	21	18	3	15	12	3
	IX	21	18	3	15	12	3
Family 046	Total	507	507	...	397	397	...
	III	16	16	...	16	16	...
	VI	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	484	484	...	374	374	...
Family 049	Total	22	22	...	14	14	...
	IX	22	22	...	14	14	...
Group 05	Total	12,303	8,262	4,041	5,387	3,367	2,020
	IX	12,303	8,262	4,041	5,387	3,367	2,020
Family 050	Total	215	210	5	149	146	3
	IX	215	210	5	149	146	3
Family 051	Total	2,033	1,538	495	1,232	880	352
	IX	2,033	1,538	495	1,232	880	352
Family 052	Total	5,697	3,641	2,056	2,594	1,543	1,051
	IX	5,697	3,641	2,056	2,594	1,543	1,051
Family 053	Total	29	17	12	22	13	9
	IX	29	17	12	22	13	9
Family 059	Total	4,329	2,856	1,473	1,390	785	605
	IX	4,329	2,856	1,473	1,390	785	605
Group 06	Total	404	402	2	348	346	2
	IX	404	402	2	348	346	2
Family 060	Total	24	24	...	23	23	...
	IX	24	24	...	23	23	...
Family 061	Total	204	204	...	199	199	...
	IX	204	204	...	199	199	...

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 062	Total	10	10	...	3	3	...
	IX	10	10	...	3	3	...
Family 069	Total	166	164	2	123	121	2
	IX	166	164	2	123	121	2
Group 07	Total	187	162	25	127	116	11
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	160	135	25	100	89	11
Family 071	Total	100	100	...	90	90	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	76	76	...	66	66	...
Family 072	Total	9	8	1	6	6	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	8	7	1	5	5	...
Family 076	Total	77	53	24	30	19	11
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	75	51	24	28	17	11
Family 079	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 08	Total	1,500	1,439	61	754	738	16
	IV	113	106	7	4	4	...
	V	398	360	38	155	153	2
	VI	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	985	969	16	591	577	14

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	9	9	...	9	9	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 081	Total	29	29	...	17	17	...
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	23	23	...	11	11	...
Family 083	Total	258	258	...	248	248	...
	V	128	128	...	126	126	...
	VI	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	126	126	...	118	118	...
Family 084	Total	376	331	45	26	24	2
	IV	113	106	7	4	4	...
	V	263	225	38	22	20	2
Family 085	Total	34	32	2	18	16	2
	IX	34	32	2	18	16	2
Family 086	Total	782	770	12	433	422	11
	IX	782	770	12	433	422	11
Family 087	Total	5	3	2	2	1	1
	IX	5	3	2	2	1	1
Family 089	Total	7	7	...	1	1	...
	IX	7	7	...	1	1	...
Group 09	Total	279	256	23	270	247	23
	III	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	7	7	...	6	6	...
	VI	46	46	...	46	46	...
	IX	220	197	23	212	189	23
Family 090	Total	258	237	21	251	230	21
	III	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	5	5	...		4	...
	VI	45	45	...	45	45	...
	IX	202	181	21	196	175	21

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 091	Total	10	9	1	8	7	1
	IX	10	9	1	8	7	1
Family 099	Total	11	10	1	11	10	1
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	8	7	1	8	7	1
Group 0X	Total	2,948	2,816	132	1,416	1,350	66
	V	98	98	...	98	98	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	2,847	2,715	132	1,315	1,249	66
Family 0X0	Total	1,461	1,410	51	391	377	14
	IX	1,461	1,410	51	391	377	14
Family 0X1	Total	795	759	36	674	654	20
	IX	795	759	36	674	654	20
Family 0X2	Total	525	482	43	197	166	31
	IX	525	482	43	197	166	31
Family 0X3	Total	55	53	2	45	44	1
	IX	55	53	2	45	44	1
Family 0X9	Total	112	112	...	109	109	...
	V	98	98	...	98	98	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	11	11	...	8	8	...
Division 1	Total	11,239	10,808	431	5,751	5,605	146
	III	19	19	...	15	15	...
	V	2,182	2,103	79	1,973	1,915	58
	VI	395	395	...	168	168	...
	VII	308	308	...	263	263	...
	VIII	182	178	4	156	152	4
	IX	8,153	7,805	348	3,176	3,092	84

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 10	Total	4,827	4,740	87	1,360	1,330	30
	IX	4,827	4,740	87	1,360	1,330	30
Family 100	Total	891	890	1	263	262	1
	IX	891	890	1	263	262	1
Family 101	Total	670	652	18	485	471	14
	IX	670	652	18	485	471	14
Family 102	Total	201	198	3	180	178	2
	IX	201	198	3	180	178	2
Family 103	Total	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 104	Total	3,063	2,998	65	431	418	13
	IX	3,063	2,998	65	431	418	13
Group 11	Total	130	130	...	112	112	...
	VII	130	130	...	112	112	...
Family 110	Total	18	18	...	15	15	...
	VII	18	18	...	15	15	...
Family 111	Total	112	112	...	97	97	...
	VII	112	112	...	97	97	...
Group 12	Total	178	178	...	151	151	...
	VII	178	178	...	151	151	...
Family 120	Total	166	166	...	140	140	...
	VII	166	166	...	140	140	...
Family 121	Total	7	7	...	6	6	...
	VII	7	7	...	6	6	...
Family 129	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
Group 13	Total	6,104	5,760	344	4,128	4,012	116
	III	19	19	...	15	15	...
	V	2,182	2,103	79	1,973	1,915	58
	VI	395	395	...	168	168	...
	VIII	182	178	4	156	152	4
	IX	3,326	3,065	261	1,816	1,762	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 130	Total	19	19	...	15	15	...
	III	19	19	...	15	15	...
Family 131	Total	395	395	...	168	168	...
	VI	395	395	...	168	168	...
Family 132	Total	5	5	...	1	1	...
	IX	5	5	...	1	1	...
Family 133	Total	2,182	2,103	79	1,973	1,915	58
	V	2,182	2,103	79	1,973	1,915	58
Family 134	Total	182	178	4	156	152	4
	VIII	182	178	4	156	152	4
Family 135	Total	3,164	2,905	259	1,703	1,650	53
	IX	3,164	2,905	259	1,703	1,650	53
Family 136	Total	151	149	2	106	105	1
	IX	151	149	2	106	105	1
Family 139	Total	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	6	6	...	6	6	...
Division 2	Total	15,400	15,265	135	12,498	12,373	125
	III	212	210	2	206	204	2
	V	1,946	1,943	3	1,662	1,660	2
	VI	273	267	6	266	260	6
	VII	4,184	4,176	8	3,813	3,805	8
	VIII	884	879	5	722	718	4
	IX	7,901	7,790	111	5,829	5,726	103
Group 20	Total	5,473	5,463	10	4,971	4,961	10
	III	35	35	...	35	35	...
	V	898	897	1	888	887	1
	VI	17	17	...	15	15	...
	VII	2,628	2,627	1	2,533	2,532	1
	VIII	196	196	...	190	190	...
	IX	1,699	1,691	8	1,310	1,302	8

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 200	Total	5,029	5,019	10	4,586	4,576	10
	III	34	34	...	34	34	...
	V	839	838	1	837	836	1
	VI	17	17	...	15	15	...
	VII	2,499	2,498	1	2,420	2,419	1
	VIII	145	145	...	145	145	...
	IX	1,495	1,487	8	1,135	1,127	8
Family 201	Total	290	290	...	252	252	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	59	59	...	51	51	...
	VII	129	129	...	113	113	...
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	92	92	...	78	78	...
Family 202	Total	154	154	...	133	133	...
	VIII	42	42	...	36	36	...
	IX	112	112	...	97	97	...
Group 21	Total	247	231	16	222	207	15
	III	8	7	1	8	7	1
	V	43	42	1	40	40	...
	VI	19	17	2	19	17	2
	VII	22	21	1	21	20	1
	IX	155	144	11	134	123	11
Family 210	Total	50	50	...	47	47	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	45	45	...	42	42	...
Family 211	Total	197	181	16	175	160	15
	III	8	7	1	8	7	1
	V	42	41	1	39	39	...
	VI	17	15	2	17	15	2
	VII	20	19	1	19	18	1
	IX	110	99	11	92	81	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)
Group 22	Total	6	4	2	3	1	2
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 220	Total	5	3	2	2	...	2
	VII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 221	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 28	Total	6,591	6,524	67	4,871	4,809	62
	III	114	113	1	108	107	1
	V	837	836	1	586	585	1
	VI	114	111	3	109	106	3
	VII	1,326	1,322	4	1,060	1,056	4
	VIII	486	481	5	392	388	4
	IX	3,714	3,661	53	2,616	2,567	49
Family 280	Total	5,255	5,192	63	4,402	4,344	58
	III	99	99	...	99	99	...
	V	595	594	1	552	551	1
	VI	108	105	3	107	104	3
	VII	1,035	1,032	3	997	994	3
	VIII	416	411	5	353	349	4
	IX	3,002	2,951	51	2,294	2,247	47
Family 289	Total	1,336	1,332	4	469	465	4
	III	15	14	1	9	8	1
	V	242	242	...	34	34	...
	VI	6	6	...	2	2	...
	VII	291	290	1	63	62	1
	VIII	70	70	...	39	39	...
	IX	712	710	2	322	320	2

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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Group 29	Total	3,083	3,043	40	2,431	2,395	36
	III	55	55	...	55	55	...
	V	167	167	...	147	147	...
	VI	123	122	1	123	122	1
	VII	206	206	...	197	197	...
	VIII	202	202	...	140	140	...
	IX	2,330	2,291	39	1,769	1,734	35
Family 290	Total	3,083	3,043	40	2,431	2,395	36
	III	55	55	...	55	55	...
	V	167	167	...	147	147	...
	VI	123	122	1	123	122	1
	VII	206	206	...	197	197	...
	VIII	202	202	...	140	140	...
	IX	2,330	2,291	39	1,769	1,734	35
Division 3	Total	43,689	39,244	4,445	27,652	25,482	2,170
	V	365	362	3	365	362	3
	VII	43,316	38,874	4,442	27,279	25,112	2,167
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Group 30	Total	27,958	24,702	3,256	16,381	14,978	1,403
	VII	27,958	24,702	3,256	16,381	14,978	1,403
Family 300	Total	778	742	36	718	683	35
	VII	778	742	36	718	683	35
Family 301	Total	27,180	23,960	3,220	15,663	14,295	1,368
	VII	27,180	23,960	3,220	15,663	14,295	1,368
Group 31	Total	250	243	7	191	184	7
	VII	250	243	7	191	184	7
Family 310	Total	85	84	1	76	75	1
	VII	85	84	1	76	75	1
Family 311	Total	24	24	...	22	22	...
	VII	24	24	...	22	22	...
Family 312	Total	36	32	4	35	31	4
	VII	36	32	4	35	31	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)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Family 314	Total	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 319	Total	97	95	2	50	48	2
	VII	97	95	2	50	48	2
Group 32	Total	699	696	3	360	360	...
	V	142	142	...	142	142	...
	VII	549	546	3	210	210	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 320	Total	91	91	...	90	90	...
	V	69	69	...	69	69	...
	VII	22	22	...	21	21	...
Family 321	Total	340	340	...	259	259	...
	V	73	73	...	73	73	...
	VII	259	259	...	178	178	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 329	Total	268	265	3	11	11	...
	VII	268	265	3	11	11	...
Group 33	Total	13,837	12,688	1,149	10,084	9,339	745
	V	223	220	3	223	220	3
	VII	13,614	12,468	1,146	9,861	9,119	742
Family 330	Total	9,974	9,717	257	7,260	7,114	146
	V	223	220	3	223	220	3
	VII	9,751	9,497	254	7,037	6,894	143
Family 331	Total	3,816	2,930	886	2,803	2,204	599
	VII	3,816	2,380	886	2,803	2,204	599
Family 339	Total	47	41	6	21	21	...
	VII	47	41	6	21	21	...
Group 34	Total	945	915	30	636	621	15
	VII	945	915	30	636	621	15
Family 340	Total	681	656	25	415	405	10
	VII	681	656	25	415	405	10
Family 341	Total	264	259	5	221	216	5
	VII	264	259	5	221	216	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)
Division 4	Total	28,231	23,422	4,809	5,955	4,593	1,362
	III	21,529	19,174	2,355	4,673	3,887	786
	IV	6,031	3,610	2,421	788	243	545
	V	25	12	13	23	11	12
	VII	176	176	...	32	32	...
	IX	470	450	20	439	420	19
Group 40	Total	8,450	6,849	1,601	71	51	20
	III	5,363	4,471	892	52	38	14
	IV	3,079	2,370	709	11	5	6
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 402	Total	33	29	4	22	19	3
	III	25	21	4	14	11	3
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 403	Total	25	25	...	8	8	...
	III	25	25	...	8	8	...
Family 404	Total	8,392	6,795	1,597	41	24	17
	III	5,313	4,425	888	30	19	11
	IV	3,079	2,370	709	11	5	6
Group 41	Total	10,676	9,325	1,351	3,849	3,084	765
	III	8,617	7,700	917	2,877	2,431	446
	IV	1,574	1,171	403	520	230	290
	V	25	12	13	23	11	12
	IX	460	442	18	429	412	17
Family 410	Total	4	4	...	...	...	...
	III	4	4	...	...	...	...
Family 411	Total	6,188	5,198	990	2,388	1,826	562
	III	4,772	4,188	584	1,623	1,355	268
	IV	1,120	718	402	473	183	290
	IX	296	292	4	292	288	4
Family 412	Total	275	259	16	139	132	7
	III	107	100	7	...	...	...
	V	13	12	1	11	11	...
	IX	155	147	8	128	121	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 413	Total	1,893	1,881	12	22	10	12
	III	1,499	1,499	...	8	8	...
	IV	382	382	...	2	2	...
	V	12	...	12	12	...	12
Family 415	Total	333	266	67	231	204	27
	III	333	266	67	231	204	27
Family 419	Total	1,983	1,717	266	1,069	912	157
	III	1,902	1,643	259	1,015	864	151
	IV	72	71	1	45	45	...
	IX	9	3	6	9	3	6
Group 42	Total	14	13	1	3	2	1
	III	14	13	1	3	2	1
Family 420	Total	14	13	1	3	2	1
	III	14	13	1	3	2	1
Group 43	Total	7,619	6,230	1,389	1,408	1,135	273
	III	6,241	6,161	80	1,151	1,127	24
	IV	1,378	69	1,309	257	8	249
Family 430	Total	4,341	4,341	...	761	761	...
	III	4,341	4,341	...	761	761	...
Family 431	Total	1,403	1,342	61	260	244	16
	III	1,396	1,336	60	255	240	15
	IV	7	6	1	5	4	1
Family 432	Total	559	488	71	135	126	9
	III	504	484	20	135	126	9
	IV	55	4	51	...	...	...
Family 439	Total	1,316	59	1,257	252	4	248
	IV	1,316	59	1,257	252	4	248
Group 44	Total	1,472	1,005	467	624	321	303
	III	1,294	829	465	500	289	301
	VII	176	176	...	32	32	...
	IX		...	2	2	...	2

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 440	Total	169	169	...	123	123	...
	III	169	169	...	123	123	...
Family 441	Total	365	28	337	197	15	182
	III	365	28	337	197	15	182
Family 442	Total	717	717	...	92	92	...
	III	541	541	...	60	60	...
	VII	176	176	...	32	32	...
Family 443	Total	208	89	119	208	89	119
	III	208	89	119	208	89	119
Family 449	Total	13	2	11	4	2	2
	III	11	2	9	2	2	...
	IX	2	...	2	2	...	2
Division 5	Total	645	487	158	129	80	49
	III	645	487	158	129	80	49
Group 50	Total	644	487	157	128	80	48
	III	644	487	157	128	80	48
Family 500	Total	15	15	...	14	14	...
	III	15	15	...	14	14	...
Family 501	Total	417	298	119	112	64	48
	III	417	298	119	112	64	48
Family 509	Total	212	174	38	2	2	...
	III	212	174	38	2	2	...
Group 51	Total	1	...	1	1	...	1
	III	1	...	1	1	...	1
Family 510	Total	1	...	1	1	...	1
	III	1	...	1	1	...	1
Division 6	Total	8,068	8,055	13	5,630	5,621	9
	III	14	14	...	14	14	...
	V	110	110	...	91	91	...
	VI	387	387	...	19	19	...
	VII	49	49	...	48	48	...
	VIII	7,021	7,008	13	5,032	5,023	9
	IX	487	487	...	426	426	...

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 60	Total	23	23	...	9	9	...
	VIII	23	23	...	9	9	...
Family 600	Total	23	23	...	9	9	...
	VIII	23	23	...	9	9	...
Group 61	Total	329	329	...	171	171	...
	VIII	329	329	...	171	171	...
Family 610	Total	328	328	...	171	171	...
	VIII	328	328	...	171	171	...
Family 611	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 63	Total	91	91	...	68	68	...
	VIII	91	91	...	68	68	...
Family 630	Total	40	40	...	35	35	...
	VIII	40	40	...	35	35	...
Family 631	Total	51	51	...	33	33	...
	VIII	51	51	...	33	33	...
Group 64	Total	4,795	4,790	5	3,712	3,707	5
	III	14	14	...	14	14	...
	V	107	107	...	88	88	...
	VI	385	385	...	17	17	...
	VII	44	44	...	43	43	...
	VIII	3,767	3,762	5	3,133	3,128	5
	IX	478	478	...	417	417	...
	Total	1,536	1,596	...	1,307	1,307	...
	III	13	13	...	13	13	...
Family 641	V	64	64	...	49	49	...
	VI	15	15	...	14	14	...
	VII	12	12	...	11	11	...
	VIII	1,104	1,104	...	879	879	...
	IX	388	388	...	341	341	...
	Total	69	69	...	47	47	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	66	66	...	44	44	...

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 643	Total	1,677	1,677	...	1,279	1,279	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	32	32	...	28	28	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	12	12	...	12	12	...
	VIII	1,549	1,549	...	1,169	1,169	...
	IX	80	80	...	66	66	...
Family 649	Total	1,453	1,448	5	1,079	1,074	5
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VI	367	367	...	...	...	...
	VII	18	18	...	18	18	...
	VIII	1,048	1,043	5	1,041	1,036	5
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Group 65	Total	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
Family 650	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V,II	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 651	Total	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
Group 66	Total	445	445	...	240	240	...
	VIII	445	445	...	240	240	...
Family 660	Total	162	162	...	99	99	...
	VIII	162	162	...	99	99	...
Family 662	Total	283	283	...	141	141	...
	VIII	283	283	...	141	141	...
Group 67	Total	126	122	4	105	101	4
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	123	119	4	102	98	4
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 670	Total	81	80	1	78	77	1
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	79	78	1	76	75	1
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 671	Total	19	19	...	14	14	...
	VIII	19	19	...	14	14	...

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 672	Total	9	9	...	3	3	...
	VIII	8	8	...	2	2	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 679	Total	17	14	3	10	7	3
	VIII	17	14	3	10	7	3
Group 68	Total	695	695	...	317	317	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	679	679	...	301	301	...
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...
Family 680	Total	542	542	...	231	231	...
	VIII	542	542	...	231	231	...
Family 681	Total	153	153	...	86	86	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	137	137	...	70	70	...
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...
Group 69	Total	1,557	1,553	4	1,001	1,001	...
	VIII	1,557	1,553	4	1,001	1,001	...
Family 690	Total	91	91	...	80	80	...
	VIII	91	91	...	80	80	...
Family 691	Total	623	623	...	522	522	...
	VIII	623	623	...	522	522	...
Family 692	Total	521	521	...	290	290	...
	VIII	521	521	...	290	290	...
Family 693	Total	307	303	4	103	103	...
	VIII	307	303	4	103	103	...
Family 994	Total	15	15	...	6	6	...
	VIII	15	15	...	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)
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	213,190	117,971	95,219	101,887	60,354	41,533
	III	35	33	2	35	33	2
	IV	85,603	37,635	47,968	45,172	19,149	26,023
	V	45,612	34,065	11,547	29,128	22,726	6,402
	VI	8,411	7,411	1,000	5,893	5,112	781
	VII	1,454	785	669	721	440	281
	VIII	1,868	1,762	106	1,684	1,586	98
	IX	70,207	36,280	33,927	19,254	11,308	7,946
Group 70	Total	53,366	25,159	28,207	38,238	18,649	19,58
	IV	46,676	20,194	26,482	33,128	15,084	18,044
	V	6,690	4,955	1,725	5,110	3,565	1,545
Family 700	Total	638	128	510	591	95	496
	IV	3	1	2	3	1	2
	V	635	127	508	588	94	494
Family 701	Total	93	93	...	65	65	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	92	92	...	65	65	...
Family 702	Total	13,650	6,430	7,220	9,046	5,628	3,418
	IV	11,285	4,671	6,624	7,424	4,491	2,933
	V	2,365	1,769	596	1,622	1,137	...
Family 703	Total	9	9	...	7	7	...
	V	9	9	...	7	7	...
Family 704	Total	36,206	16,660	19,546	26,940	11,518	15,422
	IV	33,962	14,990	18,972	25,098	10,211	14,877
	V	2,244	1,670	574	1,842	1,297	545
Family 706	Total	593	505	88	512	432	80
	IV	344	273	71	296	231	65
	V	249	232	17	216	201	15
Family 707	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 708	Total	373	140	33	301	129	172
	IV	346	136	210	293	127	166
	V	27	4	23	8	2	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 709	Total	1,802	1,192	610	774	773	1
	IV	734	131	603	13	12	1
	V	1,068	1,061	7	761	761	...
Group 71	Total	5,203	4,929	274	3,422	3,272	150
	IV	1,006	817	189	210	126	84
	V	4,184	4,100	84	3,199	3,134	65
	VII	13	12	1	13	12	1
Family 710	Total	4,322	4,153	169	2,843	2,733	110
	IV	717	606	111	187	118	69
	V	3,592	3,535	57	2,643	2,603	40
	VII	13	12	1	13	12	1
Family 711	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 713	Total	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 714	Total	267	266	1	67	66	1
	IV	201	201	...	1	1	...
	V	66	65	1	66	65	1
Family 715	Total	76	3	73	12	3	9
	IV	71	1	70	9	1	8
	V	5	2	3	3	2	1
Family 719	Total	533	502	31	495	465	30
	IV	17	9	8	13	6	7
	V	516	493	23	482	459	23
Group 72	Total	2,212	2,093	114	378	374	4
	IV	1,451	1,346	105	59	59	...
	V	761	752	9	319	315	4
Family 720	Total	1,564	1,557	7	286	282	4
	IV	1,136	1,136	...	55	55	...
	V	428	421	7	231	227	4
Family 721	Total	105	18	87	5	5	...
	IV	88	1	87	...	...	...
	V	17	17	...	5	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)
Family 729	Total	543	523	20	87	87	...
	IV	227	209	18	4	4	...
	V	316	314	2	83	83	...
Group 73	Total	3,451	3,451	...	1,446	1,446	...
	IV	1,394	1,394	...	117	117	...
	V	2,018	2,018	...	1,290	1,290	...
	VI	13	13	...	13	13	...
	VIII	26	26	...	26	26	...
Family 730	Total	63	63	...	4	4	...
	V	62	62	...	3	3	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 733	Total	3,332	3,332	...	1,390	1,390	...
	IV	1,394	1,394	...	117	117	...
	V	1,900	1,900	...	1,235	1,235	...
	VI	13	13	...	13	13	...
	VIII	25	25	...	25	25	...
Family 734	Total	49	49	...	48	48	...
	V	49	49	...	48	48	...
Family 735	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 739	Total	6	6	...	3	3	...
	V	6	6	...	3	3	...
Group 74	Total	4,207	4,133	74	2,475	2,464	11
	IV	2,320	2,256	64	867	865	9
	V	1,887	1,877	10	1,608	1,599	2
Family 740	Total	128	128	...	124	124	...
	IV	14	14	...	12	12	...
	V	114	114	...	112	112	...
Family 741	Total	4,078	4,004	74	2,350	2,339	11
	IV	2,306	2,242	64	855	853	2
	V	1,772	1,762	10	1,495	1,486	9
Family 742	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	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 75	Total	3,763	3,763	...	3,108	3,108	...
	IV	436	436	...	278	278	...
	V	3,034	3,034	...	2,572	2,572	...
	VI	21	21	...	17	17	...
	VIII	202	202	...	190	190	...
	IX	70	70	...	51	51	...
Family 750	Total	30	30	...	22	22	...
	V	29	29	...	21	21	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 751	Total	155	155	...	140	140	...
	V	135	135	...	132	132	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	15	15	...	3	3	...
Family 752	Total	314	314	...	300	300	...
	V	230	230	...	216	216	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	82	82	...	82	82	...
Family 753	Total	1,608	1,608	...	1,217	1,217	...
	IV	37	37	...	9	9	...
	V	1,463	1,463	...	1,113	1,113	...
	VI	6	6	...	5	5	...
Family 754	Total	1,135	1,135	...	936	936	...
	IV	197	197	...	80	80	...
	V	938	938	...	856	856	...
Family 755	Total	77	77	...	67	67	...
	V	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VI	8	8	...	5	5	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	55	55	...	48	48	...
Family 756	Total	74	74	...	72	72	...
	V	66	66	...	64	64	...
	VI	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...

TABLE—B V OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS
AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(Concl'd.)

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 757	Total	23	23	...	14	14	...
	IV	11	11	...	2	2	...
	V	12	12	...	12	12	...
Family 758	Total	311	311	...	311	311	...
	IV	187	187	...	187	187	...
	V	124	124	...	124	124	...
Family 759	Total	36	36	...	29	29	...
	IV	4	4	...	...	...	...
	V	26	26	...	23	23	...
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
Group 76	Total	1,844	1,837	7	1,249	1,246	3
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	268	268	...	214	214	...
	VI	256	256	...	250	250	...
	VII	36	36	...	36	36	...
	VIII	98	98	...	94	94	...
	IX	1,184	1,177	7	653	650	3
Family 760	Total	362	362	...	319	319	...
	V	49	49	...	34	34	...
	VI	110	110	...	110	110	...
	VII	29	29	...	29	29	...
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	165	165	...	137	137	...
Family 761	Total	64	64	...	55	55	...
	V	15	15	...	14	14	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	38	38	...	30	30	...
Family 762	Total	153	150	3	149	146	3
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	132	132	...	128	128	...
	VII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	11	8	3	11	8	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	12	12	...	12	12	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 764	Total	588	588	...	376	376	...
	V	28	28	...	19	19	...
	VI	135	135	...	129	129	...
	VIII	64	64	...	61	61	...
Family 769	IX	361	361	...	167	167	...
	Total	665	661	4	338	338	...
	V	44	44	...	19	19	...
	VI	8	8	...	8	8	...
Group 77	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	609	605	4	308	308	...
	Total	7,501	7,444	57	2,903	2,892	11
Family 770	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IV	3,327	3,279	48	284	279	5
	V	3,968	3,959	9	2,433	2,427	6
	VI	73	73	...	67	67	...
	VII	64	64	...	64	64	...
	VIII	26	26	...	26	26	...
	IX	39	39	...	25	25	...
	Total	6,679	6,627	52	2,432	2,421	11
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 771	IV	3,101	3,057	44	258	253	5
	V	3,440	3,432	8	2,056	2,050	6
	VI	72	72	...	66	66	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	23	23	...	23	23	...
	IX	37	37	...	23	23	...
	Total	50	50	...	48	48	...
25	V	50	50	...	48	48	...

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 772	Total	519	518	1	286	286	...
	IV	116	116	...	10	10	...
	V	341	340	1	214	214	...
	VII	62	62	...	62	62	...
Family 774	Total	179	179	...	79	79	...
	IV	92	92	...	13	13	...
	V	87	87	...	66	66	...
Family 775	Total	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 779	Total	70	66	4	54	54	...
	IV	15	11	4	...	...	...
	V	49	49	...	48	48	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 78	Total	423	418	5	365	363	2
	IV	2	...	2	...	...	...
	V	46	45	1	41	41	...
	VI	299	298	1	250	249	1
	VIII	51	51	...	50	50	...
	IX	25	24	1	24	23	1
Family 780	Total	423	418	5	365	363	2
	IV	2	...	2	...	...	...
	V	46	45	1	41	41	...
	VI	299	298	1	250	249	1
	VIII	51	51	...	50	50	...
	IX	25	24	1	24	23	1
Group 79	Total	8,319	7,240	1,079	5,440	4,579	861
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	72	71	1	5	5	...
	V	945	824	121	375	287	88
	VI	7,300	6,343	957	5,058	4,285	773

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 790	Total	981	858	123	492	400	92
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	63	63	...	5	5	...
	V	744	626	118	375	287	88
	VI	172	167	5	110	106	4
Family 791	Total	5,634	5,059	575	4,013	3,438	575
	VI	5,634	5,059	575	4,013	3,438	575
Family 793	Total	210	206	4	...	...	...
	IV	9	8	1	...	...	...
	V	201	198	3	...	...	...
Family 794	Total	398	391	7	327	322	5
	VI	398	391	7	327	322	5
Family 795	Total	265	225	40	80	78	2
	VI	265	225	40	80	78	2
Family 799	Total	831	501	330	528	341	187
	VI	831	501	330	528	341	187
Group 80	Total	2,312	2,297	15	2,024	2,010	14
	IV	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	2,300	2,285	15	2,013	1,999	14
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 800	Total	109	109	...	108	108	...
	V	109	109	...	108	108	...
Family 801	Total	269	269	...	233	233	...
	V	269	269	...	233	233	...
Family 802	Total	34	34	...	29	29	...
	V	34	34	...	29	29	...
Family 803	Total	1,030	1,017	13	990	977	13
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1,029	1,016	13	989	976	13
Family 804	Total	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	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)
Family 805	Total	49	49	...	48	48	...
	V	49	49	...	48	48	...
Family 806	Total	79	79	...	9	9	...
	V	79	79	...	9	9	...
Family 807	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 808	Total	129	129	...	124	124	...
	IV	9	9	...	9	9	...
	V	119	119	...	114	114	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 809	Total	611	610	1	481	481	...
	V	610	609	1	481	481	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 81	Total	6,600	3,432	3,168	2,565	1,063	1,502
	IV	4,039	2,360	1,679	762	441	321
	V	2,561	1,072	1,489	1,803	622	1,181
Family 810	Total	1,064	708	356	623	442	181
	IV	241	139	102	128	78	50
	V	823	569	254	495	364	131
Family 811	Total	4,581	2,566	2,015	1,179	577	602
	IV	3,776	2,202	1,574	628	360	268
	V	805	364	441	551	217	334
Family 814	Total	5	1	4	5	1	4
	IV	3	...	3	3	...	3
	V	2	1	1	2	1	1
Family 815	Total	235	153	82	44	40	4
	IV	19	19	...	3	3	...
	V	216	134	82	41	37	4
Family 819	Total	715	4	711	714	3	711
	V	715	4	711	714	3	711

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	12,563	6,742	5,821	5,506	3,649	1,857
	IV	6,778	2,536	4,242	1,740	906	834
	V	4,515	3,573	942	3,223	2,449	774
	VII	1,270	633	637	543	294	249
Family 820	Total	1,843	1,200	643	1,384	864	520
	IV	255	19	236	186	7	179
	V	1,588	1,181	407	1,198	857	341
Family 821	Total	1,106	1,047	59	880	850	30
	IV	365	326	39	224	209	15
	V	741	721	20	656	641	15
Family 822	Total	45	14	31	31	6	25
	IV	33	4	29	28	3	25
	V	12	10	2	3	3	...
Family 823	Total	5,718	2,298	3,420	1,098	553	545
	IV	5,167	1,804	3,363	1,034	549	535
	V	551	494	57	14	4	10
Family 824	Total	545	467	78	521	443	78
	IV	123	67	56	121	65	56
	V	422	400	22	400	378	22
Family 825	Total	510	501	9	356	348	8
	IV	87	82	5	69	64	5
	V	423	419	4	287	284	3
Family 826	Total	607	214	393	5	5	...
	IV	573	181	392	1	1	...
	V	34	33	1	4	4	...
Family 827	Total	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 828	Total	102	57	45	96	52	44
	IV	3	2	1	3	2	1
	V	99	55	44	93	50	43
Family 829	Total	2,077	934	1,143	1,125	518	607
	IV	172	51	121	24	6	18
	V	635	250	385	558	218	340
	VII	1,270	633	637	543	294	249

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 83	Total	127	49	78	121	43	78
	IV	15	9	6	15	9	6
	V	112	40	72	106	34	72
Family 830	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 831	Total	17	11	6	16	10	6
	IV	8	2	6	8	2	6
	V	9	9	...	8	8	...
Family 833	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 834	Total	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 839	Total	102	30	72	97	25	72
	IV	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	95	23	72	90	18	72
Group 84	Total	511	452	59	387	350	37
	IV	36	15	21	18	8	10
	V	475	437	38	369	342	27
Family 840	Total	11	11	...	11	11	...
	V	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 842	Total	376	351	25	313	295	18
	IV	6	3	3	6	3	3
	V	370	348	22	307	292	15
Family 843	Total	92	62	30	37	22	15
	IV	28	12	16	10	5	5
	V	64	50	14	27	17	10
Family 849	Total	32	28	4	26	22	4
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	30	28	2	24	22	2
Group 85	Total	18,802	6,459	12,343	5,906	1,991	3,915
	IV	11,158	2,735	8,423	2,200	855	1,345
	V	7,628	3,708	3,920	3,690	1,120	2,570
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	14	14	...	14	14	...

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 850	Total	10,200	2,436	7,764	1,554	584	970
	IV	9,625	2,057	7,568	1,339	396	943
	V	575	379	196	215	188	27
Family 851	Total	41	41	...	41	41	...
	V	39	39	...	39	39	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 852	Total	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 853	Total	35	34	1	13	13	...
	IV	22	21	1	...	...	...
	V	13	13	...	13	13	...
Family 854	Total	30	39	...	30	30	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
	IX	14	14	...	14	14	...
Family 856	Total	51	40	11	43	32	11
	IV	14	3	11	11	...	11
	V	37	37	...	32	32	...
Family 859	Total	8,436	3,869	4,567	4,216	1,282	2,934
	IV	1,496	653	843	849	458	391
	V	6,940	3,216	3,724	3,367	824	2,543
Group 86	Total	10,785	1,053	9,732	5,983	610	5,373
	IV	6,881	175	6,706	5,477	105	5,372
	V	3,891	865	3,025	495	495	...
	VIII	6	6	...	4	4	...
	IX	7	6	1	7	6	1
Family 860	Total	23	23	...	17	17	...
	V	19	19	...	13	13	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 861	Total	10,762	1,030	9,732	5,966	593	5,373
	IV	6,881	175	6,706	5,477	105	5,372
	V	3,872	847	3,025	482	482	...
	VIII	4	4	...	2	2	...
	IX	5	4	1	5	4	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 87	Total	206	206	...	186	186	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	50	50	...	42	42	...
	VI	40	40	...	36	36	...
	VIII	103	103	...	99	99	...
	IX	12	12	...	8	8	...
Family 870	Total	11	11	...	6	6	...
	V	7	7	...	3	3	...
	IX	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 871	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 872	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 874	Total	29	29	...	28	28	...
	VI	29	29	...	28	28	...
Family 876	Total	159	159	...	148	148	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	42	42	...	39	39	...
	VI	7	7	...	6	6	...
	VIII	102	102	...	98	98	...
	IX	7	7	...	4	4	...
Family 879	Total	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VI	3	3	...	1	1	...
	IX	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 89	Total	70,995	36,809	34,186	20,185	12,059	8,126
	III	28	26	2	28	26	2
	V	279	192	87	226	179	47
	VI	409	367	42	202	195	7
	VII	71	40	31	65	34	31
	VIII	1,353	1,247	106	1,192	1,094	98
	IX	68,855	34,937	33,918	18,472	10,531	7,941
Family 890	Total	1,088	943	145	946	849	97
	V	96	53	43	43	40	3
	VI	9	4	5	9	4	5
	VII	25	21	4	19	15	4
	VIII	921	853	68	838	778	60
	IX	37	12	25	37	12	25
Family 890	Total	69,907	35,866	34,041	19,239	11,210	8,029
	III	28	26	2	28	26	2
	V	183	139	44	183	139	44
	VI	400	363	37	193	191	2
	VII	46	19	27	46	19	27
	VIII	432	394	38	354	316	38
	XI	68,818	34,925	33,893	18,435	10,519	7,916
Division 9	Total	36,009	26,043	9,966	16,759	12,506	4,253
	III	177	176	1	74	73	1
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	438	417	21	307	287	20
	VI	75	71	4	75	71	4
	VII	158	136	22	148	126	22
	VIII	435	422	13	372	360	12
	XI	34,725	24,820	9,905	15,782	11,588	4,194

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 91	Total	9,350	6,007	3,243	4,819	2,722	2,097
	V	30	23	7	30	23	7
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	41	36	5	41	36	5
	VIII	10	9	1	10	9	1
	IX	9,168	5,938	3,230	4,737	2,653	2,084
Family 910	Total	79	37	42	62	28	34
	IX	79	37	42	62	28	34
Family 911	Total	6,812	5,127	1,685	3,385	2,111	974
	V	30	23	7	30	23	7
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	41	36	5	41	36	5
	VIII	10	9	1	10	9	1
	IX	6,730	5,058	1,672	3,303	2,342	961
Family 912	Total	2,252	843	1,409	1,305	283	1,022
	IX	2,252	843	1,409	1,305	283	1,022
Family 913	Total	107	...	107	67	...	67
	IX	107	...	107	67	...	62
Group 92	Total	2,738	2,715	23	2,736	2,713	23
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	2,735	2,712	23	2,733	2,710	23
Family 920	Total	2,738	2,715	23	2,736	2,713	23
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	2,735	2,712	23	2,732	2,710	23

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	3,785	3,775	10	2,202	2,197	5
	III	169	168	1	66	65	1
	V	347	347	...	233	233	...
	VI	61	61	...	61	61	...
	VII	91	91	...	81	81	...
	VIII	205	205	...	178	178	...
	IX	2,912	2,903	9	1,583	1,579	4
Family 900	Total	92	92	...	84	84	...
	VI	12	12	...	12	12	...
	IX	80	80	...	72	72	...
Family 901	Total	1,773	1,773	...	810	810	...
	IX	1,773	1,773	...	810	810	...
Family 902	Total	154	154	...	115	115	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	153	153	...	115	115	...
Family 903	Total	1,765	1,755	10	1,193	1,188	5
	III	169	168	1	66	65	1
	V	347	347	...	233	233	...
	VI	61	61	...	61	61	...
	VII	91	91	...	81	81	...
	VIII	192	192	...	166	166	...
	IX	905	896	9	586	582	4
Family 999	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	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 93	Total	1,969	1,347	622	1,477	975	502
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	61	47	14	44	31	13
	VI	13	9	4	13	9	4
	VII	26	9	17	26	9	17
	VIII	217	205	12	181	170	11
	IX	1,643	1,068	575	1,204	747	457
Family 930	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 931	Total	1,968	1,346	622	1,476	974	502
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	61	47	14	44	31	13
	VI	13	9	4	13	9	4
	VII	26	9	17	26	9	17
	VIII	216	204	12	180	169	11
	IX	1,643	1,068	575	1,204	747	457
Group 94	Total	3,870	3,869	1	1,431	1,430	1
	IX	3,870	3,869	1	1,431	1,430	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 940	Total	3,870	3,869	1	1,431	1,430	1
	IX	3,870	3,869	1	1,431	1,430	1
Group 95	Total	13,992	7,939	6,053	3,718	2,101	1,617
	IX	13,992	7,939	6,053	3,718	2,101	1,617
Family 950	Total	13,992	7,939	6,053	3,718	2,101	1,617
	IX	13,992	7,939	6,053	3,718	2,101	1,617
Group 96	Total	56	49	7	56	49	7
	XI	56	49	7	56	49	7
Family 960	Total	56	49	7	56	49	7
	IX	56	49	7	56	49	7
Group 97	Total	153	153	...	146	146	...
	IX	153	153	...	146	146	...
Family 970	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 979	Total	150	150	...	146	146	...
	IX	150	150	...	146	146	...
Group 99	Total	196	189	7	174	173	1
	IX	196	189	7	174	173	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 990	Total	10	9	1	10	9	1
	IX	10	9	1	10	9	1
Family 999	Total	186	180	6	164	164	...
	IX	186	180	6	164	164	...
Division X	Total	255	245	10	240	230	10
	III	12	12	...	12	12	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	24	23	1	24	23	1
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	16	16	...	16	16	...
	IX	191	182	9	176	167	9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group X8	Total	198	189	9	183	174	9
	III	11	11	...	11	11	...
	V	23	22	1	23	22	1
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	145	137	8	130	122	8
Family X80	Total	198	189	9	183	174	9
	III	11	11	...	11	11	...
	V	23	22	1	23	22	1
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	145	137	8	130	122	8

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)
p X9	Total	57	56	1	57	56	1
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
ly X90	IX	46	45	1	46	45	1
	Total	57	56	1	57	56	1
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	6	6	...	4	6	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		All Rural Areas			1. Tirupattur Taluk			2. Sivaganga Taluk			3. Tiruvadanai Taluk			4. Paramakudi Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All Divisions	Total	190,826	122,703	68,123	19,081	13,064	6,017	17,076	10,760	6,316	11,383	8,516	2,867	8,575	5,546	3,029
	III	17,487	15,809	1,678	1,156	867	289	879	729	150	1,840	1,713	127	403	349	54
	VI	45,783	21,955	23,828	2,744	1,867	877	1,802	1,096	706	1,644	1,044	600	2,230	1,119	1,111
	V	17,374	12,169	5,205	717	675	42	1,254	1,052	202	668	594	74	356	331	25
	VI	3,126	2,907	219	469	431	38	316	257	59	145	138	7	94	92	2
	VII	17,341	14,678	2,663	1,678	1,479	199	985	772	213	1,449	1,203	246	691	565	126
	VIII	2,430	2,415	15	223	223	...	219	218	1	118	118	...	118	118	...
	IX	87,285	52,770	34,515	12,094	7,522	4,572	11,621	6,636	4,985	5,519	3,706	1,813	4,683	2,972	1,711
Division 0	Total	10,601	8,007	2,594	1,495	1,229	266	915	693	222	877	671	206	792	601	191
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	109	102	7	109	102	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	245	209	36	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	10,233	7,683	2,550	1,386	1,127	259	912	690	222	876	670	206	792	601	191
Division 1	Total	5,488	5,203	285	552	531	21	651	590	61	583	568	15	366	357	9
	III	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	209	188	21	27	25	2	33	26	7	17	16	1	2	2	...
	VI	227	227	...	19	19	...	34	34	...	28	28	...	8	8	...
	VII	45	45	...	12	12	...	3	3	...	13	13	...	1	1	...
	VIII	26	26	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
	IX	4,977	4,713	264	489	470	19	578	524	54	525	511	14	352	343	9

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		All Rural Areas (Contd.)			1. Tirupattur Taluk (Contd.)			2. Sivaganga Taluk (Contd.)			3. Tiruvadanai Taluk (Contd.)			4. Paramakudi Taluk (Contd.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Division 2	Total	2,902	2,892	10	705	705	...	276	275	1	301	299	2	99	99	...
	III	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	284	283	1	38	38	...	17	17	...	14	14	...	3	3	...
	VI	7	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	371	371	...	96	96	...	29	29	...	32	32	...	1	1	...
	VIII	162	161	1	10	10	...	11	10	1	8	8	...	2	2	...
	IX	2,072	2,064	8	552	552	...	219	219	...	246	244	2	93	93	...
Division 3	Total	16,037	13,762	2,275	1,506	1,355	151	919	725	194	1,311	1,135	176	673	551	122
	VII	16,037	13,762	2,275	1,506	1,355	151	919	725	194	1,311	1,135	176	673	551	122
Division 4	Total	22,276	18,829	3,447	1,163	811	352	1,077	867	210	2,249	1,950	299	618	482	136
	III	16,856	15,287	1,569	955	765	250	810	666	144	1,839	1,712	127	386	332	54
	IV	5,243	3,367	1,876	198	96	102	266	201	65	410	238	172	230	148	82
	V	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	144	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	31	30	1	10	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Division 5	Total	516	407	109	194	155	39	68	62	6	1	1	...	17	17	...
	III	516	407	109	194	155	39	68	62	6	1	1	...	17	17	...

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		All Rural Areas (Concl'd.)			1. Tirupattur Taluk (Concl'd.)			2. Sivaganga Taluk (Concl'd.)			3. Tiruvadanai Taluk (Concl'd.)			4. Paramakudi Taluk (Concl'd.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Division 6	Total	2,438	2,134	4	247	247	...	231	231	...	119	119	...	92	92	...
	V	19	19	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	368	368	...	16	16	...	32	32	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1,989	1,985	4	202	202	...	193	193	...	110	110	...	85	85	...
	IX	61	61	...	29	29	...	3	3	...	8	8	...	4	4	...
Division 7 & 8	Total	111,393	57,617	53,686	11,073	6,496	4,577	11,033	5,989	5,044	4,578	2,790	1,788	4,834	2,587	2,247
	IV	40,431	18,486	21,945	2,437	1,669	768	1,536	895	641	1,234	806	423	2,000	971	1,029
	V	16,484	11,339	5,145	650	610	40	1,197	1,002	195	636	563	73	350	325	25
	VI	2,518	2,299	219	429	391	38	249	190	59	115	108	7	83	81	2
	VII	733	345	388	64	16	48	33	14	19	93	23	70	16	12	4
	VIII	184	176	8	4	4	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	26	26	...
	IX	50,953	24,972	25,981	7,489	3,806	3,683	8,011	3,881	4,130	2,500	1,290	1,210	2,359	1,172	1,187
Division 9	Total	19,250	13,537	5,713	2,141	1,530	611	1,900	1,322	578	1,363	982	381	1,084	760	324
	III	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	131	130	1	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VII	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	63	62	1	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	IX	18,943	13,232	5,711	2,134	1,523	611	1,891	1,313	578	1,363	982	381	1,081	757	324
Division X	Total	15	15	...	5	5	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	15	15	...	5	5	...	5	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		5. Ramanathapuram Taluk			6. Mudukulathur Taluk			7. Aruppukottai Taluk			8. Sattur Taluk			9. Srivilliputtur Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All Divisions	Total	22,580	14,287	8,293	18,873	12,034	6,839	16,405	11,119	5,286	39,883	24,217	15,665	36,970	23,160	13,810
	III	4,348	4,154	194	3,472	3,229	243	835	721	114	2,117	1,899	218	2,437	2,148	289
	IV	7,476	1,419	6,057	5,638	2,312	3,326	4,371	2,606	1,765	7,222	3,882	3,340	12,656	6,610	6,046
	V	695	617	78	361	345	16	918	851	67	9,334	4,964	4,370	3,071	2,740	331
	VI	319	311	8	101	98	3	278	249	29	891	869	22	513	462	51
	VII	2,477	1,985	492	1,615	1,294	321	1,832	1,541	291	3,117	2,818	299	3,497	3,021	476
	VIII	885	884	1	172	163	9	149	148	1	347	345	2	199	198	1
	IX	6,380	4,917	1,463	7,514	4,593	2,921	8,022	5,003	3,019	16,855	9,440	7,415	14,597	7,981	6,616
	IX	6,380	4,917	1,463	7,514	4,593	2,921	8,022	5,003	3,019	16,855	9,440	7,415	14,597	7,981	6,616
Division 0	Total	770	590	180	1,061	791	270	1,319	971	348	2,128	1,477	651	1,244	984	260
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	207	36	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	763	584	179	1,061	791	270	1,314	966	348	1,885	1,270	615	1,244	984	260
	IX	763	584	179	1,061	791	270	1,314	966	348	1,885	1,270	615	1,244	984	260
Division 1	Total	434	407	27	460	431	29	624	590	34	978	924	54	840	805	35
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	V	5	5	...	1	1	...	19	14	5	75	73	2	30	26	4
	VI	25	25	...	7	7	...	8	8	...	87	87	...	11	11	...
	VII	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	1	1	...
	VIII	15	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	385	358	27	452	423	29	596	567	29	803	751	52	797	766	31

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		5. Ramanathapuram Taluk (Contd.)			6. Mudukulathur Taluk (Contd.)			7. Aruppukottai Taluk (Contd.)			8. Sattur Taluk (Contd.)			9. Srivilliputtur Taluk (Contd.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Division 2	Total	401	399	2	211	209	2	182	182	...	396	395	1	331	329	2
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	V	7	7	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	145	144	1	46	46	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	44	44	...	7	7	...	22	22	...	59	59	...	81	81	...
	VIII	112	112	...	8	8	...	2	2	...	5	5	...	4	4	...
	IX	237	235	2	196	194	2	144	144	...	187	187	...	198	196	2
Division 3	Total	2,185	1,771	414	1,584	1,269	315	1,727	1,453	274	2,908	2,658	250	3,224	2,845	379
	VII	2,185	1,771	414	1,584	1,269	315	1,727	1,453	274	2,908	2,658	250	3,224	2,845	379
Division 4	Total	4,972	4,452	520	4,385	3,473	912	972	858	114	3,188	2,878	310	3,652	3,058	594
	III	4,163	3,969	194	3,463	3,227	236	787	689	98	2,071	1,893	178	2,382	2,094	288
	IV	665	339	326	522	246	676	185	169	16	1,113	982	131	1,254	948	306
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
	VII	132	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	10	...
	IX	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...
Division 5	Total	94	94	...	9	2	7	48	32	16	46	6	40	39	38	1
	III	94	94	...	9	2	7	48	32	16	46	6	40	39	38	1

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		5. Ramanathapuram Taluk (Concl.)			6. Mudukulathur Taluk (Concl.)			7. Aruppukottai Taluk (Concl.)			8. Sattur Taluk (Concl.)			9. Srivilliputtur Taluk (Concl.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Division 6	Total	760	760	...	148	147	1	148	147	1	466	465	1	227	226	1
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	1	1	...
	VI	144	144	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	138	138	...	29	29	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VIII	612	612	...	147	146	1	142	141	1	314	313	1	184	183	1
	IX	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
Division 7 & 8	Total	11,632	4,702	6,930	9,099	4,295	4,804	8,864	5,259	3,605	25,874	12,665	13,209	24,316	12,834	11,482
	IV	6,811	1,080	5,731	4,716	2,066	2,650	4,186	2,437	1,749	6,109	2,900	3,209	11,402	5,662	5,740
	V	681	603	78	359	343	16	882	820	62	8,758	4,429	4,329	2,971	2,644	327
	VI	149	141	8	94	91	3	260	231	29	666	644	22	473	422	51
	VII	112	34	78	24	18	6	83	66	17	131	82	49	177	80	97
	VIII	106	106	...	16	8	8	4	4	...	14	14	...	7	7	...
	XI	3,773	2,738	1,035	3,890	1,769	2,121	3,449	1,701	1,748	10,196	4,596	5,600	9,286	4,019	5,267
Division 9	Total	1,332	1,112	220	1,913	1,414	499	2,521	1,627	894	3,899	2,749	1,150	3,097	2,041	1,056
	III	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	98	97	1	22	22	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	3	3	...
	VIII	34	34	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	11	1	4	4	...
	XI	1,207	987	220	1,911	1,412	499	2,518	1,624	894	3,783	2,635	1,148	3,055	1,999	1,056
Division X	Total	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE—B V

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (CODE STRUCTURE)

Which classifies occupations into 331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers), 75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers) and (11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	019

02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists—

Biologists and Animal Scientists	...	...	...	020
Veterinarians	...	...	...	021
Silviculturists	...	...	...	022
Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists	...	...	...	023
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	029

03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists—

Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	...	...	...	030
Physicians, Ayurvedic	...	...	...	031
Physicians, Homoeopathic	...	...	...	032
Physicians, other	...	...	...	033
Physiologists	...	...	...	034
Dentists	...	...	...	035
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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

04 Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians—concl'd.

Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians	...	...	...	045
Sanitation Technicians	...	...	...	046
Optometrists and Opticians	...	...	...	047
Medical and Health Technicians, <i>n.e.c.</i> (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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	059

06 Jurists

Judges and Magistrates	...	...	...	060
Legal Practitioners and Advisers	...	...	...	061
Law Assistants	...	...	...	062
Jurists and Legal Technicians, <i>n.e.c.</i> (including Petition Writers)	...	...	...	069

07 Social Scientists and Related Workers—

Economists	...	...	...	070
Accountants and Auditors	...	...	...	071
Statisticians and Actuaries	...	...	...	072
Geographers	...	...	...	073
Psychologists	...	...	...	074
Personnel Specialist	...	...	...	075
Labour and Social Welfare Workers	...	...	...	076
Sociologists and Anthropologists	...	...	...	077
Historians, Archaeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers	...	...	...	078
Social Scientists and Related Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	089

09 Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, *n.e.c.*—

Draughtsmen	...	...	...	090
Laboratory Assistants	...	...	...	091
Science and Engineering Technicians, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	099

0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Ordained Religious Workers	...	...	...	0X0
Non-ordained Religious Workers	...	...	...	0X1
Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers	...	...	...	0X2
Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	139

2 Clerical and Related Workers—

Workers in this Division maintain account books and receive and disburse cash; write shorthand, typewrite records and operate teleprinter; operate various office machines; perform clerical duties; and attend to routine unskilled tasks in offices

20 Book-keepers and Cashiers—

Book-keeper, 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 and tele-typists	...	...	211

22 Office Machine Operators—

Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators	...	...	220
Punch Card Machine Operators	...	...	221
Office Machine Operators, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	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, hall porters, etc., <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	290
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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
Auctioneers	...	...	313
Valuers and Appraisers	...	...	314
Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and auctioneers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	319

32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents—

Commercial Travellers	...	...	320
Manufacturers' Agents	...	...	321
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	339

34 Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers—

Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)	...	...	340
Pawn-Brokers	...	...	341

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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	419
42	Hunters and Related Workers—				
	Hunters	...	...	...	420
	Trappers	...	...	...	421
	Hunters and Related Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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 Processors	...	...	...	443
	Loggers and other Forestry Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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 Fires	...	...	...	503
	Miners and Quarrymen, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>—				
	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	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 ¹	...	...	...	641
	Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	...	...	...	642
	Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	...	...	...	643
	Drivers, Road Transport <i>n.e.c.</i> (including Phalki and Doli Bearers)	...	...	...	649
65	Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)—				
	Conductors	...	...	...	650
	Guards	...	...	...	651
	Brakesmen	...	...	...	652
66	Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, transport—				
	Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters	...	...	...	660
	Traffic Controllers	...	...	...	661
	Signalmen and Pointsmen	...	...	...	652
67	Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-communication Operators—				
	Telephone Operators	...	...	...	670
	Telegraphists and Signallers	...	...	...	671
	Radio Communication and Wireless Operators	...	...	...	672
	Teleprinter Operators	...	...	...	673
	Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	...	679
68	Postmen and Messengers—				
	Postmen	...	...	...	680
	Messengers (including Dak Peons)	...	...	...	681

69	<i>Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.</i>		
	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	<i>Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified</i>		
	Workers in this Division 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. Includes labourers not elsewhere classified		
70	<i>Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers—</i>		
	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 Lace Makers	...	707
	Carpet Makers and Finishers	...	708
	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n.e.c.	...	709
71	<i>Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers—</i>		
	Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers	...	710
	Hat and Head-gear Makers	...	711
	Furriers	...	712
	Upholsterers and Related Workers	...	713
	Pattern makers, Makers 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	<i>Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers—</i>		
	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	<i>Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers—</i>		
	Furnacemen, Metal	...	730
	Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters	...	731
	Rolling Mill Operators, Metal	...	732
	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemasters	...	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	<i>Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers and Related Workers—</i>		
	Precision Instrument Makers, Watch and Clock makers and Repairmen	...	740
	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	...	741
	Jewellery Engravers	...	742
75	<i>Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers—</i>		
	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
	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	<i>Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers</i>		
	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 Jointers	...	764
	Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n.e.c.	...	769
77	<i>Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers</i>		
	Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	...	770
	Shipwrights and 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, Cooper and Related Workers n.e.c.	...	779
78	<i>Painters and Paper Hangers</i>		
	Painters and Paper Hangers	...	780
79	<i>Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.</i>		
	Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers	...	790
	Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons	...	791
	Glazers	...	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	<i>Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers</i>		
	Type-setting Machine Operators	...	800
	Compositors	...	801
	Proof-Readers and Copy Holders	...	802
	Printers (Paper)	...	803
	Printer (Textile)	...	804

80	<i>Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers—(concl'd.)</i>			
	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	809
81	<i>Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers—</i>			
	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
	Pulverisers and Mixers, Cement, Clay and other Ceramics	...	...	815
	Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	819
82	<i>Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers—</i>			
	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	829
83	<i>Chemical and Related Process Workers—</i>			
	Batch and Continuous Still Operators	...	...	830
	Cookers, Roasters and other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processers	...	...	831
	Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processers	...	...	832
	Paper Pulp Preparers	...	...	833
	Paper Makers	...	...	834
	Chemical and Related process workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	839
84	<i>Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers—</i>			
	Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco	...	...	840
	Cigarette Machine Operators	...	...	841
	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers	...	...	842
	Snuff and Zerda Makers	...	...	843
	Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	849
85	<i>Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.—</i>			
	Basketry Weavers and Related Workers	...	...	850
	Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Product Makers	...	...	851
	Plastic 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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	859

86	<i>Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers—</i>			
	Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters	...	...	860
	Packers, Labellers and Related Workers	...	...	861
87	<i>Stationary Engine, Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers—</i>			
	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 <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	874
	Materials-handling Equipment Operators	...	...	875
	Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment	...	...	876
	Stationary Engine, Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	879
89	<i>Labourers, n.e.c.—</i>			
	Loaders and Unloaders	...	...	890
	Labourers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	899
9	<i>Service, Sports and Recreation Workers—</i>			
	Workers in this Division render protective, personal and domestic services; take photographs, operate cameras and are engaged in sport and recreational activities			
90	<i>Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers—</i>			
	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, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	909
91	<i>House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers—</i>			
	House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)	...	...	910
	Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)	...	...	911
	Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other Servants (Domestic)	...	...	912
	Ayahs, Nurse-maids	...	...	913
	House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, <i>n.e.c.</i>	...	...	919
92	<i>Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers—</i>			
	Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)	...	...	920
93	<i>Building Care-Takers, Cleaners and Related Workers—</i>			
	Building Care-Takers	...	...	930
	Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	...	...	931
94	<i>Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers—</i>			
	Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers	...	...	940
95	<i>Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers—</i>			
	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	...	...	950
	Dry-cleaners and Pressers	...	...	951

96	<i>Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers—</i>				
	Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers	...	...	...	960
97	<i>Photographers and Related Camera Operators—</i>				
	Movie Camera Operators	...	...	...	970
	Other Photographers	...	...	...	979
99	<i>Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.—</i>				
	Embalmers and Undertakers	...	...	...	990
	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.	...	...	...	999
X	<i>Workers not classifiable by Occupation—</i>				
X8	<i>Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable—</i>				
	Workers Reporting Occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable		...	...	X80
X9	<i>Workers not Reporting Occupation—</i>				
	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 B-V Table relating to the urban areas alone have been presented in this Table each occupational division only, but the data have been given age-groupwise, 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.

Slightly more than one third of the total matriculates who are workers in urban area comes under

Occupational Division 2 relating to Clerical and related workers and more than three fourths of the total matriculate female workers are recorded in Occupational Division O which relates to professional, technical and related workers in which the occupations like Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, Teachers, are included. One third of male university degree holders, who are workers, and more than 85 per cent of the female university degree holders, who are workers, come under Occupational Division O.

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	Educational levels													
		Total Workers			Total Literate workers		Literare (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to Degree		
		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)	(15)	
All Divisions	Total	187,077	134,819	52,258	102,768	11,408	65,992	6,949	22,566	3,210	11,840	1,084	216	8	
	0—14	10,871	5,386	5,485	3,172	1,712	2,339	1,252	831	460	2	...	...	...	
	15—34	92,253	66,926	25,327	53,182	7,560	30,556	4,339	13,411	2,153	7,781	950	136	1	
	35—59	75,060	56,113	18,947	42,210	2,043	29,611	1,280	7,868	588	3,892	131	69	6	
	60+	8,885	6,386	2,499	4,196	93	3,483	78	456	9	161	3	11	1	
	A.N.S.	8	8	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Division 0	Total	10,576	7,975	2,601	7,691	2,445	2,287	298	1,497	1,053	2,547	934	167	8	
	0—14				15	1	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34				3,681	1,838	593	190	696	725	1,625	809	99	1	
	35—59				3,428	588	1,319	96	732	325	873	123	57	6	
	60+				564	18	368	11	61	3	46	2	11	1	
	A.N.S.				3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Division 1	Total	5,751	5,605	146	4,615	55	2,153	30	895	9	1,185	14	17	...	
	0—14				11	1	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34				1,928	24	698	8	393	4	634	10	11	...	
	35—59				2,468	26	1,298	18	463	5	531	3	6	...	
	60+				206	4	147	3	37	...	20	1	...	...	
	A.N.S.				2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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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	Educational levels																	
		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													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
All Divisions	Total	66	5	1,235	34	117	...	68	14	33	...	12	...	8	...	394	104	221	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	21	5	825	27	86	...	30	8	24	...	10	...	5	...	248	77	49	...
	35—59	42	...	381	5	30	...	36	6	9	...	2	...	3	...	137	27	130	...
	60+	3	...	28	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	42	...
	A.N.S	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 0	Total	61	5	369	30	103	...	66	14	17	...	12	...	6	...	364	103	195	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	21	5	253	24	75	...	28	8	11	...	10	...	3	...	232	76	35	...
	35—59	38	...	94	5	27	...	35	6	6	...	2	...	3	...	123	27	118	...
	60+	2	...	22	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	42	...
	A.N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 1	Total	1	...	312	2	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	16	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	159	2	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	8	...
	35—59	1	...	150	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...
	60+	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE-B VI OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY -(Contd.)

Occupational Division No.	Age- group	Total Workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Educational levels					
									Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		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)	(15)
Division 2	Total	12,498	12,373	125	12,193	110	4,581	15	2,931	19	4,277	75	3	...
	0-14				77	...	48	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
	15-34				6,979	88	1,971	7	1,675	8	3,090	72	1	...
	35-59				4,709	21	2,318	7	1,166	11	1,160	3	2	...
	60+				337	1	243	1	64	...	27	...	...	...
	A.N.S.				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 3	Total	27,652	25,482	2,170	23,382	226	15,621	185	5,511	41	2,093	...	3	...
	0-14				706	10	431	8	225	2	...	...	...	...
	15-34				11,189	92	6,540	75	3,179	17	1,354	...	2	...
	35-59				10,234	117	7,563	97	1,938	20	636	...	1	...
	60+				1,253	7	1,040	5	169	2	43	...	...	...
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4	Total	5,955	4,593	1,362	2,168	135	1,774	120	275	15	96	...	6	...
	0-14				93	10	75	10	13	...	...	...	...	...
	15-34				1,005	80	763	69	151	11	74	...	6	...
	35-59				951	43	820	39	105	4	21	...	...	...
	60+				119	2	116	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
	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	Educational levels																
			Non-technical diploma not equal to Degree	University dergee or Post-graduate degree other than technical Degree		Technical Dgree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Division 2	Total	2	...	301	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34	...	...	239	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
	35—59	2	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	60+	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Division 3	Total	...	...	139	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34	...	...	106	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
	35—59	...	...	32	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Division 4	Total	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	0—14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	35—59	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	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	Educational levels													
		Total workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		
		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)	(15)	
Division 5	Total	129	80	49	9	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	0—14				...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34				3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	35—59				6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	60+				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Division 6	Total	5,630	5,621	9	4,077	3	2,536	1	1,073	1	436	1	4	...	
	0—14				11	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34				1,666	2	881	...	522	1	242	1	4	...	
	35—59				2,293	1	1,562	1	533	...	187	...	...	...	
	60+				107	...	87	...	13	...	7	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Division 7 & 8	Total	101,887	60,354	41,533	40,633	7,929	31,321	5,967	8,450	1,990	874	42	16	...	
	0—14				2,010	1,623	1,517	1,183	491	445	2	...	...	...	
	15—34				22,513	5,210	16,114	3,832	5,764	1,337	600	41	13	...	
	35—59				14,776	1,121	12,396	915	2,104	205	263	1	3	...	
	60+				1,393	40	1,293	37	91	3	9	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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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	Educational Level																	
		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													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Division 5	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6	Total	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 7 & 8	Total	...	...	26	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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	Educational levels													
		Total workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		
		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)	(15)	
Division 9	Total	16,759	12,506	4,253	7,842	431	5,577	330	1,904	81	307	18	...	...	
	0—14				248	61	195	48	53	13	...	...	...	...	
	15—34				4,130	223	2,935	156	1,016	49	150	17	...	...	
	35—59				3,254	126	2,264	107	816	18	149	1	...	...	
	60+				209	21	183	19	19	1	7	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.				1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Division X	Total	240	230	10	188	3	130	2	26	1	25	...	...	...	
	0—14				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—34				88	3	58	2	15	1	12	...	...	...	
	35—59				91	...	65	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	
	60+				8	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

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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—(Concl'd.)

Occupational division No.	Age- group	Educational Levels																	
		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															
				Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Division 9	Total	1	...	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	35—59	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division X	Total	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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5. Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
6. Workers in Transport and communication
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 CULTIVATORS OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

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 spend in a subsidiary work among the other subsidiary works.

In Part A data of persons whose principal and secondary work or any two of the followings (1) culti-

vation (2) agricultural labour (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 groupwise for the principal work or 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, (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—(Contd.)

Principal work Cultivator Agricultural labourer or Household Industry (Divisions) (1)	Secondary Work					
	(i) At Household Industry		(ii) As Cultivator		(iii) As Agricultural labourer	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
All Rural Areas						
Cultivator	4,366	3,288	...	...	73,152	55,847
Agricultural Labourer	442	383	5,200	5,161	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	1,972	830	1,309	1,225
Divisions 0	...	...	270	35	187	51
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	1,702	795	1,122	1,174
1. Tiruppattur Taluk						
Cultivator	448	216	...	...	8,181	5,516
Agricultural Labourer	34	24	171	203	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	196	76	64	57
Divisions 0	...	...	9	14	8	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	187	62	56	51
2. Sivaganga Taluk						
Cultivator	516	331	...	...	18,931	13,468
Agricultural Labourer	13	20	793	827	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	139	46	134	127
Divisions 0	...	...	5	1	37	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	134	45	91	125
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk						
Cultivator	738	368	...	...	11,929	8,613
Agricultural Labourer	61	44	925	765	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	168	45	111	86
Divisions 0	...	...	19	2	17	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	149	43	94	82

TABLE—B VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATORS OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—(Contd.)

Principal 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)
4. Paramakudi Taluk						
Cultivator	485	248	...	...	3,058	2,839
Agricultural Labourer	8	34	21	28	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	130	54	114	159
Divisions 0	...	...	6	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	124	54	113	159
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk						
Cultivator	264	1,401	...	...	3,910	2,841
Agricultural Labourer	23	29	238	315	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	47	301	34	267
Divisions 0	...	...	13	...	5	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	34	301	29	267
6. Mudukalathur Taluk						
Cultivator	671	200	...	...	6,734	4,950
Agricultural Labourer	23	42	19	15	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	161	70	117	133
Divisions 0	...	...	25	...	16	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	136	70	101	130
7. Aruppukottai Taluk						
Cultivator	307	100	...	...	8,535	7,395
Agricultural Labourer	32	36	592	1,004	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	308	75	206	125
Divisions 0	...	...	1	1	12	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	307	74	194	125

TABLE—B VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATORS OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—(Concl'd.)

Principal 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)
8. Sattur Taluk						
Cultivator	514	266	...	...	7,370	6,757
Agricultural Labourer	195	118	1,371	1,399	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	352	56	327	183
Divisions 0	...	...	93	6	72	26
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	259	50	255	157
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk						
Cultivator	423	158	...	...	4,501	3,468
Agricultural Labourer	53	36	670	605	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	471	107	202	88
Divisions 0	...	...	99	11	19	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	372	96	183	78
All Urban Areas						
Cultivator	117	42	...	...	1,976	981
Agricultural Labourer	2	1	145	84	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	212	76	69	63
Divisions 0	...	...	31	28	12	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	181	48	57	33

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—(Contd.)

Principal Work : Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profes- sion or Service (Divisions)		Secondary Work							
		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Rural Areas									
Division 0		14	12	...	...	...	...	14	12
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3		10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
4		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5		4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
6		18	1	5	...	...	...	13	1
7		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8		52	42	9	2	...	...	43	40
1. Tirupattur Taluk									
Division 0		4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		11	3	1	...	...	...	10	3
2. Sivaganga Taluk									
Division 0		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10

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 (Contd.)

Principal Work : Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profes- sion, or Service (Divisions)		Secondary Work							
		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk									
Division 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
4. Paramakudi Taluk									
Division 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk									
Division 0		7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1

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—(Contd.)

Principal Work- Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profes- sion, or Service (Divisions)	Secondary Work							
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk								
Division 0	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
7. Aruppukottai Taluk								
Division 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
8. Sattur Taluk								
Division 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	22	3	2	...	...	...	...	...

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 (Concl'd.)

Principal Work- Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profes- sion or Service (Division)	Secondary Work							
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk								
Division 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	10	1	1	...	...	...	9	1
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	6	20	4	2	...	...	2	18
All Urban Areas								
Division 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	12	6	2	...	...	...	10	6
4	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
5	15	3	4	1	...	...	11	2
6	15	3	2	1	...	...	13	2
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	29	16	11	3	...	...	18	13
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2

B VIII PART A & B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX,
BROAD AGE-GROUPS 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. Though the non-workers have been divided into eight groups, data relating to only two groups viz., “never employed persons” and “unemployed persons” have been presented in this table. In part A of this table data relating to each of these two groups have been given separately. Further, in the same part information has been furnished age-groupwise 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 in search for jobs are treated as unemployed persons. In both the parts data have been classified according to the educational levels also, the educational levels adopted being the same as those in table B III Part A and Part B respectively.

TABLE—B VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(Contd.)

Educational levels	Seeking Employment for the first time																
	Age-group																
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated				
	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)
Total	5,102	4,827	275	3,156	202	1,246	106	1,252	82	372	7	141	5	145	2	...	...
Illiterate	419	393	26	207	4	89	2	41	...	30	...	17	2	30	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	1,576	1,558	18	762	13	248	5	241	5	121	...	71	2	81	1	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	1,136	1,074	62	718	38	323	17	257	15	79	4	34	1	25	1	...	...
Matriculation or Higher secondary	1,822	1,663	159	1,347	139	578	81	625	55	124	3	13	...	7	...	...	...
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	27	27	...	23	...	4	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	115	106	9	94	7	4	1	71	6	13	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equivalent to Post-graduate Degree	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Engineering	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary & Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE—B VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(Concl'd.)

Educational levels	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work															
	Total		Age-groups													
			15—19		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(19)	(23)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Total	1,671	73	255	14	334	31	424	15	347	8	261	1	50	4	...	...
Illiterate	186	22	26	4	19	2	55	4	33	7	37	1	16	4	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	796	5	76	1	102	1	182	2	221	1	184	...	31	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	356	24	65	3	96	14	100	7	64	...	28	...	3	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	316	20	86	6	111	12	81	2	27	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than technical Degree	12	2	1	...	5	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary & Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE—B VIII PART B— PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Taluk	Rural unemployed by educational levels															
	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate without educational level			Primary or Junior basic			Matriculation and above			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
(1)																
All Rural Areas	2,698	2,505	193	314	240	74	905	888	17	506	448	58	973	929	44	
1. Tiruppattur Taluk	571	559	12	85	84	1	224	220	4	79	78	1	183	177	6	
2. Sivaganga Taluk	304	234	70	75	18	57	84	84	...	29	23	6	116	109	7	
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	280	276	4	30	30	...	149	148	1	30	29	1	71	69	2	
4. Paramkudi Taluk	133	126	7	3	3	...	31	30	1	31	28	3	68	65	3	
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	366	356	10	31	28	3	173	169	4	111	108	3	51	51	...	
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	179	176	3	33	33	...	58	58	...	28	27	1	60	58	2	
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	214	195	19	21	20	1	46	46	...	58	46	12	89	83	6	
8. Sattur Taluk	349	318	31	11	9	2	60	59	1	87	69	18	191	181	10	
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	302	265	37	25	15	10	80	74	6	53	40	13	144	136	8	

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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 total, rural and urban areas. 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+. 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 dependents, infants and disabled persons constitute the third group of non-workers. Any person who depends on others for their 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 include persons living on agriculture or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers. Beggar, vagrant or independent woman 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 convict 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 to Table B VIII.

Among the male non-workers of this district, the dependents from the highest proportion of 56 per cent and among the female non-workers those engaged in household duties form the highest proportion of 48 per cent. The unemployed males in this district form 1.5 per cent of the male non-workers and the unemployed females form 0.1 per cent of the female non-workers.

TABLE—B IX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUP AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

District/Taluk	Age-Group	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)	(12)
All Rural Areas	Total	879,563	350,871	528,692	113,792	51,853	...	218,325	225,971	243,233
	0-14	620,684	311,345	309,339	99,183	49,748	...	31,045	211,922	228,474
	15-34	141,088	24,987	116,101	14,599	2,095	...	109,207	7,638	4,267
	35-59	76,683	5,228	71,455	2	...	...	63,861	2,749	3,655
	60+	41,009	9,259	31,750	...	...	...	14,195	3,622	6,819
	A. N. S.	99	52	47	8	10	...	17	40	18
1. Tiruppattur Taluk	Total	113,489	43,932	69,557	14,564	6,443	...	34,027	27,227	26,770
	0-14	71,459	35,890	35,569	11,230	5,832	...	4,989	24,588	24,731
	15-34	23,650	5,594	18,056	3,332	609	...	16,527	1,612	743
	35-59	13,158	1,328	11,830	1	...	...	10,551	650	593
	60+	5,189	1,096	4,093	...	...	...	1,957	357	700
	A. N. S.	33	24	9	1	2	...	3	20	3
2. Sivaganga Taluk	Total	109,660	41,381	68,279	10,805	3,779	...	30,815	29,521	31,792
	0-14	75,296	37,053	38,243	9,336	3,603	...	4,432	27,702	30,207
	15-34	18,693	2,873	15,820	1,469	176	...	15,103	1,147	464
	35-59	10,898	564	10,334	...	...	...	9,436	328	413
	60+	4,767	887	3,880	...	...	...	1,844	340	706
	A. N. S.	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	Total	90,654	34,505	56,149	12,115	5,803	...	25,250	21,207	23,654
	0-14	62,116	30,838	31,278	11,146	5,719	...	3,735	19,673	21,823
	15-34	15,068	2,027	13,041	966	83	...	12,444	752	491
	35-59	8,858	599	8,259	...	...	...	7,419	316	442
	60+	4,600	1,036	3,564	...	...	...	1,651	464	893
	A. N. S.	12	5	7	3	1	...	1	2	3
4. Paramakudi Taluk	Total	90,689	34,287	56,402	11,396	4,322	...	25,482	22,175	25,453
	0-14	62,660	31,104	31,556	10,213	4,216	...	3,621	20,886	23,717
	15-34	15,511	2,046	13,465	1,182	106	...	12,784	713	558
	35-59	8,628	346	8,282	...	...	...	7,506	219	437
	60+	3,872	786	3,086	...	...	...	1,563	353	737
	A. N. S.	18	5	13	1	...	...	8	4	4
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	Total	77,318	29,324	47,994	8,951	4,971	...	21,074	19,296	20,641
	0-14	52,935	26,236	26,699	8,202	4,871	...	2,695	17,987	19,105
	15-34	13,876	1,783	12,093	748	100	...	11,551	696	364
	35-59	7,039	445	6,594	...	...	...	5,775	183	368
	60+	3,461	857	2,604	...	...	...	1,049	428	804
	A. N. S.	7	3	4	1	...	...	4	2	...

**TABLE—B IX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP
AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—(Contd.)**

District/Taluk	Age-Group	Retired, Rentier or Persons of 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	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
All Rural Areas	Total	7,602	14,370	792	695	66	18	1,890	80	758	118
	0-14	6	9	87	57	4	1	112	2	31	3
	15-34	297	208	229	192	37	12	1,708	78	479	42
	35-39	1,834	3,689	329	221	21	5	70	...	223	24
	60+	5,464	10,464	144	223	4	...	...	...	25	49
	A. N. S.	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Tiruppattur Taluk	Total	1,227	1,946	312	358	8	1	361	7	233	5
	0-14	4	2	32	15	1	...	27	...	8	...
	15-34	78	54	132	113	3	1	309	7	128	2
	32-59	441	589	120	94	2	...	25	...	89	3
	60+	703	1,301	26	135	2	...	...	...	8	...
	A. N. S.	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sivaganga Taluk	Total	759	1,786	45	37	4	...	189	11	58	59
	0-14	...	...	2	1	...	...	13	...	...	...
	15-34	37	58	5	6	2	...	175	11	38	2
	35-59	191	453	25	18	2	...	1	...	17	14
	60+	531	1,275	13	12	...	...	...	...	3	43
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	Total	839	1,404	43	24	11	10	220	3	70	1
	0-14	...	...	4	...	1	1	12	...	2	...
	15-34	58	10	16	3	6	6	185	3	44	1
	35-59	220	382	16	13	3	3	23	...	21	...
	60+	561	1,012	7	8	1	...	...	...	3	...
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Paramkudi Taluk	Total	555	1,125	31	13	1	...	116	...	13	7
	0-14	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	15-34	23	8	7	2	1	...	112	...	8	7
	35-59	105	332	17	7	...	...	2	...	3	...
	60+	425	783	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	Total	592	1,173	103	122	2	...	229	8	151	5
	0-14	...	...	23	25	...	...	17	2	7	1
	15-34	21	31	15	39	2	...	203	6	98	2
	35-59	168	408	44	41	...	...	9	...	41	2
	60+	403	734	21	17	...	...	...	...	5	...
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**TABLE—B IX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX BROAD AGE-GROUP
AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY— (Contd.)**

District/Taluk	Age-Group	Non-working Population			Full Time Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	Total	105,568	42,099	63,469	12,381	5,935	...	25,754	28,758	30,075
	0-14	75,883	38,078	37,805	10,996	5,738	...	3,726	27,064	28,336
	15-34	16,891	2,626	14,265	1,385	197	...	13,390	1,042	653
	35-59	8,535	498	8,037	...	...	...	7,173	309	434
	60+	4,259	897	3,362	...	...	...	1,465	343	652
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	Total	90,783	39,656	51,127	12,222	5,421	...	15,513	26,327	28,188
	0-14	69,859	35,398	34,461	10,462	5,157	...	2,522	24,927	26,781
	15-34	11,265	2,786	8,479	1,759	264	...	7,646	816	536
	35-59	5,357	478	4,879	1	...	...	4,117	304	337
	60+	4,300	992	3,308	...	...	...	1,228	278	534
	A. N. S.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8. Sattur Taluk	Total	110,973	47,740	63,233	18,194	9,240	...	22,650	27,978	29,363
	0-14	82,645	42,730	39,915	15,950	8,854	...	3,291	26,751	27,759
	15-34	14,574	3,093	11,481	2,242	386	...	10,733	499	297
	35-59	7,789	465	7,324	...	...	...	6,614	213	349
	60+	5,953	1,445	4,508	...	...	...	2,011	511	954
	A. N. S.	12	7	5	2	...	...	1	4	4
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	Total	90,429	37,947	52,482	13,164	5,939	...	17,760	23,482	27,297
	0-14	67,831	34,018	33,813	11,648	5,758	...	2,034	22,344	26,015
	15-34	11,560	2,159	9,401	1,516	174	...	9,029	361	161
	35-59	6,421	505	5,916	...	...	...	5,270	227	282
	60+	4,608	1,263	3,345	...	...	...	1,427	548	839
	A. N. S.	9	2	7	...	7	...	...	2	...
All Urban Areas	Total	380,855	140,017	240,838	63,999	42,330	1,296	127,151	62,327	64,990
	0-14	218,093	110,872	107,221	52,108	38,616	310	9,509	58,201	59,068
	15-34	93,508	18,939	74,569	11,890	3,713	527	68,825	1,853	1,467
	35-59	50,315	4,879	45,436	1	1	309	41,705	934	1,653
	60+	18,917	5,320	13,597	...	...	150	7,111	1,333	2,788
	A. N. S.	22	7	15	...	...	...	1	6	14

**TABLE—B IX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX BROAD AGE-GROUP
AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY**

District/Taluk	Age-Group	Retired, Rentier or Persons of 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	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	Total	728	1,675	23	26	17	1	137	3	55	...
	0-14	...	...	2	5	...	...	8	...	8	...
	15-34	19	14	5	8	11	...	126	3	38	...
	35-59	164	421	9	8	5	1	3	...	8	...
	60+	545	1,240	7	5	1	...	...	...	1	...
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	Total	857	1,957	44	29	4	...	148	10	54	9
	0-14	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	...	1	...
	15-34	21	14	5	1	2	...	142	10	41	8
	35-59	141	412	20	12	2	...	...	...	10	1
	60+	695	1,531	17	15	...	...	...	...	2	...
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sattur Taluk	Total	1,127	1,887	103	56	12	4	258	21	68	12
	0-14	...	...	19	9	2	...	6	...	2	2
	15-34	16	14	31	17	6	4	247	21	52	9
	35-59	196	343	33	17	4	...	5	...	14	1
	60+	915	1,530	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A. N. S.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	Total	918	1,417	88	30	7	2	232	17	56	20
	0-14	...	5	3	1	...	...	21	...	2	...
	15-34	24	5	13	3	4	1	209	17	32	11
	35-59	208	349	45	11	3	1	2	...	20	3
	60+	686	1,058	27	15	...	...	...	...	2	6
	A. N. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	Total	6,648	5,812	638	273	96	7	3,277	202	1,736	73
	0-14	9	2	58	24	...	2	121	...	65	...
	15-34	451	233	136	69	58	2	3,011	200	1,013	60
	35-59	2,581	1,951	291	113	32	2	123	2	608	9
	60+	3,607	3,626	152	67	6	1	22	...	50	4
	A. N. S.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

(B X to B XVil)

PRILIMINARY 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 is 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 but 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 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 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 member's 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 process of buying and selling alone.

Household Economic Tables

In general, household economic tables deal with chief economic activities of household *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 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, B—XII and B—XV give a detailed account 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 their connection with cultivation. Table B—XIII acts as a link between the tables on cultivation and those on household industry.

Classification of Household

In Table B—X, the sample households are classified as follows : (1) 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 the order of their concentration in Ramanathapuram district will be as follows :

1. Households engaged in cultivation only (32.2%)
2. Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (39.5%)
3. Households engaged in household industry only (6.2%)
4. Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (2.1%)

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	373	667
Households engaged in cultivation only	657	109
Households engaged in household industry only	44	115
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	26	6

Statement I

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

	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
Ramanathapuram district	T	395	522	62	21
	R	273	657	44	26
	U	767	109	118	6
All Rural areas	R	273	657	44	26
Tirupattur Taluk	R	299	666	20	15
Sivaganga Taluk	R	193	781	13	13
Tiruvadanai Taluk	R	188	761	25	26
Paramakudi Taluk	R	140	823	17	20
Ramanathapuram Taluk	R	372	445	106	77
Mudukulathur Taluk	R	192	742	48	18
Aruppukottai Taluk	R	229	724	30	17
Sattur Taluk	R	365	560	44	31
Srivilliputtur Taluk	R	456	403	107	34
All Urban Areas	U	767	109	118	6

Ramanathapuram, though a dry district, is predominantly an agricultural country. The proportion of rural households engaged in household cultivation is as high as 657 per 1,000. Among the taluks, Paramakudi leads followed by Sivaganga. Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry are high in Sattur and Srivilliputtur where opportunities for avocations other than cultivation are available on account of cottage industries. Households engaged in household industry only is highest in Srivilliputtur followed by Ramanathapuram taluk.

Statement II

State/District	Rural Areas only					
	Total Households	Rural Households	Urban Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged in cultivation only
Madras State	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.0
Ramanathapuram	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.8

Statement II shows the average number of persons under each variety of household. The average size of household in Ramanathapuram is lesser than that in the state.

Interest in land

Table B-XI shows the distribution of households engaged in cultivation by Interest in land and size of land cultivated. Interest in land has been divided into three broad groups i. e. (a) land owned or held from government; (b) land held from private persons for payment in money, kind or share and (c) partly held from government and partly from private persons for money, kind or share.

Statement III

Interest in land	Madras State		Ramanathapuram district	
	Household	Area	Household	Area
1. Owned or held from Government	76.0	78.1	77.9	78.1
2. Land held from private persons or institutions	11.3	6.8	7.6	3.7
3. Mixed	12.7	15.1	14.5	18.2

77.9% of the cultivating households cultivate their own land (i.e.) 78 per cent of the total cultivated land. 7.6 per cent of households cultivate 3.7 per cent of the total cultivated lands under pure tenancy and the remaining 14.5 per cent of households hold 18.2 per cent land under mixed tenancy. The households under pure tenancy in Ramanathapuram is less than that of the state. The corresponding figure for Thanjavur is 33.1 per cent which is the highest in the State.

Local rights in land

While recording the broad categories of interest 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 at the end of the note.

Size of holdings

Different sizes of land cultivated by the households have been added and recorded in the household schedule. But, for the purpose of tabulation the size classes of land were taken as follows. (1) less than 1 acre, (2) 1.0-2.4 acres; (3) 2.5-4.9 acres and so on and ending with upper limit of 50 acres and above, and these same ranges have been adopted for all other tables too.

Percentage of households in each size class to total cultivating households

Size class of land in acres	Madras State	Ramanathapuram district
Less than 1	14.8	12.6
1.0-2.4	33.2	32.8
2.5-4.9	25.4	26.0
5.0-7.4	12.5	13.0
7.5-9.9	4.2	4.6
10.0-12.4	4.0	4.3
12.5-14.9	1.1	1.2
15.0-29.9	3.5	4.1
30.0-49.9	0.8	0.8
50+	0.3	0.3
Unspecified	0.2	0.3

In Ramanathapuram (32.8 per cent), maximum number of cultivating households held land in the size class of 1.0-2.4 acres.

Statement V below shows the distribution for each interest.

Statement V

Percentage distribution by size, class of land cultivating households under each interest

Interest in land	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+	All sizes
A. Land owned or held from Government	12.79	33.66	25.52	12.56	4.05	4.43	1.02	4.29	0.89	0.37	100
Mean for State	18.00	38.29	23.47	11.70	3.71	3.94	0.95	3.49	0.83	0.38	...
B. Holding land from Private persons or institutions	27.09	43.19	20.23	6.34	1.51	0.97	0.32	0.29	0.02	0.02	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	3.86	22.62	31.68	18.85	8.97	5.21	2.54	4.82	1.08	0.31	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

Cumulative Percentage of Household and Area

(From Table BXI)

		Madras State		Ramanathapuram District	
Size class of land in acres		Cumulative percentage of			
		Household	Area	Household	Area
Less than	1	14.50	1.62	12.58	1.31
	1.0— 2.4	48.01	14.00	45.37	12.87
	2.5— 4.9	73.34	33.43	71.38	31.76
	5.0— 7.4	85.86	50.17	84.38	48.22
	7.5— 9.9	90.07	58.10	88.99	56.37
	10.0—12.4	94.03	67.76	93.23	66.23
	12.5—14.9	95.15	71.10	94.41	69.60
	15.0—29.9	98.66	87.45	98.48	87.50
	30.0—49.9	99.46	94.24	99.33	94.32
	50+	99.80	99.71	99.65	99.55
	Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Statement VI shows the land held by households under the different size class and compares it with the state figures. The statement shows the unequal distribution of land in Ramanathapuram district. 84.38 of the households cultivate 48.22 per cent of the total cultivated area in the size class upto 7.5 acres. The remaining 15.62 per cent of the total cultivated area.

The average extent of land held by a cultivating household in the district is 4.46 acres. The corresponding figure for Coimbatore is 8.47 acres which is the highest. Kanyakumari has the lowest figure among districts with 1.64 acres.

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	2	3-5	6-10	More than 10	Un-specified
	Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
Madras State	280.86	277.42	308.09	73.23	59.96	0.44
Ramanathapuram District	283.41	297.93	306.38	64.09	48.08	0.11

Households which are having 3-5 persons are the highest. This is followed by households having 2 persons at work.

Statement VIII

Size class of land in acres		Average No. of family workers		Average No. of hired workers	
		Madras State	Ramanathapuram	Madras State	Ramanathapuram
Less than 1	1	1.65	1.79	0.45	0.32
1.0—2.4	2.4	1.99	2.04	1.06	0.65
2.5—4.9	4.9	2.32	2.32	1.92	1.27
5.0—7.4	7.4	25.9	2.61	2.65	2.02
7.5—9.9	9.9	27.5	2.73	3.38	2.34
10.0—12.4	12.4	28.3	2.83	3.57	2.77
12.5—14.9	14.9	29.5	2.97	4.35	3.40
15.0—29.9	29.9	30.3	3.09	4.81	3.82
30.0—49.9	49.9	30.9	3.43	6.76	5.51
50+		27.6	34.3	9.06	5.23
Unspecified		21.4	21.3	0.36	0.24
All Sizes		22.3	23.0	1.84	1.34

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. The average number of family workers participating in household cultivation is high in Ramanathapuram when compared with the State. The average number of hired workers shows a decrease. The average number of hired workers increases with the size of land.

Household industry

The percentage of households engaged in household industry only is 6.2. It ranks 6th among districts if presented in the order of their concentration. Households engaged in cotton cloth weaving in handlooms have the numerically large number of households among households engaged in household industry. Making of matches is a household industry peculiar to this district. 52 per cent of the households engaged in the manufacture of matches in the State are found in this district.

Statement IX

Statement—XI Distribution of 1,000 Total rural households engaged in household industry by duration of engagement in household industry

(From Table B—XIV—A)

Household Industry (Major group of households only of I. S. I. C)	Total No. 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
All Industries						
Fishing	1,000	436.78	390.80	160.93	11.49	...
Livestock and hunting	1,000	741.37	178.16	68.97	11.50	...
Textile-Cotton	1,000	279.41	343.43	340.25	35.76	1.15
Textile-Miscellaneous	1,000	601.77	265.49	1.5.05	17.69	...
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	1,000	538.74	292.79	155.86	11.71	0.90
Leather and Leather products	1,000	761.70	161.70	72.34	4.26	...
Non-metallic mineral products other than Petroleum and coal	1,000	348.36	360.65	262.30	20.49	8.20
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,000	659.18	205.99	131.09	3.74	...

Households having single member at work are leading in all the industries except in textile cotton and non-metallic mineral products.

Pattern of household industries

Different household industries found in rural areas of Ramanathapuram district are given below in descending of order their concentration.

Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms; making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm-leaves; gur and khandsari making from sugar-cane and palm; Manufacture of other wood and allied products *n.e.c.*; making of earthenware such as pottery etc; cotton spinning (by Charkha and Takali); making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (Slippers, Sandals); making of box from moonj grass; manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals and precious and semi-precious stones; making of fishing net; foundry industry (including Blacksmithy.); making of baskets and broom sticks; making of matches.

Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

In Table B-XIII sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by the usual ten size classes of land and by the principal household industry (in Indian Standards Industrial Classification-division and major group) are given. The percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Ramanathapuram district by divisions and selected major groups is given below.

		All Industries	100
Division	0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and hunting	17.93
Major Group	04	Livestock and hunting	16.21
Division	2 & 3	Manufacturing	82.07
Major group	20	Foodstuffs	9.13
"	"	23 Textile-cotton	15.74
"	"	23 Manufacture of wood and wooden products	35.09
"	"	34-35 Non-Metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal.	9.32

Statement—X

Household industry with cultivation and without cultivation
(From Table B-XIV)

Ramanathapuram District	All Rural & Urban households	Rural households	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Livestock and Hunting	Manufacturing	Foodstuffs	Textile Cotton	Manufacturing of wood and wooden products	Non-metallic Mineral Products, other than Petroleum and Coal	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
A	1,000	934	167	151	766	85	147	323	87	25
B	1,000	529	38	22	491	68	152	138	27	23

In Table B—XVI the 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 industries. It brings out the difference in the distribution of households with cultivation and without cultivation. Large member of households engaged in manufacture of wood and wooden products practise cultivation along with the household industry.

Out of 934 rural households as many as 766 are engaged in manufacturing. The very nature of these industries reveal that they are intended for the market in the neighbouring urban areas.

Statement—XI

Distribution of 1,000 all rural households engaged in household industry by duration of engagement in household industry

	All Industries				
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10 Months to 1 Year	Months not stated
Madras State					
Total	14	132	104	684	60
With Cultivation	24	184	126	596	70
Without Cultivation	9	101	91	735	64
Ramanathapuram District					
Total	22	200	103	575	100
With Cultivation	37	279	123	464	93
Without Cultivation	13	153	91	641	102

58 per cent of these households have employment throughout the year. Households without cultivation (46 per cent.) In general the opportunities for full employment in household industry throughout the year is less in Ramanathapuram when compared with the State.

Statement—XII

Distribution of 1,000 family workers among males and females engaged in household industry

(From Table—B-XVI)

	All Industries Person (Rural)	
	Males	Females
Madras State		
Total	597	403
With Cultivation	597	403
Without Cultivation	597	403
Ramanathapuram District		
Total	527	473
With Cultivation	597	493
Without Cultivation	523	477

Statement XII shows the distribution of male and female family workers in household industry. The participation of female family workers is higher in Ramanathapuram district. Households engaged in household industry without cultivation engage more female family workers than that of households with cultivation.

The two statements XIII and XIV show the distribution of family workers and hired workers in household industry by duration of work. They reveal

that 57 percent of the family workers and 41 percent of the hired workers get employment throughout the year. When compared with the State, the opportunities for full employment is less in Ramanathapuram District.

Statement—XIII

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry

(From Table—B-XIV)

	All family workers (Rural)			
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10 Months to 1 Year
Madras State				
Total	14	133	102	689
With Cultivation	21	177	121	614
Without Cultivation	8	97	85	752
Ramanathapuram District				
Total	23	212	101	566
With Cultivation	37	285	118	467
Without Cultivation	11	153	86	653

Statement—XIV

Distribution of 1000 hired workers by duration of work in household industry

(From Table—B-XVI)

All Industries hired workers (Rural)

	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10 Months to 1 Year	Months not stated
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10 Months to 1 Year	Months not stated
Madras State					
Total	35	201	110	599	55
With Cultivation	39	223	115	564	59
Without Cultivation	5	47	73	846	29
Ramanathapuram District					
Total	39	440	58	414	49
With Cultivation	40	447	57	407	49
Without Cultivation	...	67	100	783	50

Statement—XV

Percentage of hired workers to total workers in rural areas

(From Table—B-XII & B-XVI)

State/District	Engaged in	
	Cultivation	Household Industry
Madras State	45.25	14.02
Ramanathapuram District	36.92	20.16

Compared with cultivation the percentage of hired workers in household industry is less in this district, while the percentage of hired workers in household industry is higher than that of the State.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Selected local rights in Ramanathapuram District

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
1.	<i>Ryotwari</i>	Ryotwari	Ryotwari settlement means the division of all arable land, whether cultivated or not, into fields and the fixing of assessment of each field at a fixed rate for a term of years. The occupant pays the revenue so assessed on the area he actually occupies. This area may be constant or may vary from year to year with the relinquishment of old fields and the taking up of new ones. The occupant deals directly with the Government and is responsible only for his own holding. He is given a document called a Patta, which sets for the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation. This patta is liable to revision every year to bring it up-to-date. The occupant thus enjoys all the advantages of Proprietorship, subject only to the payment of the revenue due on the lands held during the year. The ryotwari lands are also known as 'the taraf lands' the 'Ayan' 'Sircar', 'Koru' or Government lands.
2.	<i>Ayan</i>	Ryotwari	Ryotwari lands are also known as 'Ayan' lands. For details of description please see under Ryotwari. This is land held from Government paying assessment direct to Government.
3.	<i>Patta</i>	Registered holder of land	When a ryot is first put into possession of land, he is furnished with a document called the patta which is liable to revision at each annual settlement, called Jamabandi. The patta is only a mere bill issued to the ryot so that all concerned may know the amount of assessment payable and the instalments by which it is to be paid. It does not purport to be in the nature of a grant or conveyance. A registered Pattadar, as far as he is concerned, may alienate, sublet, mortgage, sell, give, bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding. This is under ryotwari tenure. In Estates (<i>i.e.</i>) where the Zamindari tenure is in existence, a ryot with permanent right of occupancy and a ryot of old vast holdings under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand patta under the Estates Land Act.
4.	<i>Sontha Patta</i>	Registered holder of land	Same as patta—See patta, perhaps owned solely by single person unlike a joint patta.

Selected local rights in Ramanathapuram District—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
5.	<i>Maniyam</i>	Inam land	The word 'Manyam' is vernacular for Inam. The word 'Inam' literally means a gift. The term inam is an Arabic word. The word 'Inam' or Manyam denotes 'land held either at low assessment or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the State or the community as in the case of village servants (Land tenure-B. Soundararaja Iyengar). Wilson's Glossary gives the meaning of the term thus: 'In India, and especially in the South and among the Mahrattas, the Inam or Manyam was especially applied to the grants of land held rent-free and in hereditary and perpetual occupations. (Moore's Indian Appeal p. 128.) The term Inam came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable. "The origin of the Inam tenure can be traced to the grants made by the Hindu rulers for the support of the temples and charitable institutions for the maintenance of holy and learned men and as rewards for public service etc. This practice was followed by the Muhammadan rulers and by the British administrators until about a century ago. (From the statement of objects and reasons to Bill 1934.) The Inams may be classified (1) Public or Private (2) Individual or collective (3) Religious or secular (4) for past services or continuing services according to their object and aim.
6.	<i>Sivayima</i>	Encroachment of Government or Poramboke or waste.	Unauthorised occupation of Government land (<i>i.e.</i>) cultivation of Government Poramboke or waste lands by paying assessment. Cultivator has no title to the land. Usually the encroachment may be of unobjectionable nature, and the Sivayijamadars who have expended a considerable amount of money or labour in fitting for cultivation, the land for which they apply will be given preference in assignment.
7.	<i>Waram</i>	Lease or Tenancy	Land held under lease on some crop sharing basis. This is a mode of leasing agricultural land. Under this system the tenant needs to pay a specified proportion of the produce to land holder. Conditions of Waram vary from place to place.

APPENDIX

Selected local rights in Ramanathapuram District (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional Language	Legal terminology	Description
8.	<i>Othi</i>	Mortgage with possession	This is the tamil equivalent for the english term "Mortgage with possession". One cultivating the land held from other person on mortgage with the possession on some consideration for the land, for certain specified period, i.e. till the consideration is fulfilled. This is usually subject to an agreement between the parties. In this transaction the mortgagee gets the right of enjoyment of the land, till the consideration is fulfilled. All other rights are alive with the owned.
9.	<i>Kuthagai</i>	Lease	It means lease. Lease of immovable property is a transfer of right to enjoy such property for a certain time expressed or implied or in perpetuity, in consideration of a premium or of rent which may consist of money, a share of crops or any other thing of value to be rendered periodically, or on specified occasions, to the lesser by lessee. A lease may be thus in perpetuity for life; for terms of years or from year to year.
10.	<i>Bhoodan</i>	Bhoodan land	Land donated to Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave as Bhoodan. 'Bhoodan Yagna' means the movement initiated by Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave for the acquisition of lands through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless poor persons or for community purposes. In this State the movement is regulated by 'The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act 1958'.
11.	<i>Adamanam</i>	Assignment or grant of land	Assignment of Government Poramboke land. Assignment is the grant of land at the disposal of the Government for private purposes to individual firms, or societies either as free or on payment of the full or a concessional value of the land. The conditions of the grant are fully settled and clearly mentioned in the order of assignment which is covered by B.S.O. 15. In some places the term 'Adamanam' is used to denote simple Mortgage.
12.	<i>Bogyam</i>	Usufructuary Mortgage	This is the tamil equivalent for the english term 'Usufructuary mortgage'. In transactions of this sort, the mortgagee gives over the possession and enjoyment of the security of the lands to the mortgager, during the duration of the mortgage in lieu of the interest.

APPENDIX

Selected local rights in Ramanathapuram District—(Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional Language	Legal terminology	Description
13.	<i>Eedu</i>	Simple Mortgage	Land pledged for certain amount and interest paid annually on the security of the lands, possessions remaining with the owner. Whether the mortgagee has got the right to enjoyment of the land during the period is subject to the details of agreement entered into by them.
14.	<i>Nattanmy Maniyam</i>	Village Service Inam	Grant in favour of village officers. This may be assignments of land or land revenue or a proportion of the produce, called marahs, russooms, or swatantrams. Nattanmykar is the village headman whose duty is the general superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles the disputes of the inhabitants, attends to the police, and performs the duty of collecting the revenues within his village.
15.	<i>Thanner pannai</i>	Self cultivation	Self cultivated patta land.
16.	<i>Kattukuthagai</i>	Lease	Lease for fixed rent. Lands held at a fixed money rent less than the full assessment. This kind of grant was also made in return for military service.

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 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 tables 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 176,716. 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 IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Total number 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)
Ramanathapuram District	Total	107,716	42,517	56,267	6,680	2,252
	Rural	81,203	22,183	53,381	3,536	2,103
	Urban	26,513	20,334	2,886	3,144	149
All Rural Areas	Total	81,203	22,183	53,381	3,536	2,103
Tirupattur Taluk	Rural	9,872	2,954	6,577	196	145
Sivaganga Taluk	Rural	9,953	1,919	7,770	132	132
Tiruvadanai Taluk	Rural	7,916	1,485	6,023	195	213
Paramakudi Taluk	Rural	7,418	1,042	6,103	124	149
Ramanathapuram Taluk	Rural	5,849	2,176	2,602	623	448
Mudukulathur Taluk	Rural	9,270	1,780	6,879	444	167
Aruppukkottai Taluk	Rural	9,711	2,225	7,031	291	164
Sattur Taluk	Rural	11,714	4,272	6,564	512	306
Srivilliputtur Taluk	Rural	9,500	4,330	3,832	1,019	319
All Urban Areas	Total	26,513	20,334	2,886	1194	149

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 separately. For rural the figures are presented for District and Taluks, while for urban, figures are given only for the district.

- (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 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

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 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
1·00—2·4 Acres
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 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	No. of cultivating Households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1·0 to 2·4	2·5 to 4·9	5·0 to 7·4	7·5 to 9·9	10·5 to 12·4	12·5 to 14·9	15·0 to 29·9	30·0 to 49·9	50·0 & above	Unspecified.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All Rural Areas												
Total	55,484	6,922	18,047	14,579	7,262	2,573	2,379	665	2,234	458	180	185
a	43,108	5,449	14,426	11,132	5,449	1,763	1,908	445	1,829	371	157	179
b	4,107	1,148	1,745	829	258	63	39	13	10	1	...	1
c	8,269	325	1,876	2,618	1,555	747	432	207	395	86	23	5
1. Tirupattur Taluk												
Total	6,722	1,734	2,822	1,373	463	116	98	22	68	9	2	15
a	4,927	1,222	2,093	999	350	87	77	18	56	8	2	15
b	797	360	373	51	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
c	998	152	356	323	103	29	18	4	12	1	...	...
2. Sivaganga Taluk												
Total	7,902	1,528	3,266	1,991	646	171	127	34	77	6	1	55
a	6,338	1,179	2,635	1,602	513	141	109	28	71	6	1	53
b	717	280	324	83	20	2	6	...	1	...	...	1
c	847	69	307	306	113	28	12	6	5	...	...	1
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk												
Total	6,236	703	2,112	1,767	861	280	243	49	190	16	9	6
a	4,833	577	1,616	1,332	677	198	209	32	163	15	8	6
b	350	98	178	62	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
c	1,053	28	318	373	175	79	34	17	27	1	1	...
4. Paramakudi Taluk												
Total	6,252	487	1,891	1,894	1,025	368	269	89	164	30	5	30
a	3,926	391	1,373	1,121	551	159	157	34	95	13	2	30
b	648	73	277	199	76	15	8	...	...	...	...	...
c	1,678	23	241	574	398	194	164	55	69	17	3	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk												
Total	3,050	270	966	946	441	158	114	29	90	18	7	11
a	2,215	202	736	677	308	95	83	19	65	13	7	10
b	399	62	163	116	36	14	5	2	1	...	...	...
c	436	6	67	153	97	49	26	8	24	5	...	1

TABLE—B XI SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(Contd.)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Interest in Land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0 to 2.4	2.5 to 4.9	5.0 to 7.4	7.5 to 9.9	10.5 to 12.4	12.5 to 14.9	15.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 49.9	50.0 & above	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk												
Total	7,046	369	1,880	1,993	1,219	470	437	139	418	70	34	17
a	4,986	279	1,461	1,432	811	245	300	67	300	49	25	17
b	547	78	153	184	78	24	13	11	6	...	...	...
c	1,513	12	266	377	330	201	124	61	112	21	9	...
7. Aruppukkottai Taluk												
Total	7,195	639	2,012	1,932	1,050	401	379	120	459	95	53	42
a	6,238	550	1,780	1,686	901	332	334	94	392	80	47	42
b	230	77	103	40	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
c	727	12	129	206	150	71	45	26	67	15	6	...
8. Sattur Taluk												
Total	6,930	507	1,618	1,698	1,047	461	567	155	624	183	62	8
a	6,295	449	1,519	1,546	958	397	510	131	559	162	58	6
b	131	48	31	40	7	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
c	504	10	68	112	82	62	55	24	64	21	4	2
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk												
Total	4,151	685	1,480	985	500	145	145	28	144	31	7	1
a	3,350	600	1,213	737	380	109	129	22	128	25	7	...
b	288	72	143	54	13	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
c	513	13	124	194	107	34	14	6	15	5	...	1
All Urban Areas												
Total	3,035	441	1,138	643	345	100	127	27	146	40	15	13
a	2,487	383	921	505	278	82	113	18	129	34	11	13
b	338	56	175	70	24	4	4	1	3	...	1	...
c	210	2	42	68	43	14	10	8	14	6	3	...

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 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 10 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. But 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 SEPARATELY
(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						
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	1 Person			2 Persons			Hired- worker
		Males	Females		House- hold	Males	Females	House- hold	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Rural Areas											
All Sizes	53,381	69,424	53,052	71,669	15,129	10,654	4,475	15,904	17,477	13,817	514
Less than 1	6,547	6,488	5,236	2,072	2,934	1,890	1,044	2,061	2,104	1,933	85
1·0— 2·4	17,314	19,940	15,292	11,332	5,931	4,129	1,802	5,714	6,194	5,088	146
2·5— 4·9	14,039	18,439	14,204	17,817	3,552	2,539	1,013	4,355	4,807	3,777	126
5·0— 7·4	7,037	10,418	7,910	14,223	1,411	1,068	343	1,866	2,125	1,536	71
7·5— 9·9	2,488	3,877	2,910	5,817	403	314	89	652	745	539	20
10·0—12·4	2,319	3,787	2,785	6,420	376	300	76	541	646	414	22
12·5—14·9	646	1,106	812	2,199	77	63	14	147	177	110	7
15·0—29·9	2,192	3,884	2,878	8,382	318	260	58	419	494	320	24
30·0—49·9	445	909	619	2,450	41	36	5	71	96	35	11
50+	175	378	222	915	27	25	2	12	18	5	1
Unspecified	179	198	184	42	59	30	29	66	71	60	1
Tirupattur Taluk											
All Sizes	6,577	8,348	6,337	8,101	1,967	1,349	618	1,806	2,004	1,518	90
Less than 1	1,689	1,768	1,403	802	688	427	261	482	505	434	25
1·0— 2·4	2,767	3,442	2,584	2,356	812	582	230	818	909	698	29
2·5— 4·9	1,349	1,853	1,440	2,165	327	230	97	346	399	276	17
5·0— 7·4	452	748	545	1,477	80	62	18	97	117	65	12
7·5— 9·9	111	176	133	473	16	13	3	25	26	23	1
10·0—12·4	96	173	120	413	18	14	4	16	17	12	3
12·5—14·9	22	41	26	58	4	3	1	3	5	1	...
15·0—29·9	67	111	66	331	14	11	3	12	17	6	1
30·0—49·9	9	20	11	5	2	2	...	3	5	...	1
50+	2	2	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	13	14	9	11	5	4	1	4	4	3	1

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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)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3—5 Persons				6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Hous- hold	Family worker		Hired worker	Hous- hold	Family worker		Hired worker	Hous- hold	Family worker		Hired worker	Hous- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
(13)	(14)	Males	Females	(16)	(17)	Males	Females	(20)	(21)	Males	Females	(24)	(25)	Males	Females	(28)
All Rural Areas																
All sizes	16,355	29,406	24,615	5,352	3,421	7,960	6,871	9,326	2,566	3,927	3,274	56,477	6	...	...	...
Less than 1	1,300	2,079	1,877	562	498	357	339	711	50	58	43	707	4	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	4,535	7,747	6,789	1,650	737	1,407	1,173	2,566	396	463	440	6,970	1	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	4,577	8,262	6,962	1,367	916	2,031	1,773	2,680	638	800	679	13,644	1	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	2,584	4,850	4,025	671	610	1,517	1,303	1,490	566	858	703	11,991	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	981	1,862	1,468	274	237	627	536	488	215	329	278	5,035	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	950	1,829	1,410	279	232	628	562	445	220	384	323	5,674	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	260	495	398	75	77	209	167	152	85	162	123	1,965	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	884	1,723	1,307	311	294	831	729	579	277	576	464	7,468	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	170	337	226	101	78	223	188	130	85	217	165	2,208	...	...	...	...
50+	65	132	67	55	40	127	97	78	31	76	51	781	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	49	90	86	...	2	3	4	7	3	4	5	34	...	...	...	...
1. Tirupattur Taluk																
All Sizes	1,992	3,478	2,910	906	486	1,054	908	1,477	326	463	383	5,628	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	415	655	552	287	88	166	148	302	16	15	8	188	...	...	...	...
1·5— 2·4	849	1,486	1,253	371	185	339	295	645	103	126	108	1,311	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	447	799	693	158	123	286	258	340	106	139	116	1,650	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	171	324	264	45	48	145	117	97	56	99	81	1,323	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	43	77	60	16	13	39	27	22	14	21	20	434	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	35	73	42	15	14	38	37	28	13	31	25	367	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	7	17	9	3	5	10	12	17	3	6	3	38	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	20	40	27	11	9	28	14	22	12	15	16	297	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	2	2	5	...	1	2	...	4	1	9	6	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...

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						
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	1 Person			2 Persons			Hired- worker
		Males	Females		House- hold	Family worker		House- hold	Family worker		
						Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2. Sivaganga Taluk											
All Sizes	7,770	10,608	7,467	2,361	2,341	1,745	596	2,422	2,807	1,974	63
Less than 1	1,487	1,503	1,196	140	642	410	232	530	563	482	15
1·0— 2·4	3,216	4,080	2,752	692	1,080	824	256	1,057	1,233	862	19
2·5— 4·9	1,963	3,020	2,078	647	440	365	75	600	716	463	21
5·0— 7·4	637	1,139	822	292	95	80	15	149	187	105	6
7·5— 9·9	170	313	211	142	24	21	3	36	47	24	1
10·0—12·4	125	218	176	187	21	18	3	21	26	16	...
12·5—14·9	34	72	44	92	3	3	...	3	4	2	...
15·0—29·9	77	185	135	131	11	10	1	7	7	6	1
30·0—49·9	5	16	7	31	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	55	61	46	7	23	12	11	19	24	14	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk											
All Sizes	6,023	8,092	6,277	13,001	1,432	979	453	1,901	2,120	1,609	73
Less than 1	661	696	613	293	240	137	103	236	240	220	12
1·0— 2·4	2,042	2,404	1,886	2,478	615	412	203	735	803	641	26
2·5— 4·9	1,704	2,340	1,765	4,711	347	249	93	542	629	437	18
5·0— 7·4	837	1,245	953	2,443	145	115	30	229	259	190	9
7·5— 9·9	270	453	349	476	34	26	8	61	72	48	2
10·0—12·4	243	428	319	1,226	28	26	2	56	69	41	2
12·5—14·9	48	86	68	288	4	3	1	11	11	9	2
15·0—29·9	188	376	279	904	17	11	6	26	30	20	2
30·0—49·9	16	37	26	112	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
50+	8	20	13	70	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Unspecified	6	7	6	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	...

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TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(Contd.)
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				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	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Sivaganga Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	2,489	4,645	3 807	538	430	1,225	982	730	88	186	108	1,030	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	294	489	445	59	20	40	37	51	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	944	1,687	1,395	266	122	310	227	284	13	26	12	123	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	757	1,479	1,190	101	136	415	331	179	30	45	19	346	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	298	605	471	46	82	244	210	94	13	23	21	146	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	80	162	110	30	23	66	62	34	7	17	12	77	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	54	94	93	16	21	60	55	39	8	20	9	132	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	19	41	28	11	4	9	7	11	5	15	7	70	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	30	60	53	9	20	79	53	25	9	29	22	96	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	6	2	10	6	25	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	12	24	21	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvadanai Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	1,995	3,568	2,962	678	389	948	831	970	306	477	422	11,280	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	159	259	237	60	16	47	39	6	10	13	14	195	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	560	959	842	174	74	159	128	218	58	71	72	2,066	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	618	1,116	890	211	110	237	223	323	87	109	117	4,159	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	329	595	511	115	71	179	143	179	63	97	79	2,140	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	125	235	191	42	27	79	69	41	23	41	33	391	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	102	198	149	29	34	84	86	66	23	51	41	1,129	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	17	31	31	7	6	21	13	6	10	20	14	273	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	75	156	97	32	44	119	111	106	26	60	45	764	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	6	12	8	6	4	10	11	3	4	13	5	103	...	...	...	...
50+	2	3	3	2	3	13	8	2	2	2	2	66	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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**TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND
NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(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						
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	1 Person			2 Persons			Hired worker
		Males	Females		House- hold	Males	Females	House- hold	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Sizes	6,103	8,088	5,883	11,481	1,621	1,148	473	1,668	1,900	1,381	555
Less than 1	465	410	388	253	187	104	83	146	141	134	175
1.0—2.4	1,835	1,996	1,631	1,667	595	386	209	560	615	497	811
2.5—4.9	1,857	2,451	1,796	2,814	465	342	123	527	594	442	1,811
5.0—7.4	1,005	1,579	999	2,368	213	178	35	237	297	169	811
7.5—9.9	365	583	382	1,486	62	55	7	92	115	68	1,111
10.0—12.4	262	459	296	946	46	37	9	47	63	31	...
12.5—14.9	85	162	110	508	11	9	2	16	24	8	...
15.0—29.9	164	331	209	1,001	27	26	1	26	29	20	311
30.0—49.9	30	73	42	429	2	1	1	5	9	1	...
50+	5	9	...	1	3	3	...	1	2	...	...
Unspecified	30	34	30	8	10	7	3	11	11	11	...

4. Paramakudi Taluk

All Sizes	2,602	3,300	2,566	4,758	717	486	231	778	829	710	17
Less than 1	211	197	178	138	92	56	36	70	64	73	3
1·0— 2·4	809	877	786	1,085	247	157	90	261	254	263	5
2·5— 4·9	822	1,036	806	1,372	219	145	74	257	275	233	6
5·0— 7·4	383	556	405	977	84	65	19	101	131	69	2
7·5— 9·9	132	227	129	323	29	25	4	31	41	21	...
10·0—12·4	105	170	120	316	16	11	5	27	30	24	...
12·5—14·9	27	49	24	56	4	4	...	9	9	9	...
15·0—29·9	83	142	82	294	18	16	2	17	19	14	1
30·0—49·9	15	25	16	137	3	3	...	2	3	1	...
50+	7	12	10	60	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	8	9	10	...	2	1	1	3	3	3	...

5. Ramanathapuram Taluk

**TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND
NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(Contd.)**

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				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	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Paramakudi Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	1,844	3,320	2,634	790	502	1,019	874	1,694	468	701	521	8,942	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	106	137	129	93	23	26	39	98	3	2	3	45	...	...	...	...
1·0—2·4	497	769	707	336	126	178	162	559	57	48	56	764	...	...	...	...
2·5—4·9	574	1,051	839	213	164	304	269	628	127	160	123	1,955	...	...	...	...
5·0—7·4	342	696	501	70	82	200	152	227	131	208	142	2,063	...	...	...	...
7·5—9·9	124	246	184	23	36	90	69	87	51	77	54	1,375	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	97	200	132	23	30	90	82	43	42	69	42	880	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	32	68	53	3	9	27	21	13	17	35	26	492	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	53	113	63	22	28	90	74	34	30	73	51	942	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	10	22	12	6	4	14	6	5	9	27	22	418	...	...	...	...
50+	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	8	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	8	...	...	...	...

Paramakudi Taluk—(Concl'd.)

Ramanathapuram Taluk—(Concl'd.)

[illegible]

**TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND
NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(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							Hired- worker
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	1 Person			2 Persons				
		Males	Females		House- hold	Family worker		House- hold	Family worker			
						Males	Females		Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	

6. Mudukulathur Taluk												
All Sizes	6,879	9,303	7,502	13,529	1,871	1,277	594	1,956	2,138	1,749	25	
Less than 1	357	309	324	276	164	92	72	104	91	113	4	
1.0— 2.4	1,818	1,980	1,654	1,584	664	417	247	569	597	533	8	
2.5— 4.9	1,949	2,476	2,112	2,870	504	342	162	602	645	557	2	
5.0— 7.4	1,203	1,785	1,440	3,176	241	183	58	337	383	287	4	
7.5— 9.9	462	766	586	1,285	83	64	19	117	130	102	2	
10.0—12.4	425	706	523	1,255	89	72	17	105	140	70	...	
12.5—14.9	135	242	173	516	21	17	4	30	36	23	1	
15.0—29.9	412	804	541	1,897	85	74	11	68	84	50	2	
30.0—49.9	68	145	94	513	9	7	2	15	21	7	2	
50+	33	62	31	141	9	9	...	4	4	4	...	
Unspecified	17	28	24	16	2	...	2	5	7	3	...	

6. Mudukulathur Taluk

All Sizes	6,879	9,303	7,502	13,529	1,871	1,277	594	1,956	2,138	1,749	25
Less than 1	357	309	324	276	164	92	72	104	91	113	4
1·0— 2·4	1,818	1,980	1,654	1,584	664	417	247	569	597	533	8
2·5— 4·9	1,949	2,476	2,112	2,870	504	342	162	602	645	557	2
5·0— 7·4	1,203	1,785	1,440	3,176	241	183	58	337	383	287	4
7·5— 9·9	462	766	586	1,285	83	64	19	117	130	102	2
10·0—12·4	425	706	523	1,255	89	72	17	105	140	70	...
12·5—14·9	135	242	173	516	21	17	4	30	36	23	1
15·0—29·9	412	804	541	1,897	85	74	11	68	84	50	2
30·0—49·9	68	145	94	513	9	7	2	15	21	7	2
50+	33	62	31	141	9	9	...	4	4	4	...
Unspecified	17	28	24	16	2	...	2	5	7	3	...

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7. Aruppukkottai Taluk

All Sizes	7,031	8,993	8,041	5,970	1,741	1,121	620	2,287	2,324	2,215	35
Less than 1	615	600	501	35	291	193	98	209	209	206	3
1'0—2'4	1,959	2,175	1,908	428	643	414	229	736	755	710	7
2'5—2'9	1,884	2,277	2,066	998	470	295	175	654	644	654	10
5'0—7'4	1,038	1,456	1,315	1,142	181	116	65	318	327	302	7
7'5—9'9	398	566	524	570	49	32	17	126	131	120	1
10'0—12'4	372	593	517	564	44	28	16	89	91	86	1
12'5—14'9	119	188	189	232	6	5	1	25	25	24	...
15'0—29'9	457	773	719	1,540	35	27	8	95	105	83	2
30'0—49'9	94	200	151	232	6	5	1	14	16	9	3
50+	53	126	98	229	5	3	2	3	4	1	1
Unspecified	42	39	53	...	11	3	8	18	16	20	...

**TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND
NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(Contd.)**

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				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	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females					
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Mudukulathur Taluk—(Concid.)																
All Sizes	2,083	3,895	3,347	449	473	1,194	1,075	1,056	496	799	737	11,999	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	63	92	111	24	14	20	17	73	12	14	11	175	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	466	795	718	155	57	110	86	211	62	61	70	1,210	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	600	1,071	987	138	134	289	279	359	109	129	127	2,371	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	387	741	656	63	110	270	258	256	128	208	181	2,853	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	163	347	254	14	50	151	135	66	49	74	76	1,203	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	152	309	262	14	36	110	102	31	43	75	72	1,210	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	48	96	73	4	15	51	39	8	21	42	34	503	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	160	360	235	15	44	142	129	41	55	144	116	1,839	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	22	42	27	10	8	33	22	2	14	42	36	499	...	...	...	...
50+	14	24	12	12	4	16	4	9	2	9	11	120	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	8	18	12	...	1	2	4	...	1	1	3	16	...	...	...	...
Aruppukkottai Taluk—(Concid.)																
All Sizes	2,387	4,135	3,924	601	418	1,072	1,016	842	196	341	266	4,492	2	...	...	...
Less than 1	107	180	183	15	7	18	14	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	510	860	832	101	54	122	121	124	15	24	16	196	1	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	649	1,120	1,053	164	77	178	162	192	34	40	22	632	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	407	729	680	98	94	229	221	206	38	55	47	831	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	166	282	276	38	38	93	87	87	19	28	24	444	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	186	333	305	46	34	108	85	35	19	33	25	482	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	66	104	119	21	18	49	38	41	4	4	7	170	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	220	384	367	73	62	170	178	97	45	87	83	1,368	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	43	83	63	23	19	56	56	31	12	40	22	175	...	...	...	...
50+	20	40	21	22	15	49	54	12	10	30	20	194	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	13	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(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							Hired- worker
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	1 Person			2 Persons				
		Males	Females		House- hold	Family worker		House- hold	Family worker			
						Males	Females		Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	

8. Sattur Taluk												
All Sizes	6,564	7,775	5,793	10,553	2,160	1,510	650	1,853	1,989	1,611	106	
Less than 1	472	447	316	101	268	192	76	124	125	122	1	
1.0— 2.4	1,512	1,422	1,091	738	755	514	241	459	468	425	25	
2.5— 4.9	1,591	1,753	1,301	1,852	554	386	168	489	523	429	26	
5.0— 7.4	1,001	1,165	910	1,982	271	182	89	292	305	260	19	
7.5— 9.9	442	574	435	934	83	63	25	129	142	110	6	
10.0—12.4	551	809	579	1,371	92	72	20	142	163	108	13	
12.5—14.9	149	217	147	403	22	18	4	43	54	30	2	
15.0—29.9	601	925	702	1,953	89	64	25	143	168	109	9	
30.0—49.9	178	332	242	821	14	13	1	26	34	13	5	
50+	60	126	64	398	4	4	...	2	4	...	...	
Unspecified	7	5	6	...	3	2	1	4	3	5	...	

8. Sattur Taluk

All Sizes	6,564	7,775	5,793	10,553	2,160	1,510	650	1,853	1,989	1,611	106
Less than 1	472	447	316	101	268	192	76	124	125	122	1
1.0—2.4	1,512	1,422	1,091	738	755	514	241	459	468	425	25
2.5—4.9	1,591	1,753	1,301	1,852	554	386	168	489	523	429	26
5.0—7.4	1,001	1,165	910	1,982	271	182	89	292	305	260	19
7.5—9.9	442	574	435	934	83	63	25	129	142	110	6
10.0—12.4	551	809	579	1,371	92	72	20	142	163	108	13
12.5—14.9	149	217	147	403	22	18	4	43	54	30	2
15.0—29.9	601	925	702	1,953	89	64	25	143	168	109	9
30.0—49.9	178	332	242	821	14	13	1	26	34	13	5
50+	60	126	64	398	4	4	...	2	4	...	...
Unspecified	7	5	6	...	3	2	1	4	3	5	...

9. Srivilliputtur Taluk

All Sizes	3,832	4,917	3,186	1,915	1,279	1,039	240	1,233	1,366	1,050	500
Less than 1	590	558	317	34	362	279	83	160	166	149	50
1.0—2.4	1,356	1,564	1,000	304	520	423	97	519	560	459	190
2.5—4.9	920	1,233	840	388	226	185	41	338	382	286	80
5.0—7.4	481	745	521	366	101	87	14	106	119	89	40
7.5—9.9	138	219	161	128	18	15	3	35	41	23	60
10.0—12.4	140	231	135	142	22	22	...	38	47	26	30
12.5—14.9	27	48	31	46	2	1	1	7	8	4	20
15.0—29.9	143	237	145	331	22	21	1	25	35	12	30
30.0—49.9	30	61	30	170	4	4	...	4	6	2	...
50+	6	20	6	6	1	1	...	1	2	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

**TABLE—B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND
NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS—(Contd.)**

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

[illegible]

TABLE--B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS--(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						
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	1 Person			2 Persons			Hired- worker
		Males	Females		House- hold	Family worker		House- hold	Family worker		
						Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Urban Areas											
All Sizes	2,886	3,189	1,348	5,259	1,268	1,072	196	623	723	383	140
Less than 1	409	382	179	551	215	174	41	72	77	54	13
1·0— 2·4	1,076	1,122	491	1,237	533	448	85	242	272	165	47
2·5— 4·9	616	710	340	1,068	243	208	35	148	171	90	35
5·0— 7·4	331	383	138	689	136	117	19	76	101	30	21
7·5— 9·9	96	124	48	226	32	28	4	22	25	12	7
10·0—12·4	122	165	52	513	35	30	5	21	28	9	5
12·5—14·9	27	33	8	92	7	7	...	4	4	2	2
15·0—29·9	142	184	71	498	45	43	2	32	37	19	8
30·0—49·9	39	50	9	254	10	10	...	5	7	1	2
50+	15	23	6	121	3	2	1	1	1	1	...
Unspecified	13	13	6	10	9	5	4	...	...	...	...

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TABLE--B XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS--(Concl'd.)
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				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	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females					
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
All Urban Areas (Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	621	922	550	755	181	239	138	937	193	233	81	3,427	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	81	93	60	133	27	26	18	144	14	12	6	261	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	191	277	186	214	61	62	36	332	49	63	19	644	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	146	228	155	134	39	61	36	190	40	42	24	709	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	79	112	63	108	16	25	20	78	24	28	6	482	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	27	46	19	34	5	13	8	24	10	12	5	161	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	34	63	25	43	16	21	9	92	16	23	4	373	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	8	12	2	15	3	3	2	17	5	7	2	58	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	37	62	29	44	8	17	9	29	20	25	12	417	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	12	17	6	24	2	3	...	11	10	13	2	217	...	...	...	...
50+	4	9	3	4	2	3	...	12	5	8	1	105	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	3	2	2	2	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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B—XIII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN 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 areas separately for the district.

The size of land given in column 4-13 is same as indicated in 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 division 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 No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total No. of households	Number of households by size in acres of land cultivated										
			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													
Division	*0	2,103	375	733	540	225	85	60	19	42	13	5	6
	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	377	38	107	114	60	18	19	6	10	4	1	...
Major group	04	341	31	96	104	54	17	19	6	9	4	1	...
Division	*2 & 3	1,726	337	626	426	165	67	41	13	32	9	4	6
Major group	20	192	52	59	54	21	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
"	23	331	44	108	78	36	21	16	5	15	5	3	...
"	28	738	151	270	176	77	29	15	2	9	3	1	5
"	34-35	196	41	83	57	10	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Non-Metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal												
All Urban Areas													
Division	0	149	32	62	27	14	4	5	...	4	1	...	...
	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and Hunting	15	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	04	15	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	*2 & 3	134	26	54	26	14	4	5	...	4	1	...	...
Major Group	23	78	12	29	17	10	3	4	...	2	1	...	...
	Textile—Cotton												

APPENDIX TO TABLE—B XIII

The following abbreviations have been used :—

Less than	1 Acre	= A
1·0— 2·4	Acres	= B
2·5— 4·9	„	= C
5·0— 7·4	„	= D
7·5— 9·9	„	= E
10·0—12·4	„	= F
12·5—14·9	„	= G
15·0—29·9	„	= H
30·0—49·9	„	= I
50+	„	= J
Unspecified	„	= K

RURAL

00 (A—6, B—10, C—10, D—5, E—1, H—1); 03 (A—1, B—1, D—1); 21 (B—1, C—2, E—1); 22 (E—1); 24 (B—3, C—1, I—1); 27 (A—3, B—11, C—5, D—4, E—1, G—2, H—1); 31 (A—17, B—16, C—7, D—3, E—1, F—1); 33 (A—6, B—27, C—21, D—9, E—2, F—6, H—3); 36 (A—8, B—27, C—13, D—3, E—2); 38 (C—3); 39 (A—15, B—21, C—9, D—2, E—4, G—2, H—3, K—1).

URBAN

20 (A—2, B—2, C—1, D—1); 21 (A—1); 26 (A—2, B—2 , 27 (A—2, B—3, D—2, F—1, H—2); 28 (A—4, B—5, C—2); 31 (A—1, B—1); 33 (B—1, C—2, E—1); 34—35 (A—1, B—7, C—1); 36 (B—2, C—1, D—1); 39 (A—1, B—2, C—2).

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

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 Standards, 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

Division 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) 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 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.

**TABLE—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					
					Person 1	Persons 2	Persons 3-5	Persons 6-10	More than 10 Persons	Unspe- cified
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Industries			Total	6,680	2,684	2,138	1,690	161	7	...
			Rural	3,536	1,696	1,090	689	58	3	...
			Urban	3,144	988	1,048	1,001	103	4	...
Division	0	Agriculture, livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Total	283	176	74	30	3	...	...
			Rural	254	154	69	28	3	...	...
			Urban	29	22	5	2	...	...	...
Major Group	03	Fishing	Total	87	38	34	14	1	...	...
			Rural	87	38	34	14	1	...	...
			Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	174	129	31	12	2	...	...
			Rural	147	109	26	10	2	...	...
			Urban	27	20	5	2	...	...	...
Division	1	Mining and Quarrying	Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Rural	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	10	Mining and Quarrying	Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Rural	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	6,396	2,508	2,063	1,660	158	7	...
			Rural	3,281	1,542	1,020	661	55	3	...
			Urban	3,115	966	1,043	999	103	4	...
Major Group	23	Textile-Cotton	Total	3,468	969	1,191	1,180	124	4	...
			Rural	1,014	346	351	288	28	1	...
			Urban	2,454	623	840	892	96	3	...
„	28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Total	1,110	598	325	173	13	1	...
			Rural	919	503	266	139	10	1	...
			Urban	191	95	59	34	3	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE—B XIV PART A

The following abbreviations have been used:—

1	Person	—	A
2	Persons	—	B
3-5	"	—	C
6-10	"	—	D
More than 10 Persons	—	E	
Persons not stated	—	F	

TOTAL

00 (A-7, B-9, C-4); 02 (A-2); 20 (A-166, B-221, C-107, D-10); 21 (A-6, B-1); 24 (A-5, B-1, C-3); 26 (A-6, B-17, C-10, D-1); 27 (A-68, B-30, C-13, D-2); 31 (A-179, B-38, C-17, D-1); 33 (A-131, B-62, C-37); 34-35 (A-85, B-88, C-64, D-5, E-2), 36 (A-113, B-32, C-21, D-1); 38 (A-6, B-2); 39 (A-176, B-55, C-35, D-1).

RURAL

00 (A-6, B-9, C-4); 02 (A-1); 20 (A-146, B-197, C-102, D-10); 21 (A-2, B-1); 24 (A-3, B-1, C-2), 27 (A-45, B-20, C-6, D-1); 31 (A-170, B-37, C-17, D-1); 33 (A-63, B-33, C-19); 34-35 (A-64, B-59, C-53, D-4, E-1); 36 (A-93, B-21, C-18); 38 (A-5, B-2); 39 (A-102, B-32, C-17, D-1).

URBAN

00 (A-1); 02 (A-1); 20 (A-20, B-24, C-5); 21 (A-4); 24 (A-2, C-1); 26 (A-6, B-17, C-10, D-1); 27 (A-23, B-10, C-7, D-1); 31 (A-9, B-1); 33 (A-68, B-29, C-18); 34-35 (A-21, B-29, C-11, D-1, E-1); 36 (A-20, B-11, C-3, D-1); 38 (A-1); 39 (A-74, B-23, C-18).

**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			Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total	6,680	3,536	3,144					
0081	Production of juice (Neera) by tapping coconut trees	2	2	...	2002	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	9	3	6
0082	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	18	17	1	2021	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	271	251	20
0232	Production of other fuels by exploitation of forests	1	1	...	2023	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)	47	43	4
0260	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	1	...	1	2024	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c	31	31	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	82	82	...	2041	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	89	89	...
0320	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges, sea herbs, corals etc., by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	5	5	...	2042	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)	4	4	...
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	91	88	3	2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	4	3	1
0402	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	5	4	1	2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	21	13	8
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	44	32	12	2092	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	8	6	2
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	19	13	6	2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.	7	4	3
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	13	9	4	2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	11	7	4
0422	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) n.e.c.	1	1	...	2141	Production of mineral water	1	1	...
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	1	...	1	2142	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc.	4	2	2
1074	Quarrying of sand, clay, gravel etc. n.e.c.	1	1	...	2191	Preparation of sharbats and squashes	1	...	1
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	2	1	1	2193	Production of other beverages n.e.c.	1	...	1

**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			Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	392	154	238	2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	8	6	2
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	7	4	3	2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1	1	...
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in hand-loom	2,930	740	2,190	2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	19	8	11
2360	Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms	4	...	4	2831	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	19	19	...
2381	Making of fishing net	135	116	19	2841	Lacquerware (if on wood)	1	...	1
2441	Making of rope and cordage out of hemp	5	4	1	2842	Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (partras)	1	1	...
2442	Making of rope and cordage out of jute	2	2	...	2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	3	3	...
2443	Making of rope by palm fibre	1	...	1	2881	Making of box from moonj grass	178	142	36
2446	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	1	...	1	2882	Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes	6	6	...
2623	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c	3	...	3	2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	323	288	35
2641	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by hand-loom	3	...	3	2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	12	12	...
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.	28	...	28	2885	Making of baskets and broom-sticks	147	107	40
2723	Traditional embroidery	1	...	1	2886	Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves	57	43	14
2732	Traditional garments	71	56	15	2888	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo	46	37	9
2771	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope-making from coconut fibre	9	9	...	2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	4	4	...
2772	Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre	13	3	10	2892	Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals	1	1	...
2773	Coir spinning	17	3	14					
2780	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	1	...	1					
2793	Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified	1	1	...					

**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—(Contd.)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households			Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	284	241	43	3434	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c.	3	3	...
3102	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather	7	7	...	3440	Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	2	2	...
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	147	144	3	3450	Manufacture of stone images and toys	1	1	...
3130	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocketbooks, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, aquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles	75	73	2	3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	217	162	55
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	6	1	5	3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	17	6	11
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as <i>pataka</i> etc.	10	8	2	3652	Making of brassware	1	1	...
3340	Manufacture of matches	217	106	111	3654	Making of brass and bell metal ornaments	1	...	1
3352	Manufacture of Agarbatti	1	...	1	3671	Making of tin utensils	1	...	1
3353	Manufacture of rose water	1	1	...	3672	Making of articles from tin sheets	1	...	1
3373	Manufacture of other plastic goods	1	...	1	3675	Manufacture of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell metal, aluminium) n.e.c	2	...	2
3401	Making of bricks	3	3	...	3681	Lacquerware (if on metal)	1	1	...
3414	Making of cement products n.e.c	1	1	...	3682	Nickel plating and electroplating	6	6	...
3421	Manufacture of lishu	2	1	1	3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	2	1	1
3422	Manufacture of lime	14	7	7	3684	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products	1	...	1
3433	Granite carving	1	1	...					

**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—(Concl.)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households			Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as plough-share, khurpi, kudal etc.	4	3	1	3932	Goldsmithy	5	4	1
3693	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc) and articles from iron sheets	1	1	...	3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious and semi-precious stones	226	122	104
3694	Making and repairing of locks and trunks	3	1	2	3940	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	3	...	3
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	126	112	14	3996	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair)	1	1	...
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	5	4	1	3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials like beads etc.	28	23	5
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tam-tam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.	3	3	...	3999	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c	1	1	...
3920	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	3	1	2					

B—XV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND

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 of 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 are employed, for each group the number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. Columns 6-28 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)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry										
	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry					2 persons					
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker			
		Males	Females			Males	Females				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Rural Areas											
All Sizes	2,103	3,098	2,727	3,079	249	190	59	683	719	645	2
Less than 1	375	489	405	147	73	57	16	152	157	146	1
1.0—2.4	733	1,001	877	683	95	78	17	268	287	249	...
2.5—4.9	540	800	734	728	52	39	13	176	189	163	...
5.0—7.4	225	374	336	702	18	12	6	50	50	50	...
7.5—9.9	85	144	135	269	7	2	5	15	12	17	1
10.0—12.4	60	107	99	253	2	1	1	8	9	7	...
12.5—14.9	19	44	33	38	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
15.0—29.9	42	94	75	231	...	...	...	6	5	7	...
30.0—49.9	13	27	20	22	1	...	1	3	4	2	...
50+	5	10	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	6	8	7	...	1	1	...	3	4	2	...

All Rural Areas

1. Tirupattur Taluk

All Sizes	145	206	162	106	27	21	6	44	46	42	...	...	...
Less than 1	45	53	44	10	14	12	2	13	13	13	...	...	...
1.0—2.4	55	78	59	53	7	5	2	18	20	16	...	...	...
2.5—4.9	24	33	32	17	3	3	...	10	10	10	...	...	...
5.0—7.4	11	18	12	11	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...
7.5—9.9	5	13	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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														
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified		
	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker	
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
All Rural Areas—(Concl'd.)															
All Sizes	831	1,507	1,377	139	191	430	403	542	149	252	243	2,396	...	...	...
Less than 1	124	221	192	31	21	44	45	61	5	10	6	54	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	275	478	437	44	56	103	111	190	39	55	63	449	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	222	398	397	29	49	112	99	147	41	62	62	552	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	105	206	175	14	22	60	53	42	30	46	52	646	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	37	66	64	7	13	31	23	36	13	33	26	225	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	31	55	58	7	11	31	23	26	8	11	10	220	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	12	30	18	...	2	7	6	...	3	5	7	38	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	15	34	23	1	12	29	28	30	9	26	17	200	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	4	9	6	...	4	10	11	10	1	4	...	12	...	...	...
50+	4	7	2	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruppattur Taluk—(Concl'd.)															
All Sizes	55	98	91	13	15	35	19	58	4	6	4	35	...	...	...
Less than 1	17	27	29	5	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	22	39	31	7	5	9	6	21	3	5	4	25	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	7	12	15	...	4	8	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.0— 9.9	6	14	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	1	2	2	...	4	11	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	2	2	...	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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										
	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				1 person						
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2. Sivaganga Taluk											
All Sizes	132	212	151	69	14	12	2	42	46	37	1
Less than 1	41	58	43	16	6	4	2	20	21	18	1
1.0— 2.4	50	73	58	5	8	8	...	13	14	12	...
2.5— 4.9	28	51	34	17	...	...	...	8	9	7	...
5.0— 7.4	9	20	13	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
7.5— 9.9	1	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	2	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk											
All Sizes	213	350	265	88	26	23	3	68	80	56	...
Less than 1	42	67	49	...	5	4	1	16	16	16	...
1.0— 2.4	70	103	74	8	10	9	1	29	35	23	...
2.5— 4.9	63	109	94	4	8	7	1	17	21	13	...
5.0— 7.4	24	40	33	4	3	3	...	3	4	2	...
7.5— 9.9	10	20	12	72	...	...	...	2	3	1	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry																
Size of land cultivated (in acres)	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Sivaganga Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	66	127	101	16	7	17	11	21	3	10	...	31	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	13	28	21	...	1	1	2	5	1	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	28	49	42	5	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	17	32	25	8	3	10	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	6	14	10	1	2	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	2	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	12	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tiruvadanai Taluk—(Concl'd.)

All Sizes	103	195	166	11	12	42	32	8	4	10	8	69	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	19	41	25	...	2	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1'0— 2'4	29	54	46	4	2	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2'5— 4'9	32	58	61	4	6	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5'0— 7'4	17	31	29	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7'5— 9'9	4	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	10	8	69	...	...	...	...
10'0—12'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12'5—14'9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15'0—29'9	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30'0—49'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry					Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	1 person			2 persons				
		Males	Females		Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	

4. Paramakudi Taluk

All Sizes	149	265	188	166	10	9	1	43	46	40	...
Less than 1	22	32	23	23	1	1	...	9	9	9	...
1'0— 2'4	56	98	74	51	7	6	1	12	12	12	...
2'5— 4'9	37	62	37	28	2	2	...	15	17	13	...
5'0— 7'4	20	38	30	13	...	...	...	5	6	4	...
7'5— 9'9	3	8	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
10'0—12'4	7	14	10	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12'5—14'9	4	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15'0—29'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30'0—49'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5. Ramanathapuram Taluk

All Sizes	448	548	730	1,646	32	9	23	139	124	151	...
Less than 1	59	69	85	74	6	2	4	23	21	25	...
1'0— 2'4	157	178	232	435	10	5	5	55	51	59	...
2'5— 4'9	124	147	203	482	9	2	7	34	30	38	...
5'0— 7'4	58	85	102	446	2	...	2	19	17	21	...
7'5— 9'9	26	35	54	65	4	...	4	2	...	4	...
10'0—12'4	9	12	23	98	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
12'5—14'9	2	6	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15'0—29'9	7	11	16	22	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
30'0—49'9	3	4	4	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...

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)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry

Sizes of land cultivated (in acres)	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Paramakudi Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	69	136	91	27	18	52	37	32	9	22	19	107	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	9	14	8	7	2	7	5	6	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4	23	45	28	12	11	26	24	22	3	9	9	17	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9	16	33	20	6	2	6	3	4	2	4	1	18	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4	12	24	19	1	2	7	5	...	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	5	7	10	1	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	4	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	135	202	274	10	59	97	127	209	83	116	152	1,427	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	17	26	33	3	10	15	19	37	3	5	5	34	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4	43	63	82	5	23	30	44	101	26	29	42	329	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9	38	52	80	2	13	22	28	56	30	41	50	424	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4	13	23	25	...	7	16	19	9	17	29	35	437	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9	15	23	33	...	3	9	9	...	2	3	4	65	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	4	6	10	...	1	3	3	...	3	3	8	98	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	20	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	3	5	7	...	1	1	3	2	1	3	4	20	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk												
All Sizes	167	256	233	158	13	11	2	64	65	63	...	...
Less than 1	12	20	13	1	2	2	...	4	5	3	...	...
1.0—2.4	62	72	84	19	4	4	...	32	32	32	...	...
2.5—4.9	44	68	59	30	4	4	...	19	19	19	...	...
5.0—7.4	16	24	24	13	...	...	...	6	5	7	...	...
7.5—9.9	8	10	10	41	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
10.0—12.4	12	22	22	39	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	4	12	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
15.0—29.9	6	14	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Arepukkottai Taluk												
All Sizes	164	221	199	132	35	24	11	53	60	46	...	...
Less than 1	24	27	21	6	8	6	2	9	10	8	...	...
1.0—2.4	53	66	58	20	11	8	3	18	18	18	...	...
2.5—4.9	48	70	56	34	9	5	4	19	24	14	...	...
5.0—7.4	22	32	33	30	7	5	2	2	2	2	...	...
7.5—9.9	6	11	7	12	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
10.0—12.4	7	8	7	30	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
15.0—29.9	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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															
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Male	Females			Males	Females	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Mudukulathur Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	64	115	114	9	20	50	48	47	6	15	6	102	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	5	8	8	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4	21	29	40	2	5	7	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9	15	30	27	3	4	11	10	9	2	4	3	18	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4	8	15	14	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	8	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9	3	5	5	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	36	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	5	10	11	...	4	10	10	9	1	3	...	30	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	4	1	...	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	4	8	6	...	1	3	...	5	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	2	2	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Aruppukkottai Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	62	108	107	9	6	16	15	10	8	13	11	113	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	7	11	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4	22	38	35	...	1	1	2	5	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9	16	31	33	1	2	5	3	5	2	5	2	28	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4	9	15	17	...	2	8	6	...	2	2	6	30	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9	4	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	10	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	30	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	1	2	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	1 person			2 persons				
		Males	Females		Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
8. Sattur Taluk												
All Sizes	366	535	472	534	49	44	5	104	99	109	...	
Less than 1	35	43	27	...	13	12	1	11	9	13	...	
1.0— 2.4	106	123	112	38	21	18	3	44	42	46	...	
2.5— 4.9	107	152	148	100	12	11	1	29	30	28	...	
5.0— 7.4	46	77	63	142	2	2	...	7	5	9	...	
7.5— 9.9	19	32	31	28	1	1	...	6	4	8	...	
10.0—12.4	16	30	25	15	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	
12.5—14.9	6	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15.0—29.9	23	55	43	193	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	
30.0—49.9	5	9	8	6	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	
50+	2	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unspecified	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk												
All Sizes	319	505	336	180	43	37	6	126	153	98	1	
Less than 1	95	120	99	17	18	14	4	47	53	41	...	
1.0— 2.4	124	210	126	54	17	15	2	47	63	31	...	
2.5— 4.9	65	108	71	16	5	5	...	25	29	21	...	
5.0— 7.4	19	40	26	35	2	2	...	5	6	4	...	
7.5— 9.9	7	13	8	27	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
10.0—12.4	5	6	4	18	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	
12.5—14.9	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15.0—29.9	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30.0—49.9	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50+	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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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)

Sizes of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry															
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker	Household	Family worker		Hired-worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Sattur Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	155	283	251	27	36	67	77	119	22	42	30	388	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	11	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0—2·4	36	55	58	7	3	5	3	13	2	3	2	18	...	...	...	...
2·5—4·9	49	82	91	4	13	22	23	42	4	7	5	54	...	...	...	...
5·0—7·4	27	56	39	9	4	7	10	19	6	7	5	114	...	...	...	...
7·5—9·9	8	19	14	...	2	4	5	4	2	4	4	24	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	11	23	17	3	3	5	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	5	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	6	16	8	...	8	17	21	23	7	20	12	170	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	2	2	...	2	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	1	...	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srivilliputtur Taluk—(Concl'd.)																
All Sizes	122	243	182	17	18	54	37	38	10	18	13	124	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	26	44	44	9	4	9	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0—2·4	51	106	75	2	5	18	12	7	4	8	6	45	...	...	...	...
2·5—4·9	32	68	45	1	2	5	4	5	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
5·0—7·4	7	14	13	...	3	15	6	...	2	3	3	35	...	...	...	...
7·5—9·9	2	3	3	1	3	6	4	13	1	3	1	12	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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										
	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry										
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	1 Person		Household	2 Persons		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Family worker	Males		Females		
										Males	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Urban Areas											
All Sizes	149	185	173	73	25	23	2	54	56	51	1
Less than 1	32	39	32	8	8	7	1	11	11	11	...
1·0—2·4	62	77	66	33	11	11	...	20	21	18	1
2·5—4·9	27	35	35	20	3	3	...	11	11	11	...
5·0—7·4	14	19	22	6	2	1	1	5	6	4	...
7·5—9·9	4	3	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...
10·0—12·4	5	5	7	2	...	...	...	3	4	2	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
30·0—49·9	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			House- hold	Family worker Males Females	Hired Worker		House- hold	Family worker Males Females	Hired Worker		House- hold	Family worker Males Females	Hired Worker	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All Industries		Total	8,932	10,111	9,881	3,426	129	149	150	122	1,213	1,389	1,419	1,414
		a	2,252	3,283	2,900	3,152	79	111	108	122	601	873	819	1,404
		b	6,680	6,828	6,981	274	50	38	42	...	612	516	600	10
		Rural	5,639	6,550	5,878	3,139	122	145	141	122	1,128	1,320	1,350	1,381
		a	2,103	3,098	2,727	3,079	77	109	105	122	587	851	809	1,377
		b	3,536	3,452	3,151	60	45	36	36	...	541	469	541	4
		Urban	3,293	3,561	4,003	287	7	4	9	...	85	69	69	33
		a	149	185	173	73	2	2	3	...	14	22	10	27
		b	3,144	3,376	3,830	214	5	2	6	...	71	47	59	6
Division 0*	Agriculture, live stock, forestry, fishing and hunting	Total	675	1,007	532	746	3	3	2	...	75	104	61	69
		a	392	693	414	738	3	3	2	...	40	63	45	69
		b	283	314	118	8	...	...	...	...	34	41	16	...
		Rural	631	974	505	726	3	3	2	...	74	103	61	69
		a	377	675	406	722	3	3	2	...	40	63	45	69
		b	254	299	99	4	...	...	...	...	34	40	16	...
		Urban	44	33	27	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		a	15	18	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	29	15	19	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				months not stated			
			House- hold	Family worker Males Females	Hired Worker		House- hold	Family worker Males Females	Hired Worker		House- hold	Family worker Males Females	Hired Worker	
			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
All Industries		Total	716	747	778	194	6,229	7,069	6,952	1,537	645	757	582	159
		a	282	371	384	179	1,074	1,629	1,326	1,292	216	299	263	155
		b	434	376	394	15	5,155	5,440	5,626	245	429	458	319	4
		Rural	581	626	630	181	3,243	3,779	3,251	1,301	565	680	506	154
		a	258	342	346	175	975	1,507	1,213	1,254	206	289	254	151
		b	323	284	284	6	2,268	2,272	2,038	47	359	391	252	3
		Urban	135	121	148	13	2,986	3,290	3,701	236	80	77	76	5
		a	24	29	38	4	99	122	113	38	10	10	9	4
		b	111	92	110	9	2,887	3,168	3,588	198	70	67	67	1
Division 0*	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting.	Total	28	35	34	9	496	748	375	637	73	117	60	31
		a	18	27	24	7	287	525	294	633	44	75	49	29
		b	10	8	10	2	209	223	81	4	29	42	11	2
		Rural	25	33	32	4	460	720	353	622	69	115	57	31
		a	17	26	24	4	275	509	287	620	42	74	48	29
		b	8	7	8	...	185	211	66	2	27	41	9	2
		Urban	3	2	2	5	36	28	22	15	4	2	3	...
		a	1	1	...	3	12	16	7	13	2	1	1	...
		b	2	1	2	2	24	12	15	2	2	1	2	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major group 03	Fishing	Total	90	142	23	15	...	...	...	...	19	25	6	15
		a	3	6	1	15	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	15
		b	87	136	22	...	...	...	...	...	18	22	5	...
		Rural	90	142	23	15	...	...	...	...	19	25	6	15
		a	3	6	1	15	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	15
		b	87	136	22	...	...	...	...	...	18	22	5	...
Major group 04	Live stock and Hunting	Total	530	788	449	679	...	...	...	...	15	20	11	2
		a	356	635	369	671	...	...	...	...	13	19	10	2
		b	174	153	80	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
		Rural	488	756	423	659	...	...	...	...	15	20	11	2
		a	341	617	361	655	...	...	...	...	13	19	10	2
		b	147	139	62	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
		Urban	42	32	26	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	15	18	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	27	14	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 1	Mining and Quarrying	Total	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rural	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				months not stated			
			House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Major group 03	Fishing	Total	3	5	4	...	54	87	12	...	14	25	1	...
		a	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	3	5	4	...	52	84	12	...	14	25	1	...
		Rural	3	5	4	...	54	87	12	...	14	25	1	...
		a	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	3	5	4	...	52	84	12	...	14	25	1	...
Major group 04	Live stock and Hunting	Total	25	30	30	9	437	656	359	637	53	82	49	31
		a	18	27	24	7	285	522	294	633	40	67	41	29
		b	7	3	6	2	152	134	65	4	13	15	8	2
		Rural	22	28	28	4	402	628	338	622	49	80	46	31
		a	17	26	24	4	273	506	287	620	38	66	40	29
		b	5	2	4	...	129	122	51	2	11	14	6	2
		Urban	3	2	2	5	35	28	21	15	4	2	3	...
		a	1	1	...	3	12	16	7	13	2	1	1	...
		b	2	1	2	2	23	12	14	2	2	1	2	...
Division 1	Mining and Quarrying	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major group 10	Mining and Quarrying	Total	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rural	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3*	Manufacturing	Total	8,256	9,102	9,349	2,680	126	146	148	122	1,138	1,285	1,358	1,345
		a	1,860	2,590	2,486	2,414	76	108	105	122	561	810	774	1,335
		b	6,396	6,512	6,863	266	50	38	42	...	577	475	584	10
		Rural	5,007	5,574	5,373	2,413	119	142	139	122	1,054	1,217	1,289	1,312
		a	1,726	2,423	2,321	2,357	74	106	103	122	547	788	764	1,308
		b	3,281	3,151	3,052	56	45	36	36	...	507	429	525	4
		Urban	3,249	3,528	3,976	267	7	4	9	...	84	68	69	33
		a	134	167	165	57	2	2	3	...	14	22	10	27
		b	3,115	3,361	3,811	210	5	2	6	...	70	46	59	6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				months not stated			
			House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker
			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Major group 10	Mining and Quarrying	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	688	712	744	185	5,733	6,321	6,577	900	571	638	522	128
		a	264	344	360	172	787	1,104	1,032	659	172	224	214	126
		b	424	368	384	13	4,956	5,217	5,545	241	399	414	308	2
		Rural	536	593	598	177	2,783	3,059	2,898	679	495	563	449	123
		a	241	316	322	171	700	998	926	634	164	215	206	122
		b	315	277	276	6	2,083	2,061	1,972	45	331	348	243	1
		Urban	132	119	146	8	2,950	3,262	3,679	221	76	75	73	5
		a	23	28	38	1	87	106	106	25	8	9	8	4
		b	109	91	108	7	2,863	3,156	3,573	196	68	66	65	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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 No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			House- hold	Family Worker		Hired worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major group 23	Textile-Cotton	Total	3,877	4,263	5,166	567	16	15	24	...	145	110	193	132
		a	409	547	604	390	10	12	16	...	72	99	104	132
		b	3,468	3,716	4,562	177	6	3	8	...	73	11	89	...
		Rural	1,345	1,401	1,781	380	13	13	21	...	108	100	149	130
		a	331	458	494	366	9	11	15	...	68	93	99	130
		b	1,014	943	1,287	14	4	2	6	...	40	7	50	...
		Urban	2,532	2,862	3,385	187	3	2	3	...	37	10	44	2
		a	78	89	110	24	1	1	1	...	4	6	5	2
		b	2,454	2,773	3,275	163	2	1	2	...	33	4	39	...
Major group 28	Manufacture of wood and Wooden Products	Total	1,859	1,884	2,104	1,675	46	53	53	108	426	434	566	1,086
		a	749	994	1,077	1,653	22	36	28	108	257	341	397	1,084
		b	1,110	890	1,027	22	24	17	25	...	169	93	169	2
		Rural	1,657	1,708	1,910	1,671	45	53	51	108	412	418	557	1,084
		a	738	976	1,070	1,651	22	36	28	103	255	335	397	1,082
		b	919	732	840	20	23	17	23	...	157	83	160	2
		Urban	202	176	194	4	1	...	2	...	14	16	9	2
		a	11	18	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2
		b	191	158	187	2	1	...	2	...	12	10	9	...

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TABLE—B XVI SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(Concl'd.)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				months not stated			
			House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Major group 23	Textile-Cotton	Total	120	91	152	35	3,459	3,917	4,621	371	137	130	176	26
		a	42	55	64	35	252	338	371	198	33	43	49	25
		b	78	36	88	...	3,207	3,579	4,250	173	104	87	127	1
		Rural	56	51	72	35	1,076	1,153	1,429	190	92	84	119	25
		a	31	44	47	35	195	273	291	176	28	37	42	25
		b	25	7	25	...	881	880	1,129	14	64	47	77	...
		Urban	64	40	80	...	2,383	2,764	3,201	181	45	46	57	1
		a	11	11	17	...	57	65	80	22	5	6	7	...
		b	53	29	63	...	2,326	2,699	3,121	162	40	40	50	1
Major group 28	Manufacture of Wood and wooden products	Total	238	232	302	73	967	963	1,021	340	182	202	162	68
		a	124	156	181	71	280	379	393	322	66	82	78	68
		b	114	76	121	2	687	584	628	18	116	120	84	...
		Rural	227	224	288	71	805	821	862	340	168	192	152	68
		a	123	155	180	71	272	368	387	322	66	82	78	68
		b	104	69	108	...	533	453	475	18	102	110	74	...
		Urban	11	8	14	2	162	142	159	...	14	10	10	...
		a	1	1	1	...	8	11	6	...	...	...	...	...
		b	10	7	13	2	154	131	153	...	14	10	10	...

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B XVII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD 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

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 refers to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding-houses, etc., which were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3-5 of the Appendix excludes institutional and houseless population.

TABLE—B XVII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD 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

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of sample households	Total sample household population			Size of sample households					
		Persons	Males Females		Single member household		2-3 Members		Households	Females
					Households	Males	Households	Males		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
District Total	107,716	481,201	232,783	248,418	8,731	2,784	5,947	32,878	39,065	45,840
All Rural Areas	81,203	363,211	175,319	187,892	6,602	1,975	4,627	24,017	27,983	33,318
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	22,183	81,510	37,995	43,515	3,555	1,032	2,523	7,984	8,931	11,125
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	3,536	15,760	7,665	8,095	197	49	148	1,150	1,375	1,588
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	55,484	265,941	129,659	136,282	2,850	894	1,956	14,883	17,677	20,605
Size of holding group Less than 1 acre	6,922	26,910	12,721	14,189	708	162	546	2,562	2,909	3,557
1'0— 2'4 acres	18,047	77,128	36,999	40,129	1,198	390	808	5,776	6,761	8,030
2'5— 4'9	14,579	69,824	33,925	35,899	560	188	372	3,792	4,601	5,224
5'0— 7'4	7,262	38,665	19,116	19,549	203	77	126	1,474	1,792	2,058
7'5— 9'9	2,573	14,577	7,250	7,327	53	21	32	441	539	620
10'0—12'4	2,379	13,815	6,864	6,951	58	27	31	372	480	505
12'5—14'9	665	4,191	2,101	2,090	8	3	5	73	101	89
15'0—29'9	2,234	14,886	7,589	7,297	38	20	18	272	350	364
30'0—49'9	458	3,646	1,921	1,725	4	3	1	44	53	55
50+	180	1,558	827	731	1	...	1	14	18	18
Unspecified	185	741	346	395	19	3	16	63	73	85
All Urban Areas	26,513	117,990	57,464	60,526	2,129	809	1,320	8,861	11,082	12,522

TABLE—B XVII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY:(i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD 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

Total Rural Urban	Size of sample households								
	4-6 Members			7-9 Members			10 Members and over		
	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
District Total	47,080	111,577	117,486	15,679	59,801	60,085	3,348	19,556	19,060
All Rural Areas	36,464	86,302	91,085	11,613	44,314	44,264	2,507	14,745	14,598
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	8,440	19,365	20,936	1,938	7,175	7,440	266	1,492	1,491
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	1,597	3,822	3,962	508	1,955	1,920	84	464	477
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	26,427	63,115	66,187	9,167	35,184	34,904	2,157	12,789	12,630
Size of household group Less than 1 acre	2,958	6,869	7,346	621	2,351	2,313	73	430	427
1·0— 2·4	8,606	19,985	21,460	2,192	8,278	8,267	275	1,585	1,564
2·5— 4·9	7,355	17,512	18,503	2,464	9,409	9,404	408	2,215	2,396
5·0— 7·4	3,592	8,850	8,996	1,603	6,164	6,161	385	2,233	2,208
7·5— 9·9	1,262	3,150	3,180	621	2,411	2,401	196	1,129	1,094
10·0—12·4	1,162	2,892	2,968	586	2,287	2,249	201	1,178	1,198
12·5—14·9	302	742	788	210	843	796	72	412	412
15·0—29·9	912	2,392	2,280	666	2,623	2,552	346	2,204	2,083
30·0—49·9	137	377	317	147	611	558	126	877	794
50+	56	151	139	38	158	141	71	500	432
Unspecified	85	195	210	14	49	62	4	26	22
All Urban Areas	10,616	25,275	26,401	4,066	15,487	15,821	841	4,811	4,462

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APPENDIX TO TABLE B XVII

(1)	Total No. of households	Total household population		
		(3) Persons	(4) Males	(5) Females
Total	539,423	2,405,147	1,164,764	1,240,383
Rural	406,537	1,814,014	876,398	937,616
Urban	132,886	591,133	288,366	302,767

CULTURAL TABLES

(C SERIES)

C I 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 of one in every 1,000 households.

TABLE-C I FAMILY COMPOSITION OF
(Based on

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Households Population			Head of Households	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District Total	107,716	481,201	232,783	248,418	86,603	21,113
All Rural Areas	81,203	363,211	175,319	187,892	65,093	16,110
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in house- hold industry	22,183	81,519	37,995	43,515	15,766	6,417
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	3,536	15,760	7,665	8,095	2,912	624
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	55,484	265,941	129,659	136,282	46,415	9,069
Size of Holding Group Less than 1 acre	6,922	26,910	12,721	14,189	5,253	1,669
1.0— 2.4 acres	18,047	77,128	36,999	40,129	14,587	3,460
2.5— 4.9 acres	14,579	69,824	33,925	35,899	12,399	2,180
5.0— 7.4 acres	7,262	38,665	19,116	19,549	6,362	900
7.5— 9.9 acres	2,573	14,577	7,250	7,327	2,287	286
10.0—12.4 acres	2,379	13,815	6,864	6,951	2,156	223
12.5—14.9 acres	665	4,191	2,101	2,090	603	57
15.0—29.9 acres	2,234	14,886	7,569	7,297	2,031	203
30.0—49.9 acres	453	3,646	1,921	1,725	433	25
50.0+ acres	180	1,558	827	731	165	15
Unspecified	185	741	346	395	134	51
All Urban Areas	26,513	117,990	57,464	60,526	21,510	5,003

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

20 per cent Sample)

Composition of households

Spouses of heads of households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated Persons	
Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
372	75,399	12,082	6,185	23,878	124,947	127,354	2,594	674
281	56,403	9,642	4,866	19,135	93,390	95,840	2,047	404
83	13,040	1,393	716	3,136	19,723	20,844	314	108
12	2,616	359	150	672	4,213	4,177	19	6
186	40,747	7,890	4,000	15,357	69,454	70,819	1,714	290
16	4,558	540	230	1,044	6,658	6,910	24	8
55	12,676	1,735	856	3,640	19,635	20,310	131	43
52	10,941	2,091	898	3,871	18,236	18,847	249	60
26	5,612	1,400	686	2,583	10,361	10,405	281	44
12	2,048	547	303	1,035	3,968	3,930	133	28
12	1,893	543	304	1,060	3,696	3,754	153	21
1	538	191	92	353	1,143	1,137	66	5
7	1,817	620	431	1,246	4,115	3,981	385	50
1	393	151	131	351	1,027	947	178	9
2	149	55	61	136	431	409	113	22
2	122	17	8	33	184	189	1	...
91	18,996	2,440	1,319	4,743	31,557	31,514	547	270

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 the 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 case 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 the 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 Volume. Another improvement effected in 1961 is that the table presents separate figures for divorced and separated people. In 1951 Census, divorced and separated persons 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	Marital status														
	Total Population				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status		
	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)	
All Rural Areas															
All ages	1,822,307	882,147	940,160	482,845	402,325	361,900	401,115	31,818	127,142	5,158	9,247	426	331		
0—9	482,145	241,140	241,005	241,140	241,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10—14	196,393	100,019	96,374	99,736	95,768	246	580	1	1	...	4	36	21		
15—19	153,283	75,186	78,097	72,745	53,030	2,327	24,369	26	213	58	456	30	29		
20—24	158,209	70,193	88,016	44,830	9,504	24,359	76,200	371	980	600	1,306	33	26		
25—29	154,529	70,980	83,549	14,808	1,459	54,224	78,021	888	2,612	979	1,378	81	79		
30—34	127,434	59,490	67,944	4,103	502	53,400	60,766	1,181	5,220	750	1,398	56	58		
35—39	123,136	59,970	63,166	2,101	313	55,355	53,043	1,800	8,504	645	1,278	69	28		
40—44	102,032	49,024	53,008	1,234	252	44,610	38,349	2,590	13,352	553	1,033	37	22		
45—49	92,617	44,918	47,699	797	143	40,174	30,012	3,451	16,658	475	867	21	19		
50—54	77,617	36,790	40,827	523	122	31,428	19,558	4,437	20,566	388	575	14	6		
55—59	53,872	26,651	27,221	337	48	21,905	10,515	4,130	16,271	273	361	6	26		
60—64	47,527	22,555	24,972	207	71	17,156	5,803	4,986	18,834	199	253	7	11		
65—69	24,546	11,766	12,780	108	42	8,454	2,391	3,072	10,177	105	169	27	1		
70+	28,754	13,351	15,403	117	34	8,217	1,461	4,879	13,738	131	168	7	2		
Age not stated	213	114	99	59	32	45	47	6	16	2	1	2	3		

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)
1. Tirupattur Taluk													
All ages	219,797	105,333	114,464	57,852	46,991	42,884	50,070	3,806	16,380	427	789	364	234
0—9	52,477	26,269	26,208	26,269	26,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	24,882	12,882	12,000	12,819	11,901	38	89	1	...	...	...	24	10
15—19	20,213	10,176	10,037	9,750	7,207	394	2,745	4	32	6	32	22	21
20—24	19,213	8,642	10,571	5,885	1,291	2,639	9,057	38	95	51	107	29	21
25—29	18,596	8,340	10,256	1,984	212	6,073	9,562	125	277	83	135	74	70
30—34	15,030	6,591	8,439	474	57	5,846	7,575	160	643	62	114	49	50
35—39	15,511	7,170	8,341	258	31	6,511	7,057	275	1,125	61	103	65	25
40—44	12,809	5,881	6,928	141	34	5,320	5,060	341	1,737	45	82	34	15
45—49	12,198	5,749	6,449	104	15	5,156	4,058	434	2,285	41	81	14	10
50—54	9,784	4,543	5,241	50	14	3,945	2,425	505	2,737	32	62	11	3
55—59	6,802	3,313	3,489	33	5	2,741	1,256	510	2,195	24	29	5	4
60—64	5,858	2,756	3,102	29	4	2,144	706	567	2,369	10	20	6	3
65—69	3,099	1,471	1,628	12	3	1,095	291	333	1,321	5	12	26	1
70+	3,277	1,519	1,758	20	4	977	182	510	1,559	7	12	5	1
Age not stated	48	31	17	23	5	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...

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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. Sivaganga Taluk													
All ages	225,585	108,858	116,727	57,893	49,486	46,553	51,037	3,721	15,049	675	1,147	16	8
0—9	58,106	28,623	29,483	28,623	29,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	24,276	12,300	11,976	12,278	11,945	13	29	...	...	...	...	9	2
15—19	18,976	9,503	9,473	9,237	6,568	249	2,819	2	15	9	68	6	3
20—24	20,066	8,932	11,134	5,429	1,087	3,348	9,803	63	105	92	139	...	...
25—29	18,911	8,831	10,080	1,563	203	6,987	9,433	131	296	150	148	...	...
30—34	15,660	7,227	8,433	385	66	6,598	7,658	131	582	113	127	...	...
35—39	15,790	7,751	8,039	154	51	7,319	6,865	190	973	88	150	...	...
40—44	12,439	5,885	6,554	76	28	5,494	4,903	260	1,518	55	105	...	...
45—49	11,847	5,611	6,236	50	23	5,101	4,064	405	2,047	55	102	...	...
50—54	9,532	4,475	5,057	32	12	3,903	2,704	502	2,266	38	75	...	...
55—59	7,151	3,561	3,590	23	7	2,985	1,510	524	2,034	29	38	...	1
60—64	6,074	2,893	3,181	17	4	2,295	765	563	2,338	18	74	...	...
65—69	3,316	1,613	1,708	10	2	1,197	315	392	1,313	14	73	...	...
70+	3,414	1,637	1,771	9	4	1,056	165	558	1,560	14	43	...	...
Age not stated	27	16	11	7	3	8	4	...	2	...	...	1	2

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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)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk													
All ages	182,115	87,620	94,495	47,512	40,437	36,187	40,610	3,542	12,733	368	673	11	42
0—9	47,104	23,448	23,656	23,448	23,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	19,980	10,133	9,847	10,077	9,785	56	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	15,191	7,422	7,769	7,214	5,609	208	2,129	...	13	...	17	...	1
20—24	15,778	6,928	8,850	4,492	1,043	2,381	7,639	30	84	24	84	1	...
25—29	16,001	7,233	8,768	1,512	173	5,548	8,226	96	268	75	100	2	1
30—34	13,140	6,178	6,962	385	61	5,594	6,263	141	519	56	118	2	1
35—39	12,476	6,009	6,467	177	37	5,554	5,523	214	824	63	81	1	2
40—44	10,286	4,956	5,330	86	22	4,519	3,913	322	1,316	29	74	...	5
45—49	9,168	4,378	4,790	51	16	3,951	3,010	341	1,709	33	52	2	3
50—54	7,709	3,593	4,116	25	19	3,001	1,934	530	2,127	35	34	2	2
55—59	5,447	2,725	2,722	23	1	2,210	994	476	1,631	16	76	...	20
60—64	4,631	2,147	2,484	5	4	1,607	540	518	1,913	17	20	...	7
65—69	2,361	1,118	1,243	3	1	773	221	330	1,013	12	8	...	...
70+	2,811	1,335	1,476	9	4	777	149	541	1,314	8	9	...	...
Age not stated	32	17	15	5	6	8	7	3	2	...	...	1	...

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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)
4. Paramakudi Taluk													
All ages	176,689	84,390	92,299	46,671	40,693	34,386	38,939	3,057	12,131	276	536	...	...
0—9	48,757	24,138	24,619	24,138	24,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	18,619	9,465	9,154	9,409	9,111	56	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	14,364	6,972	7,392	6,759	5,530	211	1,837	1	11	1	14	...	...
20—24	15,686	6,856	8,830	4,456	1,113	2,345	7,544	33	94	22	79	...	...
25—29	15,067	6,860	8,207	1,292	160	5,432	7,746	76	233	60	68	...	...
30—34	12,260	5,611	6,649	272	58	5,202	6,046	91	457	46	88	...	...
35—39	11,929	5,814	6,115	124	33	5,475	5,215	182	795	33	72	...	...
40—44	9,443	4,428	5,015	69	27	4,074	3,748	252	1,164	33	76	...	...
45—49	9,131	4,319	4,812	59	13	3,889	2,993	344	1,750	27	56	...	...
50—54	7,175	3,254	3,921	32	8	2,784	1,849	418	2,022	20	42	...	...
55—59	5,280	2,527	2,753	22	3	2,071	1,044	416	1,688	18	18	...	...
60—64	4,327	1,986	2,341	16	3	1,469	532	495	1,793	6	13	...	...
65—69	2,358	1,111	1,247	8	11	781	232	318	997	4	7	...	...
70+	2,269	1,040	1,229	9	...	594	101	431	1,125	6	3	...	...
Age not stated	24	9	15	6	4	3	9	...	2	...	...	...	...

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TABLE—C II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—(Contd.)

Age-Group	Marital status												
	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	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)
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk													
All ages	135,420	63,633	71,787	36,124	32,924	25,420	30,234	1,907	8,160	177	447	5	22
0—9	41,155	20,408	20,747	20,408	20,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	15,074	7,550	7,524	7,540	7,472	10	43	...	...	...	...	...	9
15—19	10,399	4,524	5,875	4,384	3,863	136	1,980	1	19	3	11	...	2
20—24	11,119	4,458	6,661	2,632	647	1,764	5,865	43	82	19	66	...	1
25—29	11,516	5,001	6,515	799	121	4,126	6,116	55	190	21	86	...	2
30—34	9,194	4,176	5,018	159	35	3,926	4,611	63	291	27	78	1	3
35—39	8,710	4,153	4,557	80	14	3,960	3,945	94	539	18	58	1	1
40—44	6,666	3,165	3,501	47	13	2,974	2,651	120	790	23	47	...	...
45—49	6,055	2,817	3,238	20	5	2,596	2,173	183	1,021	18	37	...	2
50—54	5,089	2,424	2,665	18	3	2,155	1,374	231	1,254	20	33	...	1
55—59	3,369	1,618	1,751	16	...	1,366	779	229	959	7	13	...	...
60—64	3,186	1,504	1,682	10	3	1,183	410	300	1,261	10	7	1	1
65—69	1,678	802	876	4	1	570	176	222	692	6	7	...	...
70+	2,199	1,027	1,172	5	...	650	107	366	1,061	5	4	1	...
Age not stated	11	6	5	2	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...

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TABLE—C II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—(Contd.)

Age-Group	Marital status												
	Total Population			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)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk													
All ages	217,471	104,863	112,608	58,583	49,474	42,357	48,392	3,419	13,781	504	961	...	...
0—9	60,529	30,288	30,241	30,288	30,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	22,587	11,500	11,087	11,494	10,978	6	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	18,533	8,830	9,703	8,520	6,564	303	3,071	2	26	5	42	...	...
20—24	19,477	8,533	10,944	5,336	1,358	3,107	9,346	27	96	63	144	...	...
25—29	18,606	8,436	10,170	1,860	197	6,392	9,568	95	266	89	139	...	...
30—34	15,351	7,240	8,111	483	65	6,531	7,418	138	499	88	129	...	...
35—39	14,427	7,027	7,400	250	39	6,524	6,275	179	933	74	153	...	...
40—44	11,748	5,573	6,175	142	14	5,115	4,576	264	1,461	52	124	...	...
45—49	10,361	5,107	5,254	98	11	4,604	3,402	368	1,745	37	96	...	...
50—54	8,727	4,111	4,616	48	5	3,611	2,313	420	2,230	32	68	...	...
55—59	6,078	3,053	3,025	30	1	2,528	1,200	472	1,794	23	30	...	...
60—64	5,274	2,471	2,803	18	...	1,861	684	578	2,104	14	15	...	...
65—69	2,704	1,315	1,389	9	1	927	266	367	1,108	12	14	...	...
70+	3,069	1,379	1,690	7	...	848	164	509	1,519	15	7	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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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)
7. Aruppukottai Taluk													
All ages	213,329	104,192	109,137	56,748	45,181	42,485	45,867	3,868	16,154	1,091	1,935	...	...
0—9	54,579	27,385	27,194	27,385	27,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	22,440	11,474	10,966	11,474	10,903	...	60	...	1	...	2	...	...
15—19	17,796	8,944	8,852	8,629	5,718	294	2,987	7	36	14	111	...	...
20—24	18,942	8,494	10,448	5,470	1,089	2,859	8,926	46	163	119	270	...	...
25—29	18,393	8,548	9,845	1,981	142	6,262	9,083	114	358	191	262	...	...
30—34	15,058	7,205	7,853	699	49	6,226	6,854	158	686	122	264	...	...
35—39	14,493	7,158	7,335	422	31	6,400	5,917	219	1,114	117	273	...	...
40—44	12,206	5,888	6,318	251	24	5,201	4,368	314	1,704	122	222	...	...
45—49	11,210	5,566	5,644	153	14	4,850	3,309	464	2,121	94	200	...	...
50—54	9,395	4,539	4,856	121	6	3,766	2,123	549	2,610	103	117	...	...
55—59	6,536	3,216	3,320	71	3	2,608	1,130	461	2,102	76	85	...	...
60—64	5,681	2,728	2,953	38	4	2,032	667	603	2,232	55	50	...	...
65—69	3,040	1,435	1,605	23	...	1,021	263	360	1,313	31	29	...	...
70+	3,543	1,602	1,941	21	2	952	177	573	1,712	46	50	...	...
Age not stated	17	10	7	5	2	4	3	...	2	1	...	...	...

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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)
8. Sattur Taluk													
All ages	252,576	124,698	127,878	68,276	53,934	50,648	53,530	4,812	18,721	944	1,670	18	23
0—9	65,029	33,207	31,822	33,207	31,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	27,228	13,898	13,330	13,842	13,252	53	77	...	...	...	1	3	...
15—19	21,610	10,562	11,048	10,285	7,139	258	3,785	8	31	10	91	1	2
20—24	20,938	9,646	11,292	6,495	1,197	2,994	9,692	49	157	106	242	2	4
25—29	20,419	9,625	10,794	2,405	145	6,951	9,957	98	411	168	276	3	5
30—34	17,376	8,297	9,079	831	69	7,173	7,918	165	821	126	267	2	4
35—39	16,679	8,252	8,427	410	53	7,482	6,926	244	1,222	115	226	1	...
40—44	15,042	7,461	7,581	283	58	6,680	5,322	382	2,014	115	185	1	2
45—49	12,966	6,472	6,494	182	40	5,684	4,060	491	2,229	113	161	2	4
50—54	11,601	5,711	5,890	131	47	4,816	2,761	704	2,992	60	90	...	...
55—59	7,656	3,895	3,761	91	21	3,159	1,492	586	2,200	58	47	1	1
60—64	7,327	3,552	3,775	49	46	2,683	886	778	2,802	42	41	...	...
65—69	3,672	1,774	1,898	30	22	1,276	390	454	1,471	13	15	1	...
70+	4,995	2,327	2,668	26	18	1,430	253	853	2,369	17	27	1	1
Age not stated	38	19	19	9	5	9	11	...	2	1	1	...	...

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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)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk													
All ages	199,325	98,560	100,765	53,186	43,205	40,980	42,436	3,686	14,033	696	1,089	12	2
0-9	54,409	27,374	27,035	27,374	27,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	21,307	10,817	10,490	10,803	10,421	14	68	...	...	...	1	...	...
15-19	16,201	8,253	7,948	7,967	4,832	274	3,016	1	30	10	70	1	...
20-24	16,990	7,704	9,286	4,635	679	2,922	8,328	42	104	104	175	1	...
25-29	17,020	8,106	8,914	1,411	106	6,453	8,330	98	313	142	164	2	1
30-34	14,365	6,965	7,400	415	42	6,304	6,423	134	722	110	213	2	...
35-39	13,121	6,636	6,485	226	24	6,130	5,320	203	979	76	162	1	...
40-44	11,393	5,787	5,606	139	32	5,233	3,808	335	1,648	79	118	1	...
45-49	9,681	4,899	4,782	75	6	4,343	2,943	421	1,751	57	82	3	...
50-54	8,605	4,140	4,465	66	8	3,447	2,075	578	2,328	48	54	1	...
55-59	5,553	2,743	2,810	28	7	2,237	1,110	456	1,668	22	25	...	...
60-64	5,169	2,518	2,651	25	3	1,882	613	584	2,022	27	13	...	...
65-69	2,318	1,127	1,191	9	1	814	237	296	949	8	4	...	...
70+	3,177	1,485	1,692	11	2	923	163	538	1,519	13	8	...	...
Age not stated	16	6	10	2	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1

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TABLE-C II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS--(Concl'd.)

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 Urban Areas													
All ages	599,481	293,622	305,859	167,969	136,076	116,960	127,304	7,857	40,334	836	2,143	...	2
0-9	157,526	79,714	77,812	79,714	77,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	72,639	37,100	35,539	36,988	35,209	112	324	...	3	...	3	...	...
15-19	53,598	25,848	27,750	25,341	17,983	497	9,586	5	64	5	117	...	...
20-24	52,752	23,991	28,761	17,274	3,888	6,579	24,248	61	323	77	302	...	...
25-29	49,872	23,092	26,780	5,589	593	17,172	24,980	189	874	142	333	...	...
30-34	42,318	20,161	22,157	1,364	189	18,365	19,804	296	1,830	136	334	...	...
35-39	38,284	19,048	19,236	577	122	17,981	16,294	392	2,519	98	299	...	2
40-44	34,121	17,142	16,979	388	90	15,988	12,184	661	4,431	105	274	...	...
45-49	27,508	13,849	13,659	244	67	12,694	8,640	826	4,758	85	194	...	...
50-54	25,260	12,462	12,798	221	41	10,946	5,627	1,227	6,986	68	144	...	...
55-59	14,833	7,313	7,520	93	21	6,290	2,806	896	4,624	34	69	...	...
60-64	15,114	6,979	8,135	83	19	5,553	1,755	1,299	6,307	44	54	...	...
65-69	6,324	2,993	3,331	37	19	2,270	648	667	2,654	19	10	...	...
70 +	9,302	3,915	5,387	46	9	2,508	408	1,338	4,960	23	10	...	...
Age not stated	30	15	15	10	14	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

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C—III AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN TOTAL, 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 which 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 the 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 literates, i. e., people who can only read. This practice was modified in the subsequent Censuses and only people who know 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	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Educational Levels			
							Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation & above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) (12)
All Ages	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019	607,422	1,036,807	433,203	154,345	100,478	48,865	34,666 6,002
0—4	337,817	169,324	168,493	169,324	168,493	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	301,854	151,530	150,324	88,783	108,187	60,698	40,887	2,049	1,250	...
10—14	269,032	137,119	131,913	42,011	81,235	55,337	30,111	39,680	20,540	91 27
15—19	206,881	101,034	105,847	39,041	74,496	34,629	18,536	19,400	10,282	7,964 2,533
20—24	210,961	94,184	116,777	35,692	90,949	39,111	17,710	9,736	6,179	9,645 1,939
25—29	204,401	94,072	110,329	38,602	91,106	42,038	14,445	7,577	4,029	5,855 749
30—34	169,752	79,651	90,101	32,185	76,610	38,053	10,482	5,945	2,680	3,468 329
35—44	297,573	145,184	152,389	62,415	136,449	70,106	13,003	8,780	2,665	3,883 272
45—59	251,707	141,983	149,724	66,723	141,495	66,516	7,059	5,762	1,042	2,982 128
60+	131,567	61,559	70,008	32,564	67,689	26,677	2,096	1,545	198	773 25
A.N.S.	243	129	114	82	98	83	16	4	...	5

TABLE—C III PART B—AGE, SEX AND

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Ages	599,481	293,622	305,859	107,669	203,670	111,630	65,577
0—4	81,013	41,009	40,034	41,009	40,034	...	...
5—9	76,483	38,705	37,778	19,017	21,094	18,259	15,805
10—14	72,639	37,100	35,539	5,234	12,132	12,882	10,936
15—19	53,598	25,848	27,750	4,342	11,677	7,757	7,392
20—24	52,752	23,991	28,761	4,340	15,371	9,191	7,820
25—29	49,872	23,092	26,780	5,099	16,655	10,074	6,706
30—34	42,318	20,161	22,157	4,621	14,744	9,607	5,175
35—44	72,405	36,190	36,215	9,129	27,378	18,699	6,572
45—59	67,601	33,62	33,977	9,818	29,148	17,862	3,912
60+	30,740	13,887	16,853	5,053	15,422	7,296	1,259
A.N.S.	30	15	15	7	15	3	...

	Educational							
	University Degree or Post graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to					
	Males	Females	Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
	(17)	(18)	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All Ages	1,683	102	133	...	71	17	35	...
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	53	8	2	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	510	55	24	...	5	4	7	...
25—29	415	19	43	...	10	5	13	...
30—34	222	7	26	...	18	2	6	...
35—44	234	7	16	...	19	6	7	...
45—59	192	3	14	...	17	...	2	...
60+	56	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Educational Levels							
Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
52,260	32,008	19,145	4,354	254	8	72	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,429	879	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,929	12,456	55	15	...	...	...	...
9,238	6,697	4,435	1,975	21	...	...	...
5,059	4,132	4,728	1,349	76	...	6	3
4,162	2,851	3,061	507	42	...	8	1
3,502	1,986	1,999	218	29	1	9	1
5,438	2,047	2,487	189	38	1	23	...
3,603	808	1,885	86	34	5	22	...
900	152	491	15	14	1	4	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

Levels

Degree or Post graduate Degree

Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
13	...	9	...	415	118	233	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	...	2	...	36	17	5	...
3	...	1	...	128	36	28	...
5	...	3	...	94	23	20	...
1	...	2	...	55	15	42	...
1	...	...	...	83	15	90	...
1	...	...	...	19	1	48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE-C III PART C-AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age-Group	Total Population		Literate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation & above
								Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) (12)
All Ages	1,822,307	882,147	940,160	499,753	833,137	321,573	88,768	48,218	16,857	12,603 1,398
0—4	256,774	128,315	128,459	128,315	128,459	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	225,371	112,825	112,546	69,766	87,093	42,439	25,082	620	371	...
10—14	196,393	100,019	96,374	36,777	69,103	42,455	19,175	20,751	8,084	36 12
15—19	153,283	75,186	78,097	34,699	62,819	26,872	11,144	10,162	3,585	3,453 549
20—24	158,209	70,193	88,016	31,352	75,578	29,920	9,890	4,677	2,047	4,244 501
25—29	154,529	70,980	83,549	33,503	74,451	31,564	7,739	3,415	1,178	2,098 181
30—34	127,434	59,490	67,944	27,564	61,866	28,446	5,307	2,443	694	1,037 77
35—44	225,168	108,994	116,174	53,286	109,071	51,407	6,431	3,342	618	959 54
45—59	224,106	108,359	115,747	56,905	112,347	48,654	3,147	2,159	234	641 19
60+	100,827	47,672	53,155	27,511	52,267	19,381	837	645	46	135 5
A.N.S.	213	114	99	75	83	35	16	4	...	...

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C—V MOTHER-TONGUE

FLY LEAF

This 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 classifications:

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 language spoken by a 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 MOTHER-TONGUE

Sl. No.	Language	All rural areas			1. Tirupattur Taluk		2. Sivaseanga Taluk		3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All Languages		1,822,307	882,147	940,160	105,333	114,464	108,858	116,727	87,620	94,495
1. Arabic/Arbi		19	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bengali		13	7	6	4	4	...	...	...	...
3. Burmese		3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Ceylonese/ Simelul/ Singhalese		7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chinese/Chini		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. English		25	11	14	...	...	1	...	1	...
7. French		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8. German		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Gujarati		69	31	38	15	11	4	4	2	7
10. Hindi		140	90	50	28	19	47	25	2	...
11. Hindustani		4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2
12. Kannada		14,108	6,798	7,310	93	73	35	16	8	10
13. Konkani		3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14. Malai/Malay/ Malaya/ Malayan		8	3	5	...	...	3	4	...	...
15. Malayalam		766	492	274	111	70	60	35	52	19
16. Manipuri/Meithei		1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. Marathi		53	34	19	13	7	6	2	7	7
18. Panjabi		9	9	...	5	...	...	...	2	...
19. Sindhi		1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20. Tamil		1,651,845	798,665	853,180	104,525	113,766	107,950	115,854	87,402	94,337
21. Telugu		154,454	75,598	78,856	435	423	745	778	115	90
22. Urdu		735	354	381	95	90	6	8	21	18
23. Vadaga		38	22	16	...	...	...	...	5	4

TABLE—C V MOTHER-TONGUE (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Language	4. Paramakudi Taluk		5. Ramanathapuram Taluk		6. Mudukulathur Taluk		7. Aruppukottai Taluk		8. Sattur Taluk		9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All Languages		84,390	92,299	63,633	71,787	104,863	112,608	104,192	109,137	124,698	127,878	98,560	100,765
1. Arabic/Arbi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3
2. Bengali		...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Burmese		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4. Ceylonese/ Simelul/ Singhalese		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chinese/Chinis		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. English		1	...	4	7	...	...	2	...	1	6	1	1
7. French		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8. German		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gujarati		...	3	1	...	...	...	3	2	6	8	...	3
10. Hindi		...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2
11. Hindustani		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Kannada		1	...	1	...	587	740	2,729	2,960	3,027	3,191	314	320
13. Konkani		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
14. Malai/Malay/ Malaya/ Malayan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15. Malayalam		9	8	127	54	16	10	41	22	47	32	29	21
16. Manipuri/ Meithei		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Marathi		...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3
18. Panjabi		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Sindhi		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Tamil		83,933	91,742	63,078	71,307	99,754	107,178	80,456	83,735	88,345	90,390	83,222	84,871
21. Telugu		444	544	330	335	4,485	4,652	20,951	22,403	33,216	34,197	14,875	15,434
22. Urdu		2	1	77	75	21	28	10	13	31	41	91	107
23. Vadaga		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	...	...

TABLE—C V MOTHER-TONGUE—(Concl.)

Sl. No.	Languages	All Urban Areas		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	All Language	599,481	293,622	305,859
1.	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	1	...	1
2.	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	2	2	...
3.	Bengali	18	14	4
4.	Burmese	12	3	9
5.	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	7	5	2
6.	Coorgi/Kodagu	6	6	...
7.	English	50	27	23
8.	Flemish	11	...	11
9.	French	5	1	4
10.	German	1	1	...
11.	Gujarati	84	48	36
12.	Hindi	333	180	153
13.	Hindustani	13	...	13
14.	Kannada	17,900	8,616	9,284
15.	Konkani	37	22	15
16.	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>	18	17	1
17.	Malayalam	2,878	1,758	1,120
18.	Marathi	282	139	143
19.	Nepali	6	6	...
20.	Oriya	1	1	...
21.	Panjabi	9	9	...
22.	Saurashtra	12,873	6,252	6,621
23.	Sindhi	3	3	...
24.	Swedish	2	...	2
25.	Swiss	2	2	...
26.	Tamil	515,473	252,006	263,457
27.	Telugu	46,170	22,884	23,286
28.	Tulu	20	10	10
29.	Urdu	3,259	1,595	1,664

C VII RELIGION

FLY LEAF

This 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. This 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 religions are presented in the tables. Like in 1951 the present table provides two residuary columns for indefinite beliefs and religions 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

District/Taluk	Name of Religions Arranged in Alphabetical order								
	1. Hindu			2. Buddhists		3. Christians		Total	Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
District Total	2,123,788	1,773,753	3,897,541	6	3	63,694	66,670	1,011,983	1,080,722
All Rural Areas	1,822,307	1,512,157	3,334,464	6	2	55,517	58,953	78,641	83,623
1. Tirupattur	211,121	171,111	382,232	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sivaganga	225,815	198,858	424,673	...	...	6,936	7,255	99,001	107,201
3. Tiruvadanai	182,415	87,620	270,035	...	1	12,779	13,530	62,771	73,581
4. Paramakudi	176,619	84,380	260,999	...	1	8,063	8,577	73,387	79,259
5. Ramanathapuram	135,420	63,653	199,073	...	...	2,501	2,534	49,115	51,798
6. Mudukulathur	217,471	104,863	322,334	...	...	7,725	7,695	89,910	94,202
7. Aruppukottai	213,320	104,192	317,512	...	...	4,063	3,959	97,641	101,761
8. Sattur	252,876	124,698	377,574	...	...	4,609	4,763	118,986	121,899
9. Srivilliputtur	191,323	98,560	289,883	...	...	4,714	4,739	92,293	94,704
All Urban Areas	599,481	293,622	893,103	...	1	9,257	9,717	254,467	258,209

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 on 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.

District/Taluk	Name of Religions Arranged in Alphabetical order									
	4. Jains		5. Muslims		6. Sikhs		Other Religions		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
District Total	31	25	67,415	89,364	19	8	316	227	...	...
All Rural Areas	4	3	37,741	51,635	7	...	128	84	...	...
1. Tirupattur	1	...	3,420	3,545	5	...	2	2	...	...
2. Sivaganga	...	...	2,021	2,271	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai	3	3	5,067	7,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Paramakudi	...	...	2,949	4,462	...	...	1	...	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram	...	...	12,013	17,455	1	...	3	...	...	...
6. Mudukulathur	...	...	7,225	10,711	...	...	3	...	...	...
7. Aruppukottai	...	...	2,488	3,417	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sattur	...	...	1,176	1,189	...	...	27	25	...	...
9. Srivilliputtur	...	...	1,385	1,265	1	...	92	57	...	...
All Urban Areas	27	22	29,671	37,669	12	8	188	143	...	...

**TABLE—C VIII PART A—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES**

District/ Taluk	Workers														
	Total population			Illiterate		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live- stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
District Total	373,268	184,112	189,156	138,928	181,735	45,184	7,421	114,669	93,006	60,289	42,544	27,570	32,185	3,197	590
All Rural Areas	332,867	163,691	169,176	124,847	163,184	38,844	5,992	103,333	84,721	58,810	41,702	25,152	29,439	2,781	427
1. Tirupattur Taluk	29,606	14,147	15,459	10,411	14,851	3,736	608	9,094	7,777	5,244	3,884	2,186	2,621	119	48
2. Sivaganga Taluk	37,367	18,092	19,275	14,171	18,916	3,921	359	11,721	8,769	7,333	4,612	1,906	2,010	202	38
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	34,494	17,032	17,462	12,824	16,901	4,208	561	11,155	8,316	7,657	5,695	2,115	1,776	482	31
4. Paramakudi Taluk	40,645	19,789	20,856	15,266	20,378	4,523	478	12,082	8,985	9,064	6,151	1,970	1,825	84	21
5. Ramanatha- puram Taluk	23,192	11,477	11,715	9,204	11,283	2,273	332	6,910	4,974	4,681	3,173	984	996	287	38
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	34,237	16,781	17,456	13,153	16,849	3,628	607	10,336	8,253	7,392	5,422	1,605	1,894	196	14
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	30,562	15,140	15,422	11,269	14,829	3,871	593	9,605	8,648	5,158	4,098	3,202	3,815	220	39
8. Sattur Taluk	49,412	24,608	24,804	17,454	23,307	7,134	1,497	15,778	13,904	5,781	4,033	5,337	6,729	514	106
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	53,352	26,625	26,727	21,095	25,770	5,550	557	16,651	15,095	6,500	4,634	5,847	7,773	677	92
All Urban Areas	40,401	20,421	19,980	14,081	18,551	6,340	1,429	11,336	8,285	1,479	842	2,418	2,746	416	163

**TABLE—C VIII PART A—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES (Concl'd.)**

District/ Taluk	Workers (Concl'd.)													
	IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport Storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non- Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
District Total	3,621	2,678	2,496	1,267	661	136	532	141	681	14	15,622	13,451	62,443	96,150
All Rural Areas	3,296	2,237	1,645	813	376	39	311	65	193	2	10,769	9,997	60,358	84,455
1. Tirupattur Taluk	179	130	40	16	81	17	6	1	9	...	1,230	1,060	5,053	7,682
2. Sivaganga Taluk	141	165	76	26	28	3	12	2	14	...	2,009	1,913	6,371	10,506
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	140	146	25	14	9	2	5	2	6	...	716	650	5,877	9,146
4. Paramakudi Taluk	228	353	12	1	2	...	10	3	17	...	695	631	7,707	11,871
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	133	499	21	9	51	3	10	11	48	...	695	245	4,567	6,741
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	334	231	9	1	1	...	14	7	5	2	780	682	6,445	9,203
7. Aruppukottai Taluk	405	245	53	1	17	5	31	8	4	...	516	437	5,534	6,774
8. Sattur Taluk	961	276	1,024	769	121	7	82	10	70	...	1,888	2,034	8,830	10,900
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	775	192	385	36	66	2	141	21	20	...	2,240	2,345	9,974	11,632
All Urban Areas	325	441	851	454	285	97	221	76	488	12	4,853	3,454	9,085	11,695

**TABLE—C VIII PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES**

District/ Taluk	Workers														
	Total			Illiterate		Literate and Educated Persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Laborers		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live- stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and Allied activities	
	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)
District Total	792	397	395	280	353	117	42	261	112	1	...	1	...	27	11
All Rural Areas	217	105	112	93	106	12	0	61	26	...	...	1	...	24	11
1. Tirupattur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sivaganga Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	10	8	2	8	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4. Paramakudi Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	33	11	22	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Mudukulathur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Aruppukkottai Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sattur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	174	86	88	74	82	12	6	54	25	1	...	1	...	22	11
All Urban Areas	575	292	283	187	247	105	30	200	86	...	...	...	...	3	...

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**TABLE—C VIII PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES (Contd.)**

District/ Taluk	Workers (Contd.)													
	IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non- Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
District Total	27	41	89	3	...	2	4	...	6	...	106	55	136	233
All Rural Areas	12	15	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	7	...	44	86
1. Tirupattur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sivaganga Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
4. Paramakudi Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	22
6. Muthukulathur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Aruppukkottai Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sattur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk	7	15	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	7	...	32	62
All Urban Areas	15	26	81	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	99	55	92	197

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**SPECIAL TABLES ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(SCT, SC & ST SERIES)

**SCT I PARTS A AND 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 Ramanathapuram 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 the other 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 Rama-

nathapuram district, however 19 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 Ramanathapuram district, 2 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

Name of Scheduled Caste	All Rural Areas			1. Tirupattur Taluk			2. Sivaganga Taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	332,867	163,691	169,176	29,606	14,147	15,459	37,367	18,092	19,275
1. Adi-Dravida	10,305	4,890	5,415	3,696	1,667	2,029	2,820	1,313	1,507
2. Arunthathiyar	1,634	512	522	...	...	...	100	58	42
3. Chakkiliyan	32,017	15,850	16,167	359	189	170	2,561	1,264	1,297
4. Cheruman	28	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Devendra Kulathan	1,647	718	929	240	70	170	32	23	9
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	1,226	598	628	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kudumban	79,588	39,053	40,535	2,218	1,149	1,069	11,938	5,896	6,042
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,104	1,039	1,065	488	254	234	302	150	152
10. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Pagadai	7,832	3,881	3,951	28	12	16	457	234	223
12. Pallan	132,130	65,312	66,818	7,509	3,743	3,766	6,693	3,134	3,559
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	50,243	24,647	25,596	10,527	4,967	5,560	8,851	4,311	4,540
14. Puthirai Vannan	1,155	562	593	87	40	47	178	78	100
15. Samban	5,353	2,725	2,628	...	...	...	2,483	1,219	1,264
16. Semman	35	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Thoti	305	164	141	3	1	2	...	...	...
18. Tiruvalluvar	54	15	39	45	13	32	...	...	...
19. Valluvan	335	163	172	68	38	30	41	21	20
20. Unclassified	7,470	3,538	3,932	4,338	20,04	2,334	911	391	520

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Contd.)

Name of Scheduled Caste	3. Tiruvadanai Taluk			4. Paramakudi Taluk			5. Ramanathapuram Taluk			6. Mudukulathur Taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total	34,494	17,032	17,462	40,645	19,789	20,856	23,192	11,477	11,715	34,237	16,781	17,456
1. Adi-Dravida	507	265	242	674	323	351	602	310	292	793	418	375
2. Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	144	242	90	44	46
3. Chakkiliyan	2,251	1,111	1,140	3,522	1,669	1,853	2,493	1,336	1,147	4,605	2,243	2,362
4. Cheruman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Devendra Kulathan	472	209	263	308	157	151	182	78	104	359	159	200
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	1,226	598	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kudumban	5,749	2,805	2,944	16,997	8,484	8,513	9,159	4,530	4,629	14,212	7,000	7,212
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	167	94	73	191	89	102	58	34	24	156	64	92
10. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Pagadai	190	95	95	676	322	354	458	156	302	533	271	262
12. Pallan	14,344	7,105	7,239	14,774	7,049	7,725	9,236	4,504	4,732	11,350	5,519	5,831
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	7,858	3,910	3,948	2,459	1,175	1,284	546	356	190	1,443	719	724
14. Puthirai Vannan	51	22	29	34	14	20	6	...	6	153	86	67
15. Samban	1,050	510	540	727	374	353	16	2	14	531	254	277
16. Semman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	8
17. Thoti	43	20	23	29	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Valluvan	45	21	24	27	15	12	58	25	33	...	...	...
20. Unclassified	541	267	274	227	103	124	2	2	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Concl'd.)

Name of Scheduled Caste	7. Aruppukottai Taluk			8. Sattur Taluk			9. Srivilliputtur Taluk			All Urban Areas		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Total	30,562	15,140	15,422	49,412	24,608	24,804	53,352	26,625	26,727	40,401	20,421	19,980
1. Adi-Dravida	479	244	235	427	193	234	307	157	150	496	255	241
2. Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	113	61	52	345	205	140	794	384	410
3. Chakkiliyan	5,468	2,768	2,700	6,163	3,046	3,117	4,605	2,224	2,381	4,261	2,099	2,162
4. Cheruman	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	16	15	2	13
5. Devandra Kulathan	53	21	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	87	50	37
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kudumban	10,261	5,049	5,212	9,054	4,140	4,914	...	...	...	2,972	1,369	1,603
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	211	101	110	257	115	142	274	138	136	2,661	1,291	1,370
10. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	14
11. Pagadai	1,620	806	814	2,836	1,418	1,418	1,034	567	467	417	190	227
12. Pallan	7,489	3,703	3,786	22,057	11,346	10,711	38,678	19,209	19,469	14,731	7,541	7,190
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	3,817	1,827	1,990	7,284	3,626	3,658	7,458	3,756	3,702	10,859	5,553	5,306
14. Puthirai Vannan	49	26	23	165	78	87	432	218	214	334	200	134
15. Samban	442	262	180	...	...	...	104	104	...	1,410	721	689
16. Semman	...	...	...	3	...	3	20	7	13	56	31	25
17. Thoti	...	...	...	228	126	102	2	2	...	172	82	90
18. Tiruvalluvar	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
19. Valluvan	17	11	6	21	10	11	58	22	36	334	255	79
20. Unclassified	645	320	325	802	447	355	4	4	...	776	390	386

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe	All Rural Areas			Tiruvadanai Taluk			Ramanathapuram Taluk			Srivilliputtur Taluk			All Urban Areas		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total	217	105	112	10	8	2	33	11	22	174	86	88	575	292	283
Kattunayakan	188	88	100	10	8	2	33	11	22	145	69	76	575	292	283
Palliyan	29	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	17	12	...	...	...

Note: Only taluks with scheduled tribe population have been presented here.

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	332,867	163,691	169,176	103,333	84,721
1. Adi-Dravida	10,305	4,890	5,415	3,226	2,935
2. Arunthathiyar	1,034	512	522	393	415
3. Chakkiliyan	32,017	15,850	16,167	9,980	8,123
4. Cheruman	28	12	16	11	9
5. Devendra Kulathan	1,647	718	929	458	473
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	6	1	5	1	2
7. Kadaiyan	1,226	598	628	346	23
8. Kudumban	79,588	39,053	40,535	22,764	16,773
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,104	1,039	1,065	668	574
10. Pagadai	7,832	3,881	3,951	2,431	1,913
11. Pallan	132,130	65,312	66,818	42,677	36,746
12. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	50,243	24,647	25,596	15,679	13,230
13. Puthirai Vannan	1,155	562	593	405	322
14. Samban	5,353	2,725	2,628	1,735	1,170
15. Semman	35	11	24	8	3
16. Thoti	305	164	141	104	71
17. Tiruvalluvar	54	15	39	1	5
18. Valluvan	335	163	172	114	81
19. Unclassified	7,470	3,538	3,932	2,332	1,853

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL

Workers											
I		II		III		IV					
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
58,810	41,702	25,152	29,439	2,781	427	3,296	2,237				
1,711	1,314	787	1,056	46	6	108	127	1.			
12	8	145	256	90	1	38	36	2.			
2,442	1,693	3,783	4,512	350	67	1,298	434	3.			
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	4.			
387	393	55	61	2	2	6	5	5.			
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6.			
18	...	...	...	328	...	...	23	7.			
17,577	11,426	2,685	3,179	333	54	108	81	8.			
121	69	57	45	12	8	279	371	9.			
410	241	967	1,067	99	14	290	93	10.			
26,965	20,377	10,877	12,976	1,010	177	482	278	11.			
7,208	4,962	4,618	5,050	431	71	539	671	12.			
43	14	29	25	...	1	3	2	13.			
734	353	556	502	46	7	56	89	14.			
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.			
12	12	2	...	...	...	4	1	16.			
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	17.			
53	32	28	34	...	...	3	1	18.			
1,112	808	563	663	34	17	82	25	19.			

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers							
	V		VI		VII		VIII	
	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total	1,645	813	376	39	311	65	193	2
1. Adi-Dravida	9	3	47	10	7	...	7	...
2. Arunthathiyar	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Chakkiliyan	355	82	29	2	17	...	61	...
4. Cheruman	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
5. Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kudumban	217	177	87	2	65	13	3	2
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	27	12	4	...	8	...	2	...
10. Pagadai	181	40	8	1	1	1	12	...
11. Pallan	331	225	103	11	153	39	49	...
12. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	293	196	88	8	51	4	22	...
13. Puthirai Vannan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Samban	7	1	1	...	3	1	1	...
15. Semman	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
16. Thoti	78	57	...	...	...	1	...	...
17. Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Valluvan	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
19. Unclassified	126	18	8	5	2	1	2	...

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL—(Concl.)

Workers in special											
IX		X		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging					
In Other Services		Non-workers									
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)				
10,769	9,997	60,358	84,455	19	1	361	58				
504	419	1,664	2,480	...	...	3	...	1.			
104	114	119	107	...	...	4	...	2.			
1,645	1,333	5,870	8,044	16	1	179	24	3.			
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	4.			
7	12	260	456	...	...	...	...	5.			
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6.			
...	...	252	605	...	...	...	...	7.			
1,655	1,839	16,289	23,762	...	...	1	...	8.			
158	69	371	491	...	...	74	24	9.			
463	456	1,450	2,038	...	...	47	4	10.			
2,707	2,663	22,635	30,072	...	...	2	...	11.			
2,429	2,268	8,968	12,366	...	...	46	4	12.			
329	279	157	271	...	...	...	...	13.			
331	217	990	1,458	...	...	2	...	14.			
...	...	3	21	...	...	...	...	15.			
8	...	60	70	...	...	...	...	16.			
1	...	14	34	...	...	...	...	17.			
25	12	49	91	...	...	...	...	18.			
403	316	1,206	2,079	3	...	3	2	19.			

TABLE SCT I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste (1)	Total			Total Workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	40,401	20,421	19,980	11,336	8,285
1. Adi-Dravida	496	255	241	172	84
2. Arunthathiyar	794	384	410	236	179
3. Chakkiliyan	4,261	2,099	2,162	968	632
4. Cheruman	15	2	13	2	13
5. Devendra Kulathan	87	50	37	23	6
6. Kudumban	2,972	1,369	1,603	755	520
7. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,661	1,291	1,370	597	490
8. Madari	22	8	14	3	...
9. Pagadai	417	190	227	106	91
10. Pallan	14,731	7,541	7,190	4,212	3,312
11. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	10,859	5,553	5,306	3,286	2,404
12. Puthirai Vannan	334	200	134	155	60
13. Samban	1,410	721	689	379	275
14. Semman	56	31	25	16	...
15. Thoti	172	82	90	38	19
16. Tiruvalluvar	4	...	4	...	...
17. Valluvan	334	255	79	213	16
18. Unclassified	776	390	386	175	184

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—URBAN

Workers											
I		II		III		IV					
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1,479	842	2,418	2,746	416	163	325	441				
5	4	33	...	5	...	3	2	1.			
8	5	25	29	2	...	4	1	2.			
3	1	127	209	50	21	42	3	3.			
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4.			
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5.			
32	100	149	176	17	8	...	15	6.			
3	...	4	2	10	3	95	191	7.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.			
!	...	8	17	6	...	10	1	9.			
1,113	492	1,422	1,620	182	48	32	14	10.			
298	236	508	544	124	74	98	170	11.			
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12.			
12	2	16	18	9	1	4	16	13.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.			
...	...	...	...	4	4	18	5	15.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.			
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	17.			
4	2	126	131	1	3	18	21	18.			

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—URBAN (Concl'd.)

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers								workers								Workers in special occupations			
	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging					
	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers									
	Males	Females	Males	Females	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	851	454	285	97	221	76	488	12	4,853	3,454	9,085	11,695	...	...	679	449				
1. Adi-Dravida	18	5	...	...	4	...	13	...	91	73	83	157	...	...	6	4	1.			
2. Arunthathiyar	21	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	153	144	148	231	...	...	6	6	2.			
3. Chakkiliyan	203	27	19	6	18	9	146	1	360	355	1,131	1,530	...	...	187	162	3.			
4. Cheruman	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.			
5. Devendra Kulathan	2	...	...	...	6	...	9	1	4	5	27	31	...	...	...	...	5.			
6. Kudumban	7	...	13	7	52	12	84	3	401	199	614	1,083	...	...	...	...	6.			
7. Kuravan, Sidhanar	25	16	11	5	10	7	29	1	410	265	694	880	...	...	320	241	7.			
8. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	8.			
9. Pagadai	9	29	...	4	...	...	14	...	58	40	84	136	...	...	27	10	9.			
10. Pallan	254	96	47	14	37	17	51	1	1,074	1,010	3,329	3,878	...	...	6	2	10.			
11. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	290	276	165	55	73	14	88	4	1,642	1,031	2,267	2,902	...	...	89	10	11.			
12. Puthirai Vannan	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	153	59	45	74	...	...	22	...	12.			
13. Samban	2	1	17	4	15	...	26	1	278	232	342	414	...	...	7	1	13.			
14. Semman	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	25	...	...	...	...	14.			
15. Thoti	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	8	44	71	...	...	6	3	15.			
16. Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	16.			
17. Valluvan	6	2	2	1	4	2	2	...	197	9	42	63	...	...	1	...	17.			
18. Unclassified	...	...	8	1	1	2	...	...	17	24	215	202	...	...	2	10	18.			

TABLE—SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—RURAL

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers										
	Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	217	105	112	61	26	1	...	1	...	24	11
1. Kattunayakan	188	88	100	48	26	...	...	1	...	13	11
2. Palliyan	29	17	12	13	...	1	...	...	...	11	...

	Workers											
	IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
12	15	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	7	...
12	15	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	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	Workers										
	Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	575	292	283	200	86	...	...	...	...	3	...
1. Kattunayakan	575	292	283	200	86	...	...	...	...	3	...

	Workers											
	IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
15	26	81	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	99	55
15	26	81	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	99	55

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 in Ramanathapuram district 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 and 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.

As per Census definition, age refers to the number of completed years of age, i.e., the age on the last birthday 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

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total				
	Total			Never Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	373,268	184,112	189,156	98,216	81,516
1. Adi-Dravida	10,801	5,145	5,656	2,629	2,306
2. Arunthathiyar	1,828	896	932	448	293
3. Chakkiliyan	36,278	17,949	18,329	9,474	7,911
4. Cheruman	43	14	29	4	7
5. Devendra Kulathan	1,734	768	966	415	456
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	6	1	5	...	3
7. Kadaiyan	1,226	598	628	314	283
8. Kudumban	82,560	40,422	42,138	23,077	20,072
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	4,765	2,330	2,435	1,196	931
10. Madari	22	8	14	8	5
11. Pagadai	8,249	4,071	4,178	2,077	1,776
12. Pallan	146,861	72,853	74,008	37,917	30,604
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	61,102	30,200	30,902	16,027	13,015
14. Puthirai Vannan	1,489	762	727	341	336
15. Samban	6,763	3,446	3,317	1,821	1,489
16. Semman	91	42	49	19	24
17. Thoti	477	246	231	120	85
18. Tiruvalluvar	58	15	43	13	20
19. Valluvan	669	418	251	171	109
20. Unclassified	8,246	3,928	4,318	2,145	1,791

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Population							
Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
77,984	82,587	6,488	22,733	1,419	2,316	5	4
2,263	2,520	215	779	37	50	1	1
409	518	29	112	10	9	...	...
7,756	8,330	555	1,876	164	212	...	...
10	20	...	2	...	...	...	...
322	374	23	123	8	13	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
259	272	23	71	2	2	...	...
15,839	16,878	1,273	4,738	233	449	...	1
1,045	1,218	58	259	31	27	...	...
...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
1,812	1,905	139	442	43	54	...	...
31,565	33,019	2,730	9,349	640	1,036	1	...
12,861	13,657	1,121	3,854	188	376	3	...
379	302	34	84	8	5	...	...
1,461	1,432	139	363	25	33	...	...
23	19	...	6	...	...	...	...
119	126	7	19	...	1	...	...
2	20	...	3	...	...	...	...
227	96	19	44	1	2	...	...
1,631	1,872	123	606	29	47	...	2

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

	Age 0—14					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total	70,911	69,672	70,866	69,550	45	121
1. Adi-Dravida	1,845	1,933	1,845	1,932	...	1
2. Aruntbathiyar	320	241	320	240	...	1
3. Chakkiliyan	7,085	6,941	7,082	6,925	3	15
4. Cheruman	2	6	2	6	...	...
5. Devendra Kulathan	287	388	287	388	...	...
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	3	...	3	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	239	260	239	260	...	...
8. Kudumban	17,231	17,320	17,217	17,298	14	22
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	956	867	955	863	1	4
10. Madari	4	5	4	5	...	...
11. Pagadai	1,582	1,590	1,582	1,577	...	13
12. Pallan	26,810	25,864	26,791	25,827	19	37
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	11,318	11,020	11,311	10,999	7	21
14. Puthirai Vannan	236	287	236	287	...	...
15. Samban	1,339	1,256	1,338	1,253	1	3
16. Semman	15	21	15	21	...	...
17. Thoti	86	77	86	76	...	1
18. Tiruvalluvar	12	15	12	15	...	...
19. Valluvan	87	85	87	85	...	...
20. Unclassified	1,457	1,493	1,457	1,490	...	3

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Contd.)

	Age 0—14					
	Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	...	...	...	1	...	...
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	1	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 15—44					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Total	83,892	89,389	27,129	11,874	53,875	69,579
1. Adi-Dravida	2,423	2,710	782	373	1,550	2,086
2. Arunthathiyar	467	563	128	53	320	458
3. Chakkiliyan	8,049	8,646	2,370	963	5,391	7,013
4. Cheruman	10	18	2	1	8	16
5. Devendra Kulathan	374	434	128	68	232	323
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	1	1	...	...	1	1
7. Kadaiyan	283	264	75	23	200	227
8. Kudumban	17,370	18,654	5,813	2,755	11,043	14,347
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	999	1,190	240	68	717	1,030
10. Madari	4	6	4	...	...	6
11. Pagadai	1,831	1,942	491	196	1,260	1,603
12. Pallan	34,079	35,961	11,023	4,761	21,827	27,815
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	13,830	14,700	4,681	1,991	8,689	11,386
14. Puthirai Vannan	377	332	105	49	253	251
15. Samban	1,523	1,581	477	236	993	1,217
16. Semman	19	16	4	3	15	12
17. Thoti	129	123	34	9	89	110
18. Tiruvalluvar	3	23	1	5	2	18
19. Valluvan	238	129	82	23	149	86
20. Unclassified	1,883	2,096	680	297	1,136	1,574

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Contd.)

	Age 15—44					
	Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
	1,776	6,048	1,116	1,887	5	1
1	61	207	29	44	1	...
2	12	43	7	9	...	...
3	155	488	133	182	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	8	34	6	9	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	14	2	...	...	...
8	335	1,205	179	346	...	1
9	16	71	26	21	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	46	102	34	41	...	...
12	726	2,544	502	841	1	...
13	305	1,005	152	318	3	...
14	12	27	7	5	...	...
15	36	100	17	28	...	...
16	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	6	3	...	1	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	7	18	...	2	...	...
20	45	185	22	40	...	...

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 45 +					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
Total	29,299	30,085	227	89	24,059	12,882
1. Adi-Dravida	677	1,013	2	1	713	433
2. Arunthathiyar	109	123	...	...	89	59
3. Chakkiliyan	2,813	2,741	22	23	2,361	1,301
4. Chermanan	2	5	...	...	2	4
5. Devendra Kulathan	107	144	...	...	90	51
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	1	...	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	76	104	...	...	59	45
8. Kudumban	5,819	6,160	46	17	4,781	2,507
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	375	378	1	...	327	184
10. Madari	...	3	...	...	...	1
11. Pagadai	658	646	4	3	552	290
12. Pallan	11,961	12,179	102	16	9,718	5,165
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	5,050	5,182	35	25	4,163	2,250
14. Puthirai Vannan	149	108	...	...	126	51
15. Samban	584	480	6	...	467	212
16. Semman	8	12	...	...	8	7
17. Thoti	31	31	...	...	30	15
18. Tiruvalluvar	...	5	...	...	...	2
19. Valluvan	93	37	2	1	78	10
20. Unclassified	587	728	7	3	495	295

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Contd.)

	Age 45 +					
	Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
1.	4,711	16,683	302	428	...	3
2.	154	572	8	6	...	1
3.	17	69	3	...	...	...
4.	400	1,388	30	29	...	...
5.	...	1	...	...	...	...
6.	15	89	2	4	...	...
7.	...	1	...	...	...	...
8.	17	57	...	2	...	...
9.	938	3,533	54	103	...	...
10.	42	188	5	6	...	...
11.	...	2	...	...	...	...
12.	93	340	9	13	...	...
13.	2,003	6,803	138	195	...	...
14.	816	2,849	36	58	...	...
15.	22	57	1	...	...	...
16.	103	263	8	5	...	...
17.	...	5	...	...	...	...
18.	1	16	...	...	...	...
19.	...	3	...	...	...	...
20.	12	26	1	...	...	...
	78	421	7	7	...	2

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age not stated					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
Total	10	10	3	3	5	5
1. Adi-Dravida	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Chakkiliyan	2	1	...	...	1	1
4. Cheruman	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Devendra Kulathar	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kudumban	2	4	1	2	1	2
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Pagadai	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pallan	3	4	1	...	1	2
13. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	2	...	...	...	2	...
14. Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Samban	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Semman	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Valluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Unclassified	1	1	1	1	...	...

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Concl'd.)

Age not stated					
Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
1	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE—SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	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	792	397	395	185	138	191	212	18	36	3	9	...	...	
1. Kattunayakan	763	380	383	179	136	181	202	18	36	2	9	...	...	
2. Palliyan	29	17	12	6	2	10	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	

Name of Scheduled Tribe	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	120	113	120	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Kattunayakan	117	112	117	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Palliyan	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Name of Scheduled Tribe	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	222	227	62	24	148	184	10	13	2	6	...	...
1. Kattunayakan	210	216	59	23	139	174	10	13	2	6	...	...
2. Palliyan	12	11	3	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 45+											
	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	55	55	3	1	43	28	8	23	1	3	...	...
1. Kattunayakan	53	55	3	1	42	28	8	23	...	3	...	...
2. Palliyan	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

SCT III—EDUCATION OF 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 Ramanathapuram district in two parts. Part A has two sections, Part A(i) for Scheduled Castes and Part A(ii) for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, Part B(i) 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 *i.e.*, Part A, the following educational levels have been given:

1. Primary or Junior Basic.
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary.

In the rural tables (Part B), the educational levels given are "Primary or Junior Basic" and Matriculation and above".

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.

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES[illegible]

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	292	283	187	247	88	34	16	2
1. Kattunayakan	292	283	187	247	88	34	16	2

Name of Scheduled Tribe	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)	(20)
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Kattunayakan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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		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	163,691	169,176	124,847	163,184	33,775	5,188	4,463	765	606	39
1. Adi-Dravida	4,890	5,415	3,637	5,217	1,135	182	100	16	18	...
2. Arunthathiyar	512	522	438	514	60	8	13	...	1	...
3. Chakkiliyan	15,850	16,167	13,797	15,837	1,799	293	241	36	13	1
4. Cheruman	12	16	9	16	3	...	...	...	...	...
5. Devendra Kulathan	718	929	515	902	191	25	12	2	...	...
6. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kadaiyan	598	628	414	596	158	31	26	1	...	...
8. Kudumban	39,053	40,535	29,460	39,119	8,452	1,243	1,012	168	129	5
9. Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,039	1,065	821	1,018	186	38	27	9	5	...
10. Pagadai	3,881	3,951	3,323	3,848	472	95	83	8	3	...
11. Pallan	65,312	66,818	48,676	64,185	14,251	2,196	2,072	411	313	26
12. Paraiyan, Pa-ayan (Sambavar)	24,647	25,596	18,328	24,659	5,510	835	723	96	86	6
13. Puthirai Vannan	562	593	451	573	99	19	11	1	1	...
14. Samban	2,725	2,628	2,201	2,557	476	64	43	6	5	1
15. Semman	11	24	9	24	1	...	1	...	...	...
16. Thoti	164	141	126	136	37	5	1	...	...	...
17. Tiruvalluvar	15	39	10	35	3	3	2	1	...	...
18. Valluvan	163	172	76	160	78	9	7	3	2	...
19. Unclassified	3,538	3,932	2,555	3,783	864	142	89	7	30	...

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		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	105	112	93	106	7	5	5	1	...	...
1. Kattunayakan	88	100	77	94	7	5	4	1	...	...
2. Palliyan	17	12	16	12	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE—SCT IV PART B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

SCT IV—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 :

Members of Scheduled Castes can belong either to the Hindu or Sikh religion. In Ramanathapuram 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. The Caste-wise population is given in Table SCT I Part-A.

SCT IV PART B:

Scheduled Tribes in this district have returned their religions as Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam. This table gives the number of persons in the district under the heads Hindu, Christian and Muslim in each tribe sex-wise with rural-urban break-up.

[illegible]

SCT V—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. The table relates to rural areas of the district only. As there are no figures for Scheduled Tribes for this district, the table (Part B) for Scheduled Tribe is not presented here. 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, 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 of temporary or conditional lease 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, 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 grounds 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 or ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(iv) Tenants holding land under temporary cases who are liable to ejectment.

(v) Areas held on condition of rendering services 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 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
- 2.5 acres to 4.9 acres
- 5.0 acres to 7.4 acres
- 7.5 acres to 9.9 acres
- 10.0 acres to 12.4 acres
- 12.5 acres to 14.9 acres
- 15.0 acres to 29.9 acres
- 30.0 acres to 49.9 acres
- 50 acres and above
- Unspecified.

If the head of the household and/or other member 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	No. of cultivating Households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0 to 2.4	2.5 to 4.9	5.0 to 7.4	7.5 to 9.9	10.0 to 12.4	12.5 to 14.9	15.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 49.9	50.0 & above	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total	9,273	1,744	3,630	2,258	957	253	205	40	105	15	3	63
1. Owned or held from Government.	6,131	1,262	2,507	1,371	546	141	139	21	67	14	3	60
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.	1,342	371	601	264	85	10	6	3	1	1	...	...
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.	1,800	111	522	623	326	102	60	16	37	...	...	3

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 levels. The district figures have been given for Total, Rural and Urban areas. Taluk figures have been given for Rural areas 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	165,593	69,443	96,150	17,513	6,761	254	11	96	24	51,580	89,354
1. Illiterate	142,867	52,503	90,364	2,724	2,319	76	1	56	21	49,647	88,023
2. Literate (without educational level)	16,925	12,231	4,694	10,427	3,607	48	...	21	1	1,735	1,086
3. Primary or Junior Basic	5,167	4,137	1,030	3,892	799	52	7	15	2	178	222
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	572	510	62	422	36	70	3	3	...	15	23
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	62	62	...	48	...	8	...	1	...	5	...

TABLE—SC I PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Rural					
Total	144,813	60,358	84,455	14,410	5,559
1. Illiterate	126,292	46,402	79,890	2,232	2,012
2. Literate (without educational level)	14,731	10,786	3,945	9,251	3,084
3. Primary or Junior Basic	3,364	2,777	587	2,621	446
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	366	333	33	258	17
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	60	60	...	48	...
1. Tiruppattur					
Total	12,735	5,053	7,682	1,243	358
1. Illiterate	10,834	3,600	7,234	51	67
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,626	1,201	425	960	275
3. Primary or Junior Basic	238	219	19	208	14
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	24	20	4	16	2
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	13	13	...	13	...
2. Sivaganga					
Total	16,877	6,371	10,506	1,085	223
1. Illiterate	15,344	5,137	10,207	...	...
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,286	1,007	279	873	211
3. Primary or Junior Basic	224	207	17	198	11
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	21	18	3	12	1
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	...	2	...
3. Tiruvadanai					
Total	15,023	5,877	9,146	1,573	540
1. Illiterate	12,974	4,307	8,667	215	181
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,725	1,293	432	1,096	320
3. Primary or Junior Basic	306	260	46	250	39
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	15	14	1	9	...
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	3	...	3	...
4. Paramakudi					
Total	19,578	7,797	11,871	1,832	509
1. Illiterate	17,526	6,033	11,493	388	203
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,677	1,355	322	1,146	260
3. Primary or Junior Basic	341	286	55	269	46
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	30	29	1	26	...
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	4	...	3	...

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL

Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Areas					
140	8	48	11	45,760	78,877
29	...	28	10	44,113	77,868
19	...	13	...	1,503	861
24	5	5	1	127	135
60	3	2	...	13	13
8	...	...	...	4	...
Taluk					
12	...	4	1	3,789	7,323
4	...	1	1	3,544	7,166
3	...	3	...	235	150
2	...	...	...	9	5
3	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk					
17	1	1	...	5,268	10,282
10	...	1	...	5,126	10,207
2	...	...	...	132	68
...	...	...	...	9	6
5	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk					
8	...	1	...	4,295	8,606
1	...	1	...	4,090	8,486
2	...	...	...	195	112
2	...	...	...	8	7
3	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluk					
5	...	...	...	5,870	11,362
...	...	...	...	5,645	11,290
1	...	...	...	208	62
2	...	...	...	15	9
2	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...

ABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. Ramanathapuram					
Total	11,308	4,567	6,741	949	276
1. Illiterate	10,061	3,602	6,459	106	55
2. Literate (without educational level)	965	732	233	631	181
3. Primary or Junior Basic	261	214	47	196	38
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	18	16	2	13	2
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	3	...	3	...
6. Mudukulathur					
Total	15,648	6,445	9,203	1,471	604
1. Illiterate	13,851	5,116	8,735	299	219
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,518	1,101	417	968	344
3. Primary or Junior Basic	244	196	48	179	38
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	28	25	3	20	3
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	7	7	...	5	...
7. Aruppukottai					
Total	12,308	5,534	6,774	1,164	342
1. Illiterate	10,562	4,203	6,359	...	...
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,400	1,009	371	882	312
3. Primary or Junior Basic	307	263	44	248	30
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	39	39	...	34	...
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sattur					
Total	19,730	8,830	10,900	2,618	1,145
1. Illiterate	16,154	6,347	9,807	384	262
2. Literate (without educational level)	2,778	1,858	920	1,661	762
3. Primary or Junior Basic	712	546	166	518	118
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	69	62	7	41	3
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17	17	...	14	...
9. Srivilliputtur					
Total	21,606	9,974	11,632	2,470	1,562
1. Illiterate	18,986	8,057	10,929	789	1,025
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,756	1,210	546	1,034	419
3. Primary or Junior Basic	731	586	145	555	112
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	122	110	12	87	6
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	11	11	...	5	...

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL—(Concl'd.)

Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Taluk						
14	...	10	3	3,594	6,462	
6	...	8	3	3,482	6,401	1.
4	...	2	...	95	52	2.
2	...	...	...	16	9	3.
2	...	...	...	1	...	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Taluk						
7	...	15	...	4,952	8,599	
2	...	13	...	4,802	8,516	1.
...	...	2	...	131	73	2.
1	...	...	...	16	10	3.
4	...	...	...	1	...	4.
...	...	...	...	2	...	5.
Taluk						
13	...	3	...	4,354	6,432	
3	...	...	...	4,200	6,359	1.
2	...	1	...	144	59	2.
4	...	2	...	9	14	3.
4	...	...	...	1	...	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Taluk						
28	7	5	...	6,179	9,748	
1	...	...	...	5,962	9,545	1.
2	...	1	...	194	158	2.
5	5	2	...	21	43	3.
17	2	2	...	2	2	4.
3	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Taluk						
36	...	9	7	7,459	10,063	
2	...	4	6	7,262	9,898	1.
3	...	4	...	169	127	2.
6	...	1	1	24	32	3.
20	...	...	...	3	6	4.
5	...	...	...	1	...	5.

TABLE—SC I PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—URBAN

Educational levels (1)	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 (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
Total	20,780	9,085	11,695	3,103	1,202	114	3	48	13	5,820	10,477
1. Illiterate	16,575	6,101	10,474	492	307	47	1	28	11	5,534	10,155
2. Literate (without educational level)	2,194	1,445	749	1,176	523	29	...	8	1	232	225
3. Primary or Junior Basic	1,803	1,360	443	1,271	353	28	2	10	1	51	87
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	206	177	29	164	19	10	...	1	...	2	10
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

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 areas. 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—TOTAL

Name of Scheduled Tribe (1)	Total speakers		Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language (6)
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	
Kattunayakan	2	...	Kannada		Tamil (M—2)
			2	...	
	2	...	Malayalam		
			...	...	
Palliyar	101	120	Tamil	4	English (M-2); Telugu (M-2; F-1);
			1		
	275	263	Telugu		English (M-1); Tamil (M-225; F-213);
			226	213	
Palliyar	17	12	Tamil		
			...	...	

TABLE—ST I MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—RURAL

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	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)					(6)
All Rural Areas					
Telugu					
1. Kattunayakan	88	100	66	87	Tamil (M-66 ; F-87)
Tamil					
2. Palliyan	17	12	...	...	
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk					
Telugu					
1. Kattunayakan	8	2	7	2	Tamil (M-7 ; F-2)
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk					
Telugu					
1. Kattunayakan	11	22	11	21	Tamil (M-11 ; F-21)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk					
Telugu					
1. Kattunayakan	69	76	48	64	Tamil (M-48 ; F-64)
Tamil					
2. Palliyan	17	12	...	...	

Note : Only taluks with figures have been presented here.

TABLE—ST I MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—URBAN

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 Urban Areas					
Kannada					
1. Kattunayakan	2	...	2	...	Tamil (M-2)
Malayalam					
	2	...	...	...	
Tamil					
	101	120	4	1	English (M-2); Telugu (M-2; F-1)
Telugu					
	187	163	160	126	English (M-1); Tamil (M-159; F-126)

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—TOTAL

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
* or children attending school

3. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
4. Others

The district figures have been given for Total, Rural and Urban areas. 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
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	419	136	283	21	9	6	...	2	...	107	274
1. Kattunayakan	403	132	271	21	9	6	...	2	...	103	262
2. Paliyan	16	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12

TABLE-ST II PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—RURAL

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
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Rural Areas											
Total	130	44	86	6	3	...	...	...	...	38	83
1. Kattunayakan	114	40	74	6	3	...	...	...	...	34	71
2. Palliyan	16	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk											
1. Kattunayakan	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk											
1. Kattunayakan	33	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	22
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk											
Total	94	32	62	6	3	...	...	...	...	26	59
1. Kattunayakan	78	28	50	6	3	...	...	...	...	22	47
2. Palliyan	16	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12

Note : Only Taluks with figures have been presented here.

**TABLE—ST II PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF
ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—URBAN**

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)
Total	289	92	197	15	6	6	...	2	...	69	191
1. Kattunayakan	289	92	197	15	6	6	...	2	...	69	191

PART III
FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15

State Boundary	—————
District Boundary	— • — • —
Taluk Boundary	— — — — —
Important Fair	<i>Weekly Fair (Friday)</i>
Important Festival	<i>Chittirai Festival (April)</i>



Note :- Only those Festivals which have an attendance of 5,000 & above persons and Fairs which have an attendance of 2,000 & above persons have been shown in this Map.

Reg. No. 487 B '65 (Saka Era 1887) Copies - 1100.

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FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

L.C. No.	Name of village panchayat	Area in Sq. miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in miles from Dt. head-quarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Tirupattur Taluk										
8	Karisalpatti (P)	4.21	Manaparai	26	Fair	1		300	Vegetables, fruits	48 Miles. Fair, on every Sunday
9	Dharmapur (P) (Dharmapatti Konda palayam)	4.31	do	22	Muthalamman festival	3	July/Aug.	700	Sweet-meats	83 Miles
25	A. Thokkur (P)		Karaikudi	20	1 Fair	1		2,000	Fancy goods	48 Miles Fair meets on every Friday
					2 Purajvi Eduppu festival 3 Mathuveduppu	2 } 8 }		2,000	Sweet-meats, vegetables	48
52	Madhavarayanpatti (P)	4.17	do	19	Chevvoy festival	1	Mar./Apl.	500	Eatables, bengalgram, mangoes plantains, fancy goods.	3 On last Tuesday of Panguni month
59	Tiruppattur (P)	5.42	do	14	Car festival	10	May	10,000	Sweet-meats	39
74	Soorakudi (V)	2.83	do	24	Puravi Eduppu	3	May/June	10,015	Vessels, Sweet-meats.	31
78	Kunnakudi (P)	3.77	do	7	Panguni festival Uthira	10	Mar./Apl.	1,00,000	Sugarcane, Peas, fruit varieties, earthen wares	50
81	Pillayarapatti (P)		do	7	1 Amman festival 2 Chathurthi	10 10	May/June Aug./Sep.	600		45
82	Siruvayal (V)	3.80	do	6	Fair	1		5,000	Sugarcane, plantains, tender coconuts	48
84	Alagapuri (V)	0.86	do	12	do	1		60	Vegetables, dhall varieties	70 Fair meets on every Sunday
87	Rasingapuram (V)	1.03	do	14	1 Puravi Eduppu 2 Sivaratri	4 4	Mar./Apl. Feb./Mar.	4,500	Fancy goods, sweet-meats.	39
97	Mallakottai (P)	2.95	Sivaganga	19	Eruthu kattu	7	June/July	2,000	Fruits, small vessels sweet-meats.	30 On Sunday of Ani month.
103	Thirakoshtiyur (P)	5.32	do	16	Floating festival (Theppam)	1	Nov.	10,000	Eatables	44

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L.C. No.	Name of village panchayat	Area in Sq. miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in miles from Dt. head-quarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tirupattur Taluk—(Concl.)										
114	Kovilur (V)	1.96	Karaikudi	3	Adi Pooram Uthsavam	11	July/Aug.	500	Necklaces made out of "pisi and pavazham" and other ornaments, coconuts plantains, and mangoes.	51 On Pooram star of Adi
118	Kandanoor (P)	2.00	Kandanoor	1/4	1 Fair 2 Chelliammankoil festival	1 10	March	4,000	Vegetables, eatables, coconuts, fruits, food grains.	59 Fair meets on every Sunday.
140	Ariyakudi (V)	2.79	Karaikudi	2	1 Vasantho- thsavam 2 Car festival	15 10	June May/June	10,000 1,000	Edibles do	53 70
141	Karaikudi (M)	5.49	do	2	Kappudaiamman koil festival	10	May	100,000	do	51
148	Keeranipatti (V)	2.38	do	26	Chitrai festival	10	April	5,000	do	52
152	Kandavamanickam (P)		do	12	1 Fair 2 Manickavalli- amman festival	1 10		250 1,000	Vegetables do	45 Fair meets on every Friday.
156	Kallal	4.02	Kallal	1	Masimaga festival	10	Feb./Mar.	500	Grocery	50
165	Panangudi (P)	5.90		7	Ammankoil festival	10	June/July May/June	2,500 1,000	Sweets do	43
166	Mummudisanpatti (P)		Nataraja- puram	1	Fair	1		500		90 Fair meets on every Saturday
169	Vediyur (P)	4.60	do	4	do	1		300	Edibles	40 Fair meets on Saturday
2. Sivaganga Taluk										
7	Madagupattti (V)	1.12	Sivaganga	11	Fair	1		1,000	Sweetmeats, vegetables cloth	40 Fair meets on every Friday
19	Paganeri (P)	3.28	do	15	Fair	1		1,000	Sweetmeats, vegetables, cloth, fancy goods	44 Fair meets on every Monday

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2. Sivaganga Taluk—(Concl.)										
26	Keelapoongudi (V)	3.24	Sivaganga	10	Fair	1		1,000	Earthenwares, fowls, sweet-meats, vegetables, cloth.	40 Fair meets on every Saturday
73	Sivaganga (P)	3.00	do	1	1. Fair	1		2,000	Earthenwares, fruits, cloth, textiles, fowls, cattle	29 Fair meets on every Wednesday
					2. Sivangangai Festival	7	Mar./Apl.	6,000	Sweet-meats, aluminium wares, fowls, cattle, meat, fancy goods.	
76	Nattarasakottai (P)	4.00	Nattarasankottai	1	Fair	1		1,000	Sweet-meats, aluminium wares, brass wares, fowls, cattle, meat, fancy goods.	34 Fair meets on every Saturday
77	Nattarasakottai (V)	6.50	do	1	Kannudaya Nayagi- amman festival	7	May/June.	5,000	Sweet-meats aluminium, and brass wares, fancygoods.	34
90	Kalaiar Kovil (P)	1.73	Sivaganga	11	1. Kalaiarkoil Theppa Tirunal	7	May/June.	4,000	Sweet-meats, earthen wares, aluminium wares, fancygoods.	40
					2. Fair	1		2,000	Meat, sheep, fruits, vegetables, sweet-meats and fowls.	Fair meets on Mondays.
91	Kollangudi (P)	2.23	do	9	Kaliannan kovil festival	7	June/July.	3,000	Sweetmeats, fancygoods.	35
149	Tiruppachetti (P) North	0.36	do	1/16	Fair	1		1,000	Vegetables fruits.	20 Fair meets on every Wednesday.
211	Palayanoor (P)	0.85	Tiruppachetti		Fair	1		500	Vegetables, fruits.	28 Fair meets on every Monday.
213	Marnadu (V)	1.03	Tiruppachetti	4	Sivaratri Karuppannaswamy kovil festival	1	Feb.	15,000	Vegetables, fruits.	20
249	Manamadurai	3.50	Manamadurai	4	1. Fair 2. Chitrai Tirunal	1 20	April.	25,000	Sheep, vegetables grocery.	30 Fair meets on every Thursday.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk										
14	Kandadevi (P)	7.00	Devakottai	5	Soi Swarnamar Eswarar Ani Brahmotsavam car festival	23	June.	5,000	Grocery	53
26	Kadamboor			17	Sandyagapper temple festival	7	May/June.	1,500	Sweet-meats, fancygoods, utility articles.	68
32	Palagulam			13	Erudukathu	1	May/June.	1,000	Sweet-metas, corals, fancygoods	68
51	Neivayal			17	Anthoniar festival	10	June/July.	1,000	Culture corals, stationery, fruits, sweet-meats, clothes and vessels.	67
52	Sirumalaikottai			18	Kaliannan temple festival	3	June/July.	1,000	Fruits, sweet-meats clothes.	72
54	Andaurai			23	Michael Andavar temple festival	10	Sep./Oct.	3,000	Sweet-meats clothes, earthen wares.	75
55	Paganr				Mariamman festival		July/Aug.	300	Sweet-meats clothes, earthen wares.	78
59	Arasathur		Devakottai Road	20	Arasathur Fair	1		1,500	Vegetables	49 Fair meets on every Tuesday
					St. Xavier festival	2	Dec.	2,000		This festival is conducted on 2nd & 3rd day of December.
88	Orar (P)		Devakottai	42	Arulandiyar festival	10	Aug./Sep.	5,000	Grocery	75
99	Tiruvadanai	1.56	Devakottai	18	Adi Uthireswarar Vaigasi visagam	10	May/June.	5,000	Grocery	99 On Vaikasi Visakham day.
122	Melpaniyur		Devakottai Road	24	Fair	1				70 Fair meets on every Wednesday

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3. Tiruvadanai Taluk—(Concl.)										
123	Gudalur		Devakottai Road	27	Fair	1		3,000	Rice, chillies, pulses, fish, textiles, sheep, vegetables.	80 Fair meets on every Monday
124	Vadakkalur			27	Fair	1		3,000	Paddy, rice, vegetables, chillies, pulses, textiles, fish	80 Fair meets on every Monday
131	Sanaveli		Ramnad	27	Fair	1		600	Vegetables, fish, textiles, edibles.	27 Fair meets on every Wednesday.
132	Arunoothimangalam		Ramnad	27	Fair	1		500	Fruits, sweet-meats, grocery, fish.	27 Fair meets on every Wednesday.
141	Odaikkal			25	Fair	1		2,000	Paddy, rice, chillies, ragi, coriander.	80 Fair meets on every Saturday.
142	Pullumadai			27	Fair	1		2,000	Paddy, rice, chillies, ragi, coriander.	80 Fair meets on every Saturday.
146	Rajasingamangalam			25	Fair	1		2,000	Do.	80 Do.
147	Kothidal		Ramnad	22	Ramar Bajana	1	Sep./Oct.	1,000	Coconuts, fruits, sweetmeats	78 Last Saturday of Purattasi month.
148	Paranur		Ramnad	24	Fair	1		2,000	Paddy, coconuts, fruits, vegetables, chillies, fish.	80 Fair meets on every Saturday.
150	Kadalar		Ramnad	20	Koopur Vinayaga Chathurthi	10	Aug./Sep.	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, vessels.	80

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4. Paramakudi Taluk										
21	Kannamangalam (V)	2.95	Paramakudi	10	1. Sri Subramanyaswamy koil festival.	10	April	3,000	Fruits, groundnuts, coconuts	48
24	Thayamangalam (V)	0.78	do	12	1. Sri Muthu Mariamman koil festival.	11	March	20,000	Coconuts, fruits, sugar cane, brass wares, clothes	43
					2. Panguni festival (Amman koil Utsavam)	8	Mar./Apr.	15,000	Coconuts, fruits, flowers, edibles, sugarcane, mangoes, jack fruits	47
32	Ilaiyangudi South	4.10		7	1. Fair 2. Mara Nayanar Gurupooja 3. Magha Nambu utsavam	1 10	} Sep./Oct.	5,000	Cows, food-grains, vegetables	45 Fair meets on every Saturday
56	Kottaiyur (V) Vani (H)	3.05		7	Sivaratri	3				
98	Emaneswaram	0.78		2	Vasanthotsavam	10	May/June	20,000		47 On Full moon day
105	Nainarkoil	0.73	Paramakudi	8	1. Vaikasi Utsavam 2. Adiuthsavam in Naga Nathar koil	12 15	May August	50,000 35,000	Groundnuts, Plaintain, fruits, Jack fruits, coconuts, utility articles	53
178	Vallakulam	0.59	do	15	Sri Subramanyaswamy koil festival.	10	Jan.	5,000	Coconuts, fruits, Sugarcane.	52

5. Ramanathapuram Taluk

8	Devipatnam	3.80	Ramanathapuram	10	1. Adi Amavasai festival 2. Thai Amavasai festival	1 1	July/Aug. Jan./Feb.	5,000	Palmyrah baskets, mats	82
32	Ramanathapuram (M)	4.50	do	R.S.	1. Panguni uthiram 2. Fair	1 1	Mar./Apr.			
								10,000	Earthen wares.	72 On Uthiram star day
								4,000	Earthen wares, grains, cattle, grocery	Fair meets on every Wednesday

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5. Ramanathapuram Taluk—(Concl'd).										
45	Tiruthirakosamangai	3.49	Ramanathapuram	R.S.	Thiruvathirai festival	1	Dec./Jan.	5,000	Fancy goods	72 On Thiruvathirai day
66	Tirupullan (P)	7.64	do	6	1. Adi Amavasai festival 2. Thai Amavasai festival	1 1	July/Aug. Jan./Feb.	7,000	Coconuts, palmyrah baskets	78
107	Rameswaram (P)	4.58	do	1	1. Adi Amavasai festival 2. Thai Amavasai festival 3. Masi Amavasai festival	1 1 1	July/Aug. Jan./Feb. Feb./Mar.			
								20,000	Palmyrah baskets, clothes, portraits	100
6. Mudukulathur Taluk										
3.	Eluvanur (P)	2.65	Parthibanoor	18	Mariamman festival	3	Aug./Sep.	1,500	...	18
11.	Melakodumalur (P)	5.07	do	8	1. Panguni Uthiram 2. Muppala Poojah 3. Vaikasi Visakhham (Lord Subrahmanya)	3 1	Mar./Apr. May/June	5,000	Fancy goods, utility articles, earthenwares	50
12.	Achankulam (P)	9.59	Soodiyur	11	1. Maha Sivaratri 2. Adi 18th (Adiperukku)	2 1	Feb./Mar. July/Aug.	1,000 1,000	Utility articles, edibles	43 46
15.	Mandalamanickam (P)	4.77	Mana Madurai or Virudhunagar	30 or 32	1. Chitrai Festival (Alagar getting into the river) 2. Sivankoil Ani Festival 3. Mulaikottu festival 4. Purattasi Ammankoil festival 5. Navaratri festival 6. Sivaratri Parivettai 7. Panguni Pongal 8. Sri Ramanavami utsavam	3 10 7 10 9 3 7 10	Apr./May June/July July/Aug. Sep./Oct. Sep. Mar./Apr. Mar./Apr. Mar./Apr.	2,000 800 2,000 600 800 500 500 300	Betel leaves, nuts, light refreshments, fancy goods	18

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk—(Contd.)										
20.	Natham (P)	2.49	Mana Madurai	18	Fair	1		2,000	Vegetables, fish, food grains, textiles	48 Fair meets on every Wednesday
	Kallikulam (H)		Paramakudi	22	Ayyankoil Puravi-Eduppu	2	Sep./Oct.	300		67 Once in 3 years on Navaratri Pooja
21.	Abiramam (P)	10.04	Mana Madurai	18	1. Fair	1		5,000	Vegetables fruits, fish, eatables, textiles, betel leaves, nuts, light refreshments, rice, fancy-goods, utility articles	48
					2. Purattasi Magara Nonbu		Sep./Oct.	3,000		
					3. Masikalary		Feb./Mar.	2,000		
32.	Pulvaikulam (P)	2.25	Paramakudi	20	Perumalswami festival	1	April	500	...	69 On Full Moon day of Chitrai month
35.	Kumuthi (P)	2.00	Parthibanur	15	Fair	1		1,000	Rice, dried fish, cattle, utility articles	54 Fair meets on every Tuesday
46.	Mushtakurichi (P)	5.19	Soodiyur	22	Illuppaswamy festival	3	March	5,000	Light refreshment, fruits	58
49.	Pakkuvetti (P)	4.34	do	17	Chitrai festival	1	April	600	...	72 On Full Moon day of Chitrai month
50.	Ananjur (P)	7.10	do	15	Azhagunachi-ammal festival	1	Sep./Oct.	1,000	...	70 Takes place during Navaratri
68.	Peraiyur (P)	9.00	Paramakudi	21	1. Fair	1		1,000	Rice, dhal, dried fish, clothes	71 Fair meets on every Monday
					2. Panguni Pongal	10	March	2,000		
69.	Sengapadi (P)	4.82	Soodiyur	23	Azhagia Valli-ammal festival	2	Sep.	1,000	Light refreshments, fruits	58

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6. Mudukulathur Taluk—(Concl'd.)										
71.	Pudukottai (P)	3.94	do	25	Drowpathiamman koil festival	3	Feb.	1,500	Light refreshments fruits	60
77.	Mudukulathur (P)	2.50	Paramakudi	16	Fair	1		1,500	Rice, dhal, dried fish, fancy goods	66 Fair meets on every Thursday
95.	Kovilangulam (P)	7.05	Soodiyur	30	Thirukkaludiar festival	2		5,000	Light refreshments, fruits	66
96.	O. Karisalkulam (P)	5.51	do	27	Muthalamman festival	7	Oct.	10,000	...	54
97.	K. Veppankulam (P)	2.40	do	24	Arianachiamman koil festival	1	May/June	3,000	...	58
98.	Pammanendal (P)	4.53	do	29	Karunatherswami festival	3	May	3,000	...	57
120.	Kadaladi (P)	1.21	Paramakudi	26	Fair	1		1,000	Fish, dried fish, salt, rice, vegetables	76 Fair meets on every Tuesday
130.	Perunali (P)	5.06	Virudhunagar	37	Panguni Pongal	3	April	5,000	...	57 During second week of April
131.	T. Valasubramanianapuram	5.00	do	35	Alagiavalliamman Utsavam	3	Aug.	5,000	...	55 During first week of August
153.	Ervadi (P)	7.12	Ramanathapuram	16	Santhanakoodu festival	11	Feb./Mar.	1,50,000	Utility articles	80
7. Aruppukottai Taluk										
39	Thopur (P)	5.92	Kallikudi	11	Purattasi Pongal	2	Oct.	200		20
40	Vakkanankundu (P)	3.96	Kallikudi	12	1. Vaikasi Pongal 2. Purattasi Pongal	8 8	May. Oct.	550		22
41	Kariapatty (P)	5.61	do	10	Muthalamman Pongal (Mari amman temple festival)	3	Mar./Apr.	1,000	Sweetmeats clothes,	18
					Fair	1		1,000	Incense	Fair meets on every Wednesday

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7. Aruppukottai Taluk—(Contd.)										
	Kattukuthagai Karisalkulam (H)	Kallikudi		9	Alagu Nachiamman Pongal	3	Sep./Oct.	2,000	Sweetmeats, fried, grains, coconuts, fruits, fancy goods.	21
42	Pampatty (P)		do	8	Kaliannan Pongal	3	Mar/Apr.	1,000	Sweetmeats, clothes, fancy goods	22
44	Pisindi (V)		Virudhunagar	8	Kaliannan Pongal	8	Mar/Apr. & Sept/Oct.	1,500		25
46	Manthopu (P)	4.45	Kokkalanseri	5	Mariamman festival	7	April	2,500	Vegetables, edibles, textiles, fancy goods	26
47	Alagianallur (P)	6.07	Virudhu nagar	6	Kaliannan festival	3	Mar./Apr.	1,500	Grocery	30
49	Varulotti (V)	4.98	Virudhu nagar	5	Vadakku vasal Chellaiannan festival	3	Oct./Nov.	1,500	Clothes, sweetmeats, fancy goods.	35
50	Mallanginar (P)	8.25	Virudhu-nagar	7	1. Sri Chenna kesava perumal Brahmotsavam	10	Mar/Apr.	7,000	Sweetmeats, clothes, grocery, leather	30
					2. Muthalamman festival	2	Sep./Oct.	2,000		
51	Nanthikundu (V)	3.93	do	6	Kaliannan festival	3	Sep./Oct.	500	Grocery	30
52	Thenugal (P)	4.00	do	10	1 Fair	1	May	1,100	Cattle, grocery	22
					2 Vaikasi Pongal	8				
					3 Purattasi Makara Nonbu	10				
53	Kalkurichi (P)	2.99	do	10	Pongavanathi Ammankoil festival	15	Mar/Apr.	5,000	Coconuts, fruits sweetmeats, grocery, beverages, clothes, grains, meat	23
54	Johilpatty (P)	2.95	do	10	Kaliannan Pongal	1	May/June	1,000	Clothes, vegetables, fancy goods	23
64	Manoor (P)	2.73	Parthibanur	18	Panguni Visagam	10	Mar/Apr.	2,000	Sugarcane, plantains, coconuts and fancy goods	40
77	N. Mukkulam(Part) Veerakudi (V)	3.02	do	18	Maha Sivaratri	5	Feb.	3,000	do	40

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7. Aruppukottai Taluk—(Contd.)										
95	Pandanendal (P)	2.91	Kallikudi	15	1 Vaikasi Pongal	8	May Oct.	300		24
					2 Purattasi Kudirai Eduppu	15				
97	Kavilankulam (P)	4.83	Virudhunagar	14	1 Vadakkuvai Selliannan Pongal	3	Mar/Apr. July/Aug.	1,000		26
					2 Mariamman Pongal	3				
98	Ramanujapuram(P)	4.83	do	24	Perumal festival	1	Oct.	500		26
99	Valukkaletti (P)	2.91	do	4	Kaliannan koil Pongal	3	Mar./Apr.	1,000	Sweetmeats, betel leaves, nuts.	30
101	Kuloor sandai (P)	2.91	Soolakarai	10	Soundammankoil Pongal	3	Aug.	2,000		30
102	Seelakarai		do	1/8	Kaliannan temple Pongal	2	Mar./Apr.	2,000		30
104	Palayampatti		Virudhunagar	14	Venugopalaswamy festival	9	May/June	2,000		28
					Mariamman festival	3	Mar./Apr.	2,000		
108	Sembatty (V)		do	13	Purattasiannan Pongal	3	Oct.	2,500		30
143	Veerasolam (P)		Parthibanur	10	Fair	1		500	Vegetables, grains, sheep, dried fish, utility articles.	48
										Fair meets on every Monday
162	Thiruchuli (P)		Virudhunagar	20	1 Brahmotsavam	10	Mar/Apr. July/Aug.	12,000	Grocery	38
					2 Amman Thabasu	1				
					3 Fair					Fair meets on every Wednesday.
169	Athipatti		do	14	Perumal Temple	2	Sept./Oct.	1,500		33
										This festival is celebrated on every 20th of Purattasi.
171	Kanjanakkenpatti		do	14	Ujjini Makaliannan temple Pongal	3	July/Aug.	500		38
172	Aruppukottai (M) Periapuliampatti(H)	6.00	do	13	Chokkanathaswamy Ani festival	13	June/July	1,600		39
					Sri Jayanti	3	Sept./Oct.	800		
192	Kalloorani (P)	5.31	Virudhunagar	18	Mariamman festival	7	Mar./Apr.	1,500		39
220	Anaikulam	3.07	do	20	Fair	1		200	Dried fish, grocery	46
										Fair meets on every Saturday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

L.C. No.	Name of village/ panchayat	Area in sq. miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in miles from Dt. head-quarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7. Aruppukottai Taluk—(Concl'd.)										
222	Illupaiyoor (V)	1.81	Virudhunagar	27	Mariamman Pongal	5	Mar./Apr. } Sep/Oct. }	5,000		87
226	Erasinnampatti (V)	2.54	do	23	Pongal festival	3	Mar./Apr.			42
230	Aladipatti (V)	5.50	do	20	Elliamman koil festival	1	Feb/Mar.			38
235	Mandapasalai (P)	5.47	do	22	Fair	1		400	Vegetables	44 Fair meets on every Sunday
246	Vadakkanatham (P)	6.45	do	35	Arumugaswamigal koil festival	3	May	1,000	Plantains, coconuts	52
8. Sattur Taluk										
1	Erichanatham (P)		Virudhunagar	10	1. Mariamman kovil festival	10	Mar./Apr.	2,000	Textiles, fruits, sweetmeats.	35 One week prior to Full Moon.
					2. Erichanatham Fair	1		500	Textiles, sheep, vegetables, sweetmeats.	Fair meets on every Sunday.
5	Senkottai (P)		Sattur	7	Kaliannan kovil festival	2	Apr.	500		30
6	Sengundrapuram (P)	2.00		6	Mariamman kovil Utsavam	7	Apr.	1,000	Sweetmeats coconuts, fruits	36
7	Kunthalapatti (P) Naranapuram (H)	2.93	Thiruthangal	3	Nachiarannan Narayanaswamy Tirukalyanam festival.	1	Mar./Apr.	1,500		50
8	Elinganaickenpatti (P)	3.03	Sattur	7	1. Muthalamman festival.	2	May	500		37 Once in three years
					2. SriSubrahmanya-swamy koil Magha Nonbu festival	1	Sep./Oct.			
14	Chatrareddipatti (P)	1.19	Kokkalan-cheri or Virudhunagar.	1½	1. Iyyanar kovil festival	4	May/June & Sep./Oct.	5,000	32	
				3	2. Vailukantham-mankoil festival					
					3. Perumal koil festival					

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L.C. No.	Name of village/ panchayat	Area in sq. miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. head-quarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8. Sattur Taluk—(Contd.)										
15	Periaperali (P)	4.37	Virudhunagar.	½	1. Fair	2		10,000	Sweetmeats, fancygoods	30 Fair meets on every Tuesday & Friday.
					2. Panguni Pongal	10	Mar/Apr.	10,000	do.	
20	Virudunagar (V)	1.27	do.	½	Mariamman festival	13	Mar.	50,000	Clothes, coconuts, fruits, sweetmeats.	30
21	Valliyur (P) Kumaralingapuram (H)	1.07	do.	4	Pachai Maragadha Valliamman festival.	2	Sep/Oct.	800	Coconuts, textiles, fruits, fancygoods	34
22	Pavali (P)	4.55	do.	4	1. Sri Kaliannan festival.	3	June/July	800	Textiles, coconuts, fancygoods	37
					2. Sri Pachai Maragadha Valliamman festival	7	Sep/Oct.	2,000		
24	Kavundampatti (P)	0.95	do.	12	Mariammankovil festival.	4	Mar/Apr.	2,000	Textiles, sweetmeats, fancygoods	40 One week prior to Full Moon of Panguni.
25	Savalur (P)	6.56	do.	12	Mariamman festival	10	Mar/Apr.	500	Fruits, sweetmeats.	36
27	Pudukottai (P)		Virudhunagar	13	Muthalamman festival	3	Sep/Oct.	2,000	Textiles, sweetmeats.	40
28	Mangalam (P)		Srivilliputtur	12	1. Kalangada Kanniamman festival.	7	Mar/Apr.	6,900	Flowers, sweetmeats.	40
					2. Mariamman Muthalamman festival		Sep/Oct.			
33	Thatchakudi (P)	1.15	Sivagiri	8	Jakadevika festival	2	Feb/Mar.	800		41 Takes place on Sivaratri
34	Nedungulam (P)	3.37	do.	6	Maha Sivaratri	4	Feb.	1,500	Sugarcane, coconuts, sweetmeats.	42
37	Vellore (P)	3.64	Virudhunagar	5	Amarchiyaramman Pongal festival	10	Oct/Nov.	5,000	Textiles, beverages, fancygoods.	38

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L.C. No.	Name of village/ panchayat	Area in Sq. miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in miles from Dt. head-quarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8. Sattur Taluk—(Contd.)										
38	Amathur (P) Nattarmangalam(H)	3.36	Sankaralinga- puram Virudunagar	3	Panguni Pongal festival	3	Apr.	2,000	Coconuts, fancygoods.	36
				8	Kaliyamman kovil Pongal festival	3	June	500	Sweetmeats.	38
41	Alagapuri (P)	1.10		4	Kaliyamman kovil Pongal festival	2	July	1,200		32
47	Kariseri (P)	4.52	Sankaralinga- puram	2	1. Kaliyamman kovil Pongal festival	2	Sep/Oct.	500	Sweetmeats, fancygoods.	35
					2. Selliammankovil Pongal festival	13				
49	Melamathur (P) Pathalakurichi (H)	3.74	do.	3	Kaliyamman kovil Pongal festival	3	Oct/Nov.	580		50
				4	Iyyanar kovil festival	1	Feb/Mar	100		40
53	Vadapatti (P) Pudur (H)	5.73	Tulukkan- patti	2	Kannicheri Pudur Fair	1	May/June	1,00,000	Cattle, crackers, beverages.	100 Takes place on Full Moon day
55	Krishnapuri (P)	0.99	Sivagiri	6	Christmas	1	Dec.	550	Eatables	40
59	Injar (V)		do.	5	1. Gramadevadai Vailukanthamman festival		Oct.	1,000	Sweetmeats fancygoods.	47
					2. Mariamman Pongal festival		Apr.			
62	Sengamalanachiar- puram (P)		do.	1	1. Sri Krishna Jayanti	1	Aug/Sep.	200		44 Takes place on Ashtami thithi.
65	Namaskarithan- patti	1.31	do.	3½	Kaliyamman festival	2	Sep/Oct.	516	Textiles, fancygoods.	52
69	Thiruthangal (V)		Thiruthangal		1. Sri Vaikunta Ekadasi.	1	Dec/Jan.	4,500	Sugarcane, Mangoes, sweetmeats.	44
					2. Ani Utsavam	1	June/July			
					3. Panguni Pongal	1	Mar/Apr.			
70.	Vadamalaipuram (P)	3.72	Thiruthangal	3	Chelliamman festival	1	Mar/Apr.	350	...	44
86.	Thammanaicken- patti (P)	3.24	Thulukka- patti	2	1. Fair	1		25,000	Bullocks, sheep, sugarcane, textiles, vegetables	42 Fair meets on every Friday
					2. Fair	1	May/June			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8. Sattur Taluk—(Contd.)										
89.	Periavadi (P)	2.00								41 Takes place on Full Moon day
	Mudalipatti (H)		do	3	1. Vaikasi month festival	15	May/June		Fruits	
	Sadhanandapuram (H)		do	3	Fair	15			Bullock	
	Sinnaramalingapuram (H)		do	3	1. Vaikasi festival	15	May/June			
	Sundaralingapuram (H)		do	3	Vaikasi Fullmoon festival	15				
	Kalpodu (H)		do	4	Christmas	1	Dec.	200	...	
92.	Kilathiruthangal(V)	5.00	do	1½	Iyyanar Pongal festival	1	Oct/Nov.	300	...	43
	Senganalaipatti (H)		do	½	Panguni Pongal festival	1	Mar/Apr.	200	...	42
	Pallapatti (H)		do							
93.	Sivakasi (M)	2.09	Sivagiri	2½	1. Deepavali	1	Oct/Nov.	1,500	...	46
	Viswanatham (H)				2. Pongal	3	Jan/Feb.			
					3. Panguni Pongal	1	Mar/Apr.			
94.	Anaiyur (P)	2.65	do	2	1. Kaliyamman festival	1	Mar/Apr.			47
					2. Mariamman festival	1	July/Aug.			
100.	Konangulam (P)	0.65	Sattur	18	1. Deepavali	1	Nov.	1,025		54
					2. Pongal	3	Jan.			
103.	Maraneri (P)		Sivagiri	4	Kaliyammankoil festival	7	July/Aug.	1,000		48
108.	Sithirajapuram (P)	3.25	do	3	1. Panguni Pongal	1	Mar/Apr.	1,000	Flowers, sweetmeats	
					2. Kanniamman Pongal	1	May/June			
					3. Kannan festival	1	Sept/Oct.			
110.	Anuppankulam (P)	6.26	Sivagiri	6	1. Muthalamman festival	1	May/June	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, flowers, sweetmeats	51
					2. Kaliyamman festival	1	Mar/Apr.			
	Meenampatti (H)	...	do	5	1. Vadakuthiamman festival	1	Apr/May.	100		
					2. Christmas	1	Dec.			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8. Sattur Taluk—(Contd.)										
112.	V. Chokkalingapuram (V)		Thulukkappatti do	4	Thaipoozam festival	3	Jan/Feb.	140	...	47
	Pethilipatti (H)		Sivagiri	4½	Sevans festival	3	Feb/Mar.	210	...	41
	Poochakapatti (H)			4	Panguni Pongal	1	Mar/Apr.	210	...	46
124.	Appayanaickenpatti (V)	1.66	Thulukkappatti	7	Sivaratri festival	2	Feb/Mar.	500	...	40
128.	Veppilaipatti (P)	2.45	Veppilaipatti Chatram	½	Gangaiamman-koil festival	3	Mar.	1,000	...	44
139.	Kallamanaickenpatti (P)		Sivagiri	8	1. Christmas	1	Dec.	}	...	53
					2. Deepavali	1	Nov.			
					3. Pongal	3	Jan.			
141.	Alangulam (P)	5.76	Ramakrishnapuram	7½	1. Deepavali	1	Nov.	}	2,000	50
					2. Pongal	2	Jan.			
143.	Lakshmipuram (P)	6.92			1. Deepavali	1	Nov.	}	3,000	Sweetmeats 65
					2. Pongal	2	Jan.			
					3. Mariamman festival	3	June.			
148.	Kananjampatti (P)	3.00	Sivagiri	7	Koil Pongal	3	June.	6,000		54
149.	Vijayakaraisalkulam (P)	1.50	do	8	do	3	do	700		56
156.	Sattur (P)	3.12	Sattur		Fair	1		500	Sheep.	48 Fair meets on every Saturday
158.	Ammappatti (P)	3.24	do	2	Kaliyamankoil festival	4	June	1,000	...	80
168.	Irukkangudi (P)	}	do	5	Mariamankoil festival	1	July/Aug.	1,00,000	...	48
	Melamadai (V)									
185.	Appayanaickenpatti Ramalingapuram		do	6	Kaliyamman festival	1	Apr/May	200	Sweetmeats	53
190.	E. Duraisamipuram (P)	}	Sankaralingapuram	2½	Selliarmankoil festival	2	Oct./Nov.	560	...	48
	Servaikaranpatti (H)									
193.	Elayirampennai (P)	3.11	Sattur	10	Mariamankoil festival	10	Apr./May	10,000	...	55

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8. Sattur Taluk—(Concl'd.)										
195.	Kangarakottai (P)	4.10	Sivagiri	6	1. Kaliyamman festival	1	Apr./May	}	2,000	Sweetmeats, coconuts, fruits 52
	Parapatti (H)				2. Muthalamman festival	1	May/June			
203.	Nenmeni (P)	7.65	Sattur	6	Sach Innachiar koil Utsavam	2	July	1,00,000	Sweetmeats	51
212.	Nalli (P)	0.91	Nalli	3½	Mamppudathi-amman festival	14	Sept./Oct.	800	Sweetmeats	56
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk										
1	Khanasapuram		Srivilliputtur	16	Pongal	1	Jan.	500	Textiles	16
3	Kodikulam (P)	2.14	do	20	Pongal	1	Jan.	1,000	do	56
4	Arjunapram (V)	7.26	do	14	Nalla Thangal koil festival	1	Jan./Feb. Mar.	150	Grocery	48
5	Watrap (P)	2.50	do	12	Muthalamman festival	10	Sept./Oct.	20,000	Sweetmeats, textiles, fancy goods, earthen wares	48
				12	Fair	1		2,000	Navathanangal, vegetables, agricultural implements	
7	Maharajapuram (P)	8.47	do	15	1. Sundara Mahalinga festival	7	July/Aug.	50,000	Textiles, grains	48
					2. Muthalamman Pongal festival	2	Sept./Oct.	4,000	Grocery	
					3. Kaliyamman festival	1	Mar./Apr.	200		
					4. Arakkamman festival	1	do	400		

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk—(Contd.)										
8	Mathur (P)	0.63	Srivilliputtur	16	Village Pongal festival	1	Oct/Nov	2,000		46
10	Thambipatti (P)	0.65	do	15½	do	1	do	2,000		46
11	Kottaiyur (P)	5.22	Srivilliputtur	16	Pongal	1	Jan.	1,500	Textiles	
				18	Mariamman Muthalamman festival	2	Oct./Nov. } Mar./Apr. }	700	Fancy goods, eatables	40
12	Elandaikulam (P)	6.19	do	22	Muthalamman, Mariamman koil Pongal festival	1	Mar./Apr. } June/July }	500	Beverages, flowers	40
13	Ayardharnam (P)	3.26	do	24	1. Matha koil Pongal festival 2. Kaliamman koil Pongal	1 1	Mar./Apr. } June/July }	300	do	40
14	Govindanallur (V)	2.23	do	20	Pongal	2	Jan	200	Textiles	32
15	Vellaipottal (P)	1.81	do	16	1. Pongal 2. Panguni Mariamman festival	2 3	Jan. Mar/Apr.	200 800	Textiles ...	38
19	Karisalkulam (P)		do	20	Pongal	4	Jan/Feb.	200	Textiles	36
23	Sundarapandiam (P)	9.09	Srivilliputtur	12	1. Muthalamman festival 2. Mariamman festival 3. Ayyanar koil Parivettai festival 4. Pongal	2 8 1 1	Mar. Apr. Feb. Jan.	3,000 300 2,000 2,000	Textiles	48
24	Puduppatti (P)	8.88	do	12	1. Mariamman festival 2. Alliamman festival	3 3	Jan./Feb. Jan./Feb.	1,000 500	Textiles	46 Takes place on Poosam star of Thai
28	Ammappatti Ruthrappa naickenpatti (P)	1.14	do	18	Pongal	1	Jan.	200	Textiles	42

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
29	Ayyanathampatti (P)	3.79	do	15	1. Pongal 2. Fair	1 1	Jan.	500 1,000	Textiles, clothes, vegetables, sweetmeats	45 Fair meets on every Wednesday
30	Kunnur (P)		do	9	1. Chinnamalai festival 2. Pongal	2 2	May Jan.	1,000 500	Sweetmeats beverages clothes	40 Takes place on every 5th of May
32	Pattaikulam Sallipatti (P) Semmanandi Karisalkulam	3.71	do	5	Pongal	2	Jan.	500	Sweetmeats, cloth do	45
			Ramakrishna-puram	5	do	1	do	200	do	48
33	Villuppanur (P)	8.74	Srivilliputtur	3	do	1	do	1,000	Sweetmeats	53½
34	Thadanganinagaseri (P)	2.70	Ramakrishna-puram	2	do	3	do	1,500	Sweetmeats, fancy goods	52
35	Mullikulam (P)	1.16	Krishna-puram	1½	2. Pongal Mariamman Pongal	3 1	Jan. Mar/Apr.	600 100	Sweet meats fancy goods	53½
36	Achangulam (P) Muthuvenkata-rayapuram (H)	0.46	Srivilliputtur	3	Pongal	2	Jan	1,000	Sweetmeats clothes	50
				3	do	2		1,000	do	
39	Venkateswara puram (V)	7.39	do	3½	Purattasi Pongal festival Garudasevai	5 3	Sept./Oct. do	10,000 3,000	Sweetmeats, Textiles Grocery, curd sweetmeats	49 51
40	Kottaiappatti (P)	0.79	do	3	Kaliyamman koil Pongal festival	1	Oct./Nov.	1,500	do	52 Takes place on second Tuesday of Iyasi
43	North Srivilliputtur (V)	2.43	Srivilliputtur	2½	1. Pongal 2. Peria Mariamman koil Tookkuzhi	2 10	Jan. Mar/Apr.	300 20,000	Sweet meats cloth	47 Takes place on New moon day of Panguni
44	Athikulam Sengulam	1.76	do	2	Pongal	2	Jan.	500	Clothes	50
45	Srivilliputtur Athikulam (V)	1.02	do	2	1. Sri Nachiyar Devasthanam Ennai Kappu festival 2. Sri Nachiyar Devasthanam Adi festival	9 10	Dec/Jan. July/Aug.	1,000 2,000	Perfumery Fancy goods eatables	48

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk—(Contd.)										
					3. Srivilliputtur Madhavas Sri Vaithi-Yanathaswamy festival	9	May/June	800		
					4. Srivilliputtur Nachiyar Panguni festival	9	Apr/May	1,000	Perfumery	
	Athukulampatti	do	do	1	Thai Pongal "Adi Thiru"	2	Jan	10,000	Eatables textiles	47
46	Malli(P)	7.52	Rama-krishna puram	1	Thiruviruthamman koil Pongal	1	Sept/Oct	200	Fancygoods	50
47	Mallipudur (P)			2	Pongal	3	Jan.	1,000	Fancygoods, sweetmeats, baskets	Takes place on any Tuesday of 'Purattasi'
			Malliputhur		1. Muthalamman koil festival	1	Sept/Oct	100	Fancygoods	51
			Ramakrishna puram		2. Pongal	2	Jan.	1,500	Sweetmeats	
48	Ayannachiarkoil (P)	2.67	Srivilliputtur	2	1. Pongal	4	Jan.	500	Sweetmeats	48
				3	2. Mariamman Pongal festival	1	Mar./Apr.	250	Fancygoods	Takes place on any Tuesday in Panguni
51	Padikasuvaitanpatti(P)	1.71	Vaithilingapuram		Pongal	1	Jan.	3,455	Sweetmeats, textiles	52
52.	Mamsapuram (P)			4½	1. Kalliamman kovil Pongal festival	2	Apr./May.	1,000		52
					2. Pongal	2	Jan.	4,000	Sweetmeats clothes	Takes place in 'Chitrai'
					3. Mariamman festival	7	Mar/Apr.	2,000	Fancygoods	Takes place in 'Thai'
	Sivanthipatti (H)	12.62	Srivilliputtur		4. (i) Muthalamman festival	1	Jan./Feb.	1,000		
					(ii) Kalliamman festival	4	Sept./Oct.	500	Sweetmeats	
					(iii) Pongal	2	Jan.	5,000		Takes place in 'Purattasi'
					(iv) Skandhar sashti	7	Oct./Nov.	600		
	Valaikulam (H)				5. Pongal	1	Jan.	2,000	Sweetmeats	

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk—(Contd.)										
54.	Chettikulam (V)	1.52	Srivilliputtur		7. Pongal	1	Jan.	5,000	Sweetmeats, textiles	56
57.	Rajapalayam (M)	4.00	Rajapalayam		2. Pethanattu Devasthanam festival	10	June	5,000	Sweetmeats, clothes, beverages, betelnuts	50
					½ Fair	1		30,000	Grains, vegetables, jaggery sweetmeats	Fair meets on every Tuesday
					1. Drowpathi-amman kovil festival	10	Mar.	5,000	Sweetmeats, betel leaves, nuts	
					1. Tamil New Year's day	1	Apr./May		Sweetmeats, fancygoods	60
					Sarathi kudai festival					
58.	Kothangulam (P)	2.33	Srivilliputtur	½	1. Kalliamman festival	2	May/June	500		49
			Vaithialingapuram	3/8	2. Pongal	1	Jan.	1,700	Sweetmeats	
59.	Arasiarpatti (P)	3.17	do	½	1. Vada Kasiamman Pongal	1	May	1,500	Fancygoods	51
					2. Pongal	1	Jan.	2,321	Sweetmeats clothes	
60.	Pillayarkulam (P)	6.03	Srivilliputtur	5	Mariamman kovil Chitrai Full Moon Pongal festival	2	Apr./May	10,000	Cloth, coconuts, fruits, sweetmeats	56
				3	Pongal	2	Jan.	500	Textiles	
61.	Ramachandrapuram or Regunathapuram	1.70	do	5	Pongal	2	do	500	Fancy goods, eatables	50
62.	Achanthavilthan(P)	7.37	do	4½	Pongal	3	do	500	Sweetmeats	50
63.	Keelarajakularaman (P)	5.25	Rajapalayam	7	do	1	do	1,500	Sweetmeats	60
64	Melarajakularaman chatrapatti (P)	7.79	Rajapalayam	4	Mullai kottai Mariamman kovil festival	7	July	10,000	Sweetmeats, fruits, coconuts	55
65	Samsikapuram (P)	4.31	do.	3	Mullai kottai Mariamman Tirunal	1	July/Aug.	3,000	Fancygoods, sweetmeats	58

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

L.C. No.	Name of village/ panchayat	Area in Sq. miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fair and Festival	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in miles from Dt. headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9. Srivilliputtur Taluk—(Concl'd.)										
66	Therkuvilanganallur (Pudupalayam) (P)	4.12	do.	1	Mariamman kovil festival	10	Apr./May	4,000	Sweetmeats	56
69	Sundarajapuram(P)	3.68	do.	4	Mariamman festival	2	Sept./Oct.	1,000	Fancygoods, eatables	59
70	Solaiseri (P)	3.03	do.	4½	do	3	do.	1,500	do.	59
71	Seithur (P) (Mettupatti)	8.93	do.	6	Ekkiladeviamman-kovil Pukkuzhi festival	10	Mar./Apr.	2,000	Sweetmeats, fancygoods	62
				6	Mariamman kovil Pukkuzhi festival	10	Mar./Apr. May	2,000	Sweetmeats, fruits	
72	Muhavur(P)(Muthu-swamipuram)	3.16	do.	8	Panguni Pongal	3	Mar./Apr.	5,000	Fancygoods, eatables	62
73	North Devadanam (P)	2.87	do.	7	Vaikasi Visagam festival	10	May/June.	100,000	Sweetmeats, crockeries	62
74	South Devadanam (P)	3.89	do.	7½	Natchadai Tharuth-aruliaswamy	10	May/June	4,000	Beverages, sweetmeats, fancygoods.	63
76	Melur Duraisami-puram (P)	3.03	do.	11	Mariamman kovil Mundariamman kovil festival	10	Sept./Oct.	1,000	Beverages, sweetmeats	65
77	Puthur (P)	3.56	Sholapuram	5	Ani Pongal Purattasi Pongal	7	June/July Sept./Oct.	1,500	Fancygoods, coconuts	71
79	Chettiarpatti (P)	2.19	do.	8	1. Panguni Pongal festival					70 Takes place on last Sunday in Panguni
	Pulalveli (H)		do.	10	2. Drowpathi-amman kovil Pongal festival	10	July./Aug.	2,000	Sweetmeats, beverages	
80	Ayyankollankondan	2.24	do.	4	1. Muthia kovil Pongal	1	Apr./May	1,000	Fancygoods	70
					2. Mariamman kovil Pongal	10	Mar./Apr.			
82	Elandiraiikondan(P)	3.50	do.	4	Bathirakaliyamman kovil Pongal festival	2	Sept./Oct.	500	Fancygoods, eatables	50
85	Sholapuram (P)	8.60	do.	2	Desiamman Pongal Vazhavaradan Amman Pongal, Mariamman Pongal	2	May./June Mar./Apr.	400	Betel leaves, fancygoods	60
86	Nallamanaickenpatti (P)		do.	3	Mariamman Pongal festival	2	do.	500	Sweetmeats, fancygoods	60 Falls on last week in Panguni
90	Thengarai (P)	5.27	do.	5	Kaliyamman, Mari-amman festival	2	Feb. & June.	1,500	Flowers, sweetmeats	60
91	Korukkampatti (P)	4.17		6	do.	2	do.	1,500	do.	63