



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART X—V

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

THANJAVUR

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

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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.

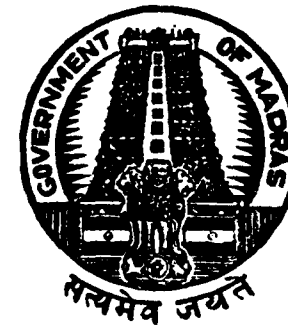
A District Census Handbook was published for each district. It has been considered an important achievement of the last Census. Sri A. Mitra, Registrar-General, India, decided not only to continue the series during 1961, but to improve definitely on its content, so that each District Census Handbook 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 features, history, people and their social condition, agriculture, industries, public health, education, irrigation, electricity and other allied topics. It contains "A" Series Tables, "B" Series, "C" Series, SCT for each taluk, SC I 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





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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 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 Tirunelveli 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 A. V. Vallinathan	Statistical Assistant
Sri C. K. Somasundaram	Upper Division Clerk
Sri C. Gangadharan	Lower Division Clerk
Sri M. K. Balakrishna Kurup	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 the United Printers, Madras in printing this volume.

P. K. NAMBIAR

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

THANJAVUR

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Thanjavur district is known as the granary of Madras State. It has a glorious history behind it. It was the seat of Chola power when Tamil Nad reached its zenith of glory. It has a rich and varied cultural heritage. Its economy is essentially agrarian, its agriculture being sustained by a net-work of irrigation sources and improved methods of cultivation.

Physical features

Thanjavur district has an area of 3,738 square miles and lies between 9°50' and 11°50' of the eastern longitude. To the north of the district lie South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli of which the latter extends to the western border also. The Palk Strait and Ramanathapuram district form the southern border and Bay of Bengal, the eastern. Thanjavur is one of the coastal districts, its coastline extending over 140 miles turns south-west at Point Calimere. The sea board can be divided into two sections, one extending almost 72 miles from the mouth of the river Coleroon to Point Calimere in the South and the other bordering the Palk Strait for about 68 miles from Point Calimere. The erstwhile French pocket, Karaikal lies in the middle of the first section. This was merged with the Indian Union consequent on the *de facto* transfer arranged with the French Government in 1954. Further the coastline has a number of harbours like Nagore, Point Calimere, Nagapattinam and Tranquebar.

The district can be described as a vast plain of fertile soil with a gentle but definite slope towards the sea. The region can, however, be divided into three distinct divisions, viz., the deltaic region, the upland area and the salt swamp. Of these the deltaic regions consist of the northern and the eastern parts of the district comprising the taluks of Sirkali, Kumbakonam, Mayuram, Nagapattinam and Thiruthuraipundi. This region is a wide expanse of alluvial soil with rich paddy fields interspersed by green groves of mango, coconut and other trees. No hill can be found to add to the scenic beauty. The western and southern parts of the district form the upland area irrigated from various projects. It is dry, but irrigated crops are raised chiefly with the help of Grand Anicut Canal. It also slopes towards the sea and is devoid of hills. In the South and South-Western parts a small plateau called the Vallam Tableland is found. The third region is Vedaranyam Salt Swamp which is the largest of its kind in the State. It runs along the coast from Point Calimere towards west covering an area of about 30 miles in length and 4 to 5 miles in breadth.

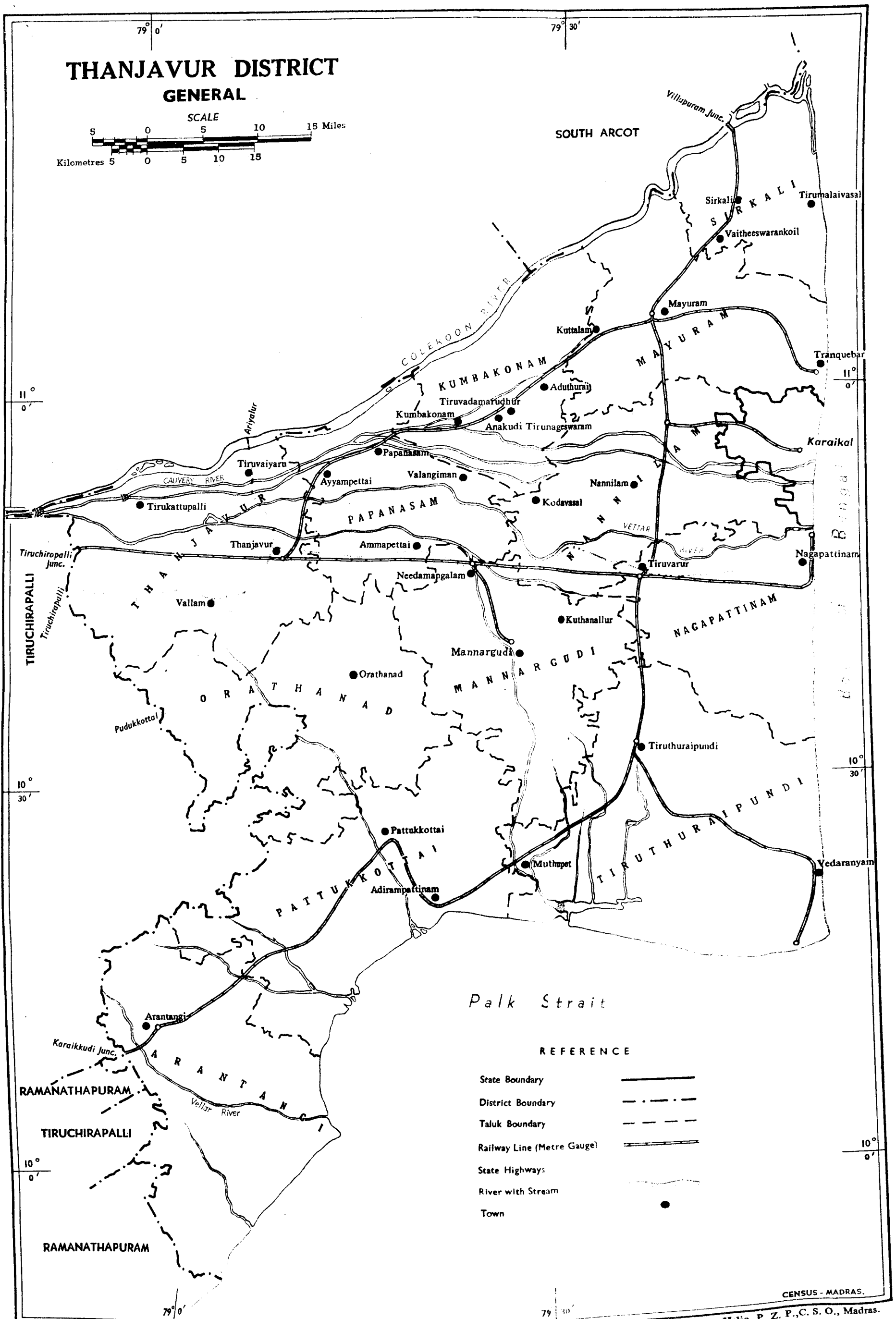
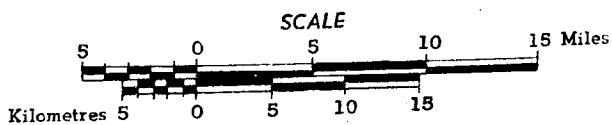
Changes during 1951—61

In 1951 the district had only eleven taluks. A new taluk—Orathanad—was added in 1954 (*Vide G.O. Ms. No. 1306 of 25th May, 1954*) consisting of 156 villages from Pattukkottai and 22 villages from Thanjavur. Details of the 12 taluks are given in the following statement:

Table 1—Administrative set-up of the district

Revenue Divisions	Headquarters	Jurisdiction Taluks	Taluk Headquarters	Area of taluks in Sq. miles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	211.8
		Papanasam	Papanasam	228.1
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	240.0
		Nannilam	Nannilam	290.7
Mayuram	Mayuram	Mayuram	Mayuram	282.5
		Sirkali	Sirkali	170.6
Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	361.4
		Orathanad	Orathanad	348.2
Mannargudi	Mannargudi	Mannargudi	Mannargudi	301.5
		Thiruthuraipundi	Thiruthuraipundi	496.2
Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai	406.7
		Arantangi	Arantangi	401.2

THANJAVUR DISTRICT GENERAL



In 1951 it had 6 revenue divisions. With the separation of judiciary from the executive, one division was abolished. Later it was restored owing to increase in developmental work. The only change in jurisdiction from 1951 to 1961 is the inclusion of Orathanad which covers the major part of Thanjavur Division.

Soils

Four major groups of soils can be located in the district. (i) the alluvial, (ii) the regar or the black

soil, (iii) the red ferruginous and (iv) arenaceous or the sandy soil. The Cauvery delta generally consists of fine alluvial soil, but its quality deteriorates towards the coast in Nagapattinam and Thiruthuraipundi taluks. The upland areas consist mostly of red ferruginous soil, the soil becoming more ferruginous as we move eastwards. The percentage distribution of major groups of soils in the wet and dry areas of the district is given below:

Table 2—Soil distribution in the district

Taluks	Wet				Dry			
	Alluvial	Regar	Red	Arenaceous	Alluvial	Regar	Red	Arenaceous
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thanjavur	32	39	29	...	6	10	84	...
Papanasam	28	68	4	...	38	22	40	...
Kumbakonam	64	36	...	...	59	41	...	...
Mayuram	70	23	...	7	61	21	...	18
Sirkali	...	76	...	24	...	53	...	47
Nannilam	55	45	...	...	56	44	...	...
Nagapattinam	...	92	...	8	...	45	...	55
Mannargudi	...	87	13	...	...	15	85	...
Thiruthuraipundi	...	93	10	6	...	61	11	28
Pattukkottai	...	...	99.7	0.3	...	...	99.7	0.3
Arantangi	...	...	99	1	...	...	87	13

The alluvial soil is the best variety while the arenaceous soil is the worst. But red soils are as fertile as regar. Pattukkottai, Orathanad and Arantangi taluks have red soils in which unirrigated groundnut, varagu, ragi etc., can be raised. Irrigation has made it possible to raise some paddy also. The Thanjavur district has been intensely cultivated which tends to make the lands less fertile. Continuous and proper manuring is needed to maintain its fertility.

History of the district

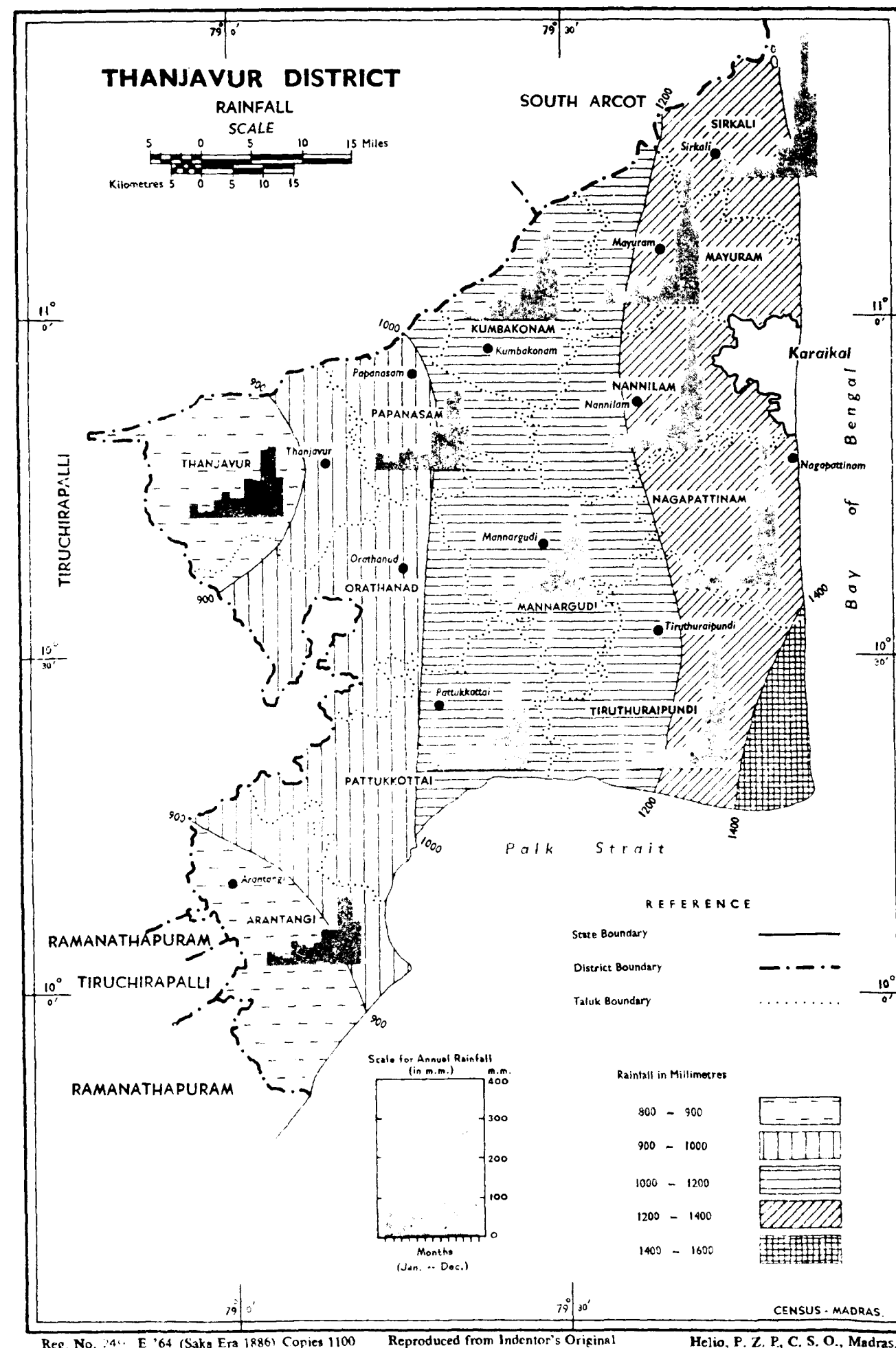
The known history of Thanjavur dates back to the Sangam Age when the Cholas ruled supreme for nearly a thousand years. A set-back in the Chola regime came with the advance of the Pallavas (575-600 A.D.) who in turn gave way to the rising power of the Pandyas. But the Pandyas did not stay long and once again Thanjavur came under the sway of a new Chola line established by King Vijayalaya. Though a powerful line of rulers succeeded Vijayalaya, they became weak during the time of Adi Rajendra from whom Thanjavur passed on to the Eastern Chalukyas. There were sporadic spurts of the Cholas but, by the beginning of the 13th century, the Chola dynasty became extinct and the Pandyas once again came to the fore.

The Pandya supremacy was short-lived. They were assailed by the Cheras and the Mughals from the North. By the end of the 13th century, Thanjavur came

to be under the Muslim Rulers. Muslim domination remained till the middle of the 14th century when Vijayanagar ended the Muslim rule.

Thanjavur remained under the suzerainty of Vijayanagar for a long period. During this period the Nayak dynasty was established. During the reign of Sevappa Nayak, the Portuguese gained entry in Nagapattinam and established a trading settlement. The Nayaks of Thanjavur were loyal to Vijayanagar after the battle of Talikota and helped Vijayanagar in repulsing the attacks of the Nayak of Madurai and their temporary ally Golconda. But the beginning of the 17th century saw the end of the Vijayanagar empire.

It was followed by the attempt of the Nayaks of Madurai and the Sultan of Bijapur to capture Thanjavur. Into this break the Marattas stepped in in the latter half of the 17th Century. They ruled for sometime but were reduced to the position of vassals by Zulfakarkhan, the Mughal Governor of Carnatic. With the decline of Mughal power, hostilities continued between the Nawab of Arcot and the Maratta Ruler of Thanjavur in the middle of 17th century. The French and the English began interfering in the internal affairs of South India. After a series of fights, the supremacy of English was established and a pact was signed between the Maratta Ruler and the English. The status of the Rajah was in effect reduced to a vassal paying tribute to the English.



Towards the close of the 18th century, the administration of Thanjavur was handed over to the English company which was followed by the Treaty of 1799 according to which Thanjavur was ceded to the English in perpetuity. Under this pact, the ruler of Thanjavur was allowed to retain the Fort of Thanjavur with limited powers in its administration. With the death of the ruler in 1841 without any heir, Thanjavur Fort was annexed by the British and treated as part of Madras State. Thanjavur remained under the British until 1947.

How the district was formed

Soon after Thanjavur was taken over by the East India Company in 1799, Cuddalore which was in the Company's possession was merged with it and two Collectorates were formed. Of these the Southern Division consisting of Tiruvadi, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Nagore including Nagapattinam was placed under the charge of Mr. Harris while the Northern Division comprising of Kumbakonam, Mayuram including Shiyali, Karaikal, Devikottai and Cuddalore was kept under the charge of Mr. Grant. This arrangement continued only for a few months for in 1800 Thanjavur region along with Cuddalore was formed into one Collectorate under Mr. Harris. In 1801 further changes in the jurisdiction of the district were effected due to the merger of the Danish settlement—Tranquebar—and the transfer of Cuddalore to the Collectorate of Jaghir now Chingleput. In 1805 Tiruchirapalli district was merged with Thanjavur under Mr. Harris as Principal Collector. This position continued only for a short period for, in 1809, the districts were once again bifurcated.

Tranquebar was restored to the Danish in 1815 and Karaikal to the French in 1816. Thus in 1820 the district consisted of nine taluks, but by 1832 the number of taluks had increased to 15. The purchase of Tranquebar from the Danish made it 16. In 1860 a general revision of revenue establishment was taken up by Mr. Pally. Under his scheme the number of taluks was again reduced to nine. Original English settlements like Nagore, Devikottai etc. were merged with adjoining taluks. Thus Nagore merged with Nagapattinam and Devikottai with Shiyali. Two more taluks—Arantangi and Papanasam—were formed in 1910 thus raising the number of taluks to eleven. Arantangi was formed in 1910 out of the Southern portion of original Pattukkottai taluk but, later in 1929, 24 villages from Ramanathapuram district were added to it. Papanasam was formed out of the western portion of the old Kumbakonam and eastern portion of the old Thanjavur taluks. The twelfth taluk was formed in 1954 and named Orathanad. It consisted of part of Pattukkottai taluk and a few villages from Thanjavur taluk. The following statement will give an idea about the composition of the district as it is today.

1-A

Table 3—Changes in the administrative set-up

Former taluks	Present taluks	Area in Sq. miles
Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	211.8
Thanjavur*	Papanasam†	228.1
	Thanjavur	361.4
Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai	406.7
	Arantangi‡	401.2
	Orathanad§	348.2
Nannilam	Nannilam	290.7
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	240.0
Mayuram	Mayuram	282.5
Shiyali	Sirkali	170.6
Tiruthuraipundi	Thiruthuraipundi	496.2
Mannargudi	Mannargudi	301.5

Remarks:—

* Has contributed 22 Villages towards the new taluk (Orathanad, formed in 1954).

† Formed in 1910

‡ a few villages from Ramanathapuram District also were included in this new taluk, formed in 1910.

§ Formed in 1954

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of Thanjavur is fairly healthy. The first two months of the year—January and February—form a pleasant period with warm days and cool nights. But by the close of February the climate becomes rather sultry and during March and April the mercury is on the upward trend reaching its peak by the close of May or early June. The occasional rainfalls that occur during this period seldom affect the temperature. In October the north-east monsoon starts and lowers the temperature.

Rainfall in Thanjavur is heavier than in the adjoining districts. It is benefited by both the monsoons. It gets more rain from north-east monsoon. But south-west has a more significant role in that it feeds river Cauvery, the main source of irrigation in the district. The rainy months fall in three groups:

1. The summer rains during March, April and May-
2. The south-west monsoon period—From June to September.
3. The north-east monsoon period, i. e. October to early January.

Rivers

The most important river of the district is Cauvery. Rising in the Coorg mountains it splits into two at Upper Anicut, the Cauvery and the Coleroon. The southern branch of Cauvery enters Thanjavur where it divides itself into numerous small streams, most of which get lost in the wide expanse of paddy fields. The Coleroon runs on the eastern border and

joins the sea. The Cauvery itself is reduced to the position of an insignificant stream and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Kaveripattinam, about 8 miles north of Tranquebar. The main branches of Cauvery are Vennar, Kudamuruttiyar and Arasalar. All these branch off into smaller streams.

Mineral wealth

Thanjavur is fairly rich in mineral wealth. However, till recently, the district had only a small quantity of minerals like iron, sandstone, kankar, laterite etc. But geological investigations have also proved the existence of lignite, natural gas, ilmenite, zircon etc. In the neighbourhood of Vallam, already famous for Vallam stones, iron ore is found to exist. Vallam and Gandarvakottai areas in Thanjavur taluk yield laterite of fine quality. Near Alakudi railway station and in the villages of Tirumalai-samudram, Murudakudi etc., deposits of kankar are noticed. Natural gas has been found to occur at Neyapattur about 7 miles east of Sirkali, but no attempt has so far been made to exploit it. On the coast near Nagapattinam and also between Adiramapattanam and Minisal is found ilmenite deposit which is a titanium mineral useful in the manufacture of quality steel and also high quality paint called Titanium white. Zircon, useful in the manufacture of super refractory bricks is found to occur in the sands of Tranquebar region. The grains of sands found with this mineral are usually colourless and transparent.

Flora and fauna

There is nothing special about the flora of Thanjavur district, for all trees that grow in the eastern coast of the Peninsula are found in this district also, though in small numbers. Palmyra and cashew trees grow in plenty in Thanjavur taluk. Jack trees grow in Thanjavur, Pattukottai and Mannargudi taluks. Neem and tamarind are popular avenue trees. The district has no forest of any value.

The fact that the district has no thick woods or forests makes the area singularly free from wild animals such as tigers, panthers etc. In the jungle at Kodaikadu near Point Calimere are found spotted deer, antelopes and wild pigs. Jackals and foxes exist everywhere in the district. Ordinary grey monkeys are most common. Snakes, poisonous and non-poisonous, exist in large numbers. Cobra, the krait, the chain viper, the carpet snake etc., are common. As regards birds, all the South Indian species of birds are found in the district, the more common among them being the crow, the kite, the vulture, the owl, sparrow, cuckoo etc. Duck, quail, partridge and others also are found to exist but not in large numbers. The absence of pasture lands perhaps accounts for the poor quality of cattle.

With rich and fertile soils almost all over the district and numerous streams to irrigate the lands, Thanjavur can rightly be declared rich. Though nature has been extremely kind towards the district in soils and rivers, the flora and fauna are neither varied nor attractive.

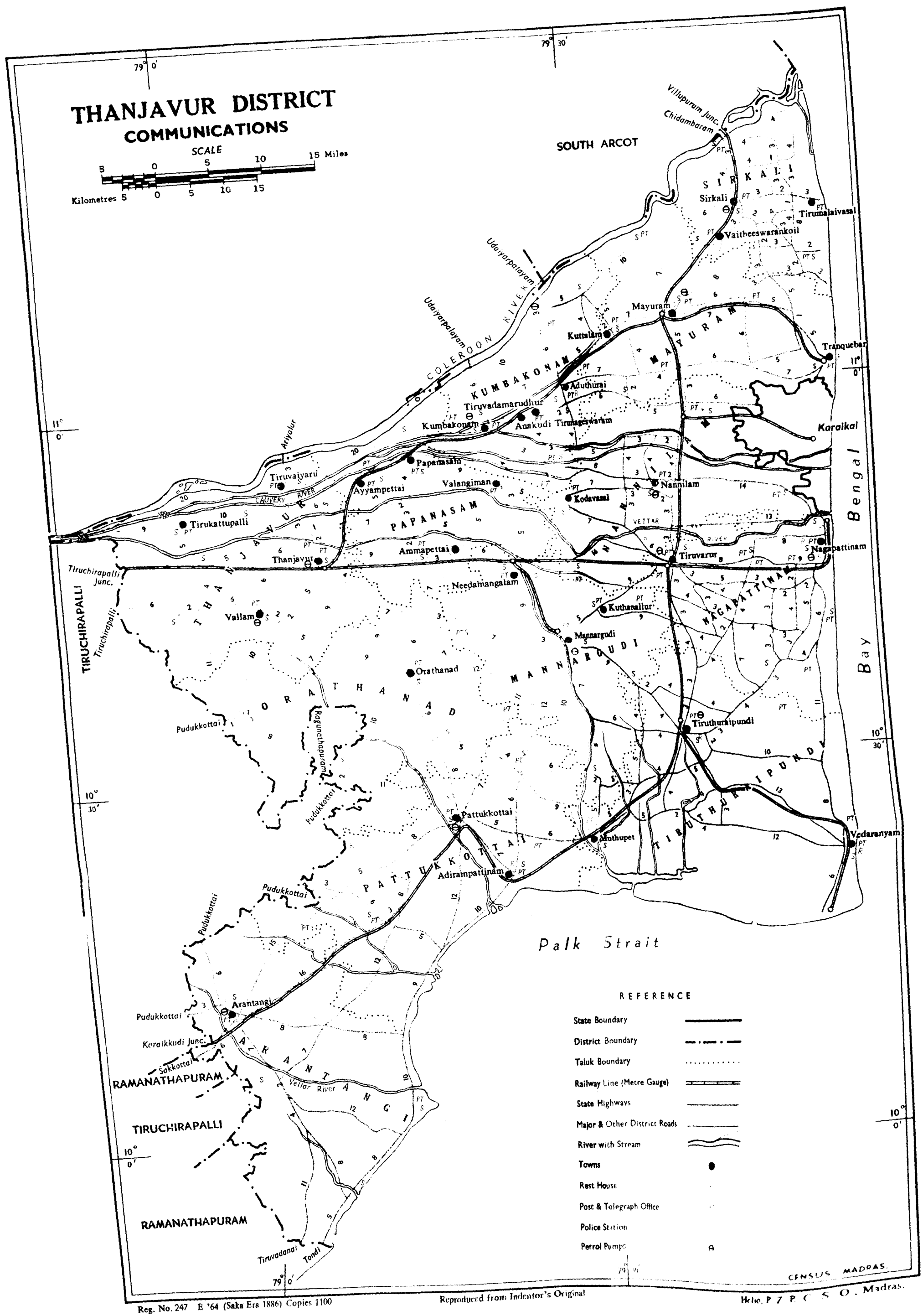
Communications

The district does not have a good system of roads. During the early days of the century it did not have even metal roads connecting different centres. In mileage it ranks third in the State with a total of 3,009—the first two being Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts. Unlike other districts, Thanjavur has no National Highway running through it, but it has 101 miles of State Highways, 2,198 miles of district roads and other 700 miles of village roads. It is difficult to get material for the maintenance of roads and as such roads do not have that standard seen in other districts of Madras State. A determined effort has been made to improve the quality of roads during the last decade. Some bridges, culverts, aqueducts and causeways have been built in order to inter-connect roads and link different centres. Noteworthy among these is the Kollidam bridge built at a cost of Rs. 34.50 lakhs. Expenditure during the two Plan periods on improvement of road communication facilities in the district is given below :

	Rs. in lakhs
New roads and improvements to existing roads	10.58
Cement concreting of roads and other improvements	16.26

Detailed information on these points has been furnished under the Chapter on Five Year Plans. The roads are winding. Owing to the high cost of land it is not possible to straighten the roads. The district has at present more than 1,850 motor vehicles. For the benefit of travellers the district has a number of Tourist Bungalows, Project Houses, Inspection Bungalows, Rest Houses and Choultries. A list of such places has been furnished in part V of this volume. The district headquarters and other towns in the district are connected with the other important centres outside the district by a metre-gauge railway line. A network of railway lines serves the district connecting various centres of the district.

Another important means of communication is the postal service. There are approximately 700 Post Offices in Thanjavur. Of these five are Head Post Offices, 81 Sub-Offices and 11 Branch Offices. The rest are Extra-Departmental Sub or Branch Offices. Of these 700 Post Offices, as many as 78 have been provided with telegraph connection. Thanjavur enjoys telephone facilities also and the district comes under the Tiruchirapalli Engineering Division of Madras Telephones.



CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Demographic trends

Table I shows the variation in the total, rural and urban population of district. The variation has not been uniform during the last six decades. In 1901—31

the variation in population has been very small (below 5%). In 1931—51 there has been an increase in the percentage variation followed by a decline in the following period.

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1901	2,248,090	...	...	1,895,449	...	...	352,641	...	...
1911	2,366,089	117,999	5.25	1,995,480	100,031	5.28	370,609	17,968	5.10
1921	2,329,959	— 36,130	— 1.53	1,950,056	— 45,424	— 2.28	379,903	9,294	2.51
1931	2,385,964	56,005	2.40	1,988,982	38,926	2.00	396,982	17,079	4.50
1941	2,563,422	177,458	7.44	2,137,269	148,287	7.46	426,153	29,171	7.35
1951	2,982,715	419,293	16.36	2,404,819	267,550	12.52	577,896	151,743	35.61
1961	3,245,927	263,212	8.82	2,584,407	179,588	7.47	661,520	83,624	14.47

It is interesting to examine the rural—urban differentials in the growth of population. In the rural areas the variation of population has steadily increased during 1921—51 and in 1951—60 there was an increase of 7.47%. The growth of urban population has been rapid in the decades except the 1911—21 decade where it was only 2.5%. The 1951—61 decade has actually

witnessed a decline in the growth rate of urban population from 35.6% in the previous decade to 14.5% in 1951—60. In the 60 years, 1901—60 the population of the district has increased by 44.4% or at the rate of 16,631 per annum. The rural and urban population have increased during this period by 36.3% and 67.6% respectively.

Table 2—Mean decennial growth rate in the last 4 decades

		Decades			
		1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30
1. Mean Population of the decade (by the geometric method)	T	3,121,301	2,781,879	2,479,587	2,359,742
	R	2,534,747	2,310,322	2,083,638	1,984,581
	U	586,554	471,557	395,949	375,161
2. Growth of population during the decade	T	263,731	414,712	184,754	59,883
	R	185,682	278,214	159,555	49,678
	U	78,049	136,498	25,199	10,205
3. Mean decennial growth rate	T	8.4	14.9	7.5	2.5
	R	7.3	12.0	7.7	2.5
	U	13.3	28.9	6.4	2.7
4. Number of births registered during the decade	T	792,722	734,774	741,989	687,515
	R	549,778	576,699	606,081	575,847
	U	242,944	158,075	135,908	111,668
5. Mean decennial birth rate	T	25.4	26.4	29.9	29.1
	R	21.7	25.0	29.1	29.0
	U	41.4	33.5	34.3	29.8
6. Death registered during the decade	T	447,524	586,359	569,148	601,275
	R	348,894	474,417	463,593	494,878
	U	98,630	111,942	105,555	106,397
7. Mean decennial death rate	T	14.3	21.1	23.0	25.5
	R	13.8	20.5	22.2	24.9
	U	16.8	23.7	26.7	28.4
8. Decennial rate of natural increase	T	11.1	5.3	6.9	3.6
	R	7.9	4.5	6.9	4.1
	U	24.6	9.8	7.6	1.4
9. Migration—cum-statistical error	T	— 2.7	9.6	0.6	— 1.1
	R	— 0.6	7.5	0.8	— 1.6
	U	— 11.3	19.1	— 1.2	1.3

Table 2 gives a picture of the growth rate in the last four decades compared to the birth, death and natural increase rates for these decades. The death rates reveal a definite decline since 1921. The birth rate for 1931—40 for rural and urban areas are higher than those of the earlier decade. The rural and urban birth rates for the following decades indicate a declining and rising trend respectively. The rate of natural increase for rural areas has shown considerable fluctuations, whereas that of urban area has shown a steady increase. In the 1951—60 decade the natural increase in the whole district is around 11.1 per 1000 persons whereas that of urban population is around 24.6 per 1000 persons. The actual growth rate during this period is 8.4 per 1000 of the mean decennial population of the district, whereas the rural and urban population have grown at the rate of 7.3 and 13.3 per 1000 of the mean decennial rural and urban population. Item 9 of Table 2 gives a picture of the Migration-cum-Statistical Error which is defined as follows :—

Migration - cum - Statistical Error will equal Mean decennial growth rate minus rate of natural increase.

It is observed that the Migration-cum-Statistical Error for the total population has been positive in all the four decades. It is not possible to determine how much of this error is due to error in the registration and how much is due to migration.

We may now compare the migration to and from Thanjavur district as revealed by the 1961 Census. The appendix to Table D-II gives the figures of persons born in Thanjavur and enumerated in other districts of the State. A synopsis of these tables is presented here as Tables 3 and 4, and they give an idea of the migration trends in Thanjavur district. Since the data of the number of persons born in Thanjavur district and enumerated in other States are not available, it is not possible to get any idea of the out-migration from Thanjavur district to other States.

Table 3—Number of persons born elsewhere enumerated in Thanjavur district, 1961

(1)		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
1. Born in other Districts	R	123,181	54,543	68,638	87,714	35,958	51,758	35,467	18,587	16,880
	U	64,075	28,864	35,211	22,767	9,470	13,297	41,808	19,394	21,014
	UC	239	51	185	152	51	101	87	...	87
	Total	187,495	83,458	104,037	110,633	45,477	65,156	76,862	37,981	38,881
2. Born in other States	R	8,646	4,115	4,531	5,433	2,193	3,240	3,218	1,922	1,291
	U	18,248	5,946	7,302	5,212	2,129	3,083	8,036	3,817	4,219
	UC	48	27	21	36	21	15	12	6	6
	Total	21,942	10,088	11,854	10,681	4,343	6,338	11,261	5,745	5,516
3. Born Abroad :										
Born in countries in Asia beyond India		14,065	6,714	7,351	10,423	5,027	5,396	3,642	1,687	1,955
Born in Countries in Europe		70	33	37	14	3	11	56	30	26
Born in Countries in Africa		44	25	19	28	15	13	16	10	6
Born in Countries in America		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born in Countries in Australasia		2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Born at Sea		2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Unclassified		1,421	684	737	705	284	421	716	400	316
Total		15,604	7,458	8,146	11,172	5,329	5,843	4,432	2,129	2,303

R—Rural U—Urban UC—Unclassified

Table 4—Persons born in Thanjavur district and enumerated in other districts

Born in (1)	Enumerated in other districts of Madras State								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
Thanjavur Rural ...	105,333	42,875	62,458	43,498	11,417	32,081	61,835	31,458	30,377
Thanjavur Urban ...	84,301	40,996	43,305	13,654	6,049	7,605	70,647	34,947	35,700
Thanjavur Unclassified	92	42	50	77	38	39	15	4	11
Total ...	189,726	83,913	105,813	57,229	17,504	39,725	132,497	66,409	66,088

The persons born in other districts and enumerated in Thanjavur district number 187,495 consisting of 110,633 in rural and 76,862 in urban areas. On the other hand, Thanjavur has sent 189,726 to other districts—57,229 persons to rural areas and 132,496 to urban areas of these districts. The balance is a net out-migration of 2,231 persons to other districts. It has been estimated that the "life-time migrants" or the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Thanjavur district in 1951 is around 163,000 and in comparison with this figure, the 1961 figure of 187,495 shows increase in life-time migration from other districts.

Table 5 gives a picture of the persons born elsewhere in Thanjavur district and enumerated in the same district and those of persons born outside the district but within the State of enumeration. The durationwise breakup of persons born outside the State is of little significance and is therefore not discussed here. It is seen that among all the categories considered, the migrants of 1—5 years duration constitute the majority among males and 16+ among females. Those who have migrated during the year preceding the Census alone account for over 14.5 percent of the migrants.

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

Birth place (1)	Where Enumerated (2)	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years							
		Total Migrants		Less than 1 year		1—5 years		6—10 years	
		Male (3)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	R	162,590	450,859	17,395	22,928	51,788	106,454	30,018	84,979
	U	24,605	39,560	4,030	4,106	9,584	12,378	4,280	7,502
	UC	89	205	10	5	20	44	28	38
	R	48,939	72,106	6,750	6,830	16,765	21,361	8,157	13,009
	U	23,442	32,394	3,710	3,935	8,198	10,746	3,955	5,581
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration	UC	2	16	...	3	2	3	...	4
	R	35,956	51,758	8,333	6,802	11,220	13,400	6,758	10,134
	U	9,470	13,297	2,020	1,918	3,264	4,111	1,757	2,630
	UC	51	101	12	4	11	17	5	19
	R	18,587	16,880	3,291	2,241	5,712	4,942	3,245	3,453
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration.	U	19,394	21,914	3,349	3,103	6,788	7,376	3,636	4,152
	UC	...	87	...	9	...	30	...	14

Birth place	Where Enumerated	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years					
		11—15 years		16 years above		Period not stated	
		Male (11)	Female (12)	Male (13)	Female (14)	Male (15)	Female (16)
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	R	17,946	58,162	43,351	172,873	2,092	5,463
	U	2,320	4,638	4,153	10,607	238	329
	UC	9	21	19	81	3	16
	R	4,926	8,225	12,029	21,596	312	1,085
	U	2,405	3,757	4,806	7,597	368	778
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration.	UC	...	3	...	2	...	1
	R	4,246	6,548	5,142	14,413	257	461
	U	977	1,559	1,398	2,973	54	106
	UC	12	14	9	39	2	8
	R	2,635	2,495	3,604	3,625	100	124
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration.	U	2,119	2,637	3,410	4,328	92	318
	UC	...	8	...	26	...	...

R—Rural U—Urban UC—Unclassified

Occupational distribution

Out of the total number of 187,495 persons who migrated from other districts to Thanjavur district 82,050 are found to be workers engaged in various kinds of activity. D-VI Table gives clear details regarding their occupational classification. 40% of the workers among migrants are engaged in Agriculture, 25% in other services and about 12% are engaged in Trade and Commerce.

Table 6—Category of workers among migrants

Category	Number of workers among in-migrants	Percentage to total migrants
Agriculture	32,529	39.65
Mining and Quarrying	3,009	3.67
Household Industry	4,088	4.98
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	7,105	8.66
Construction	2,143	2.61
Trade and Commerce	9,563	11.66
Transport and Storage	2,823	3.44
Other Services	20,790	25.33
Total workers among migrants	82,050	100.00

The balance of migration

The following statement gives a synopsis of the balance of migration for Thanjavur district *vis-a-vis* other districts.

Table 7—Net migration in the district

District	Number of in-migrants into Thanjavur	Percentage	Number of out-migrants from Thanjavur	Percentage	Net migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras	6,619	3.53	47,198	24.88	- 40,579
Chingleput	2,517	1.34	10,033	5.29	- 7,516
North Arcot	4,547	2.43	3,534	1.86	+ 1,013
South Arcot	31,367	16.73	31,483	16.59	- 116
Salem	5,796	3.09	3,995	2.11	+ 1,801
Coimbatore	4,361	2.33	7,293	3.84	- 2,932
Nilgiri	390	0.21	1,605	0.85	- 1,215
Madurai	14,757	7.87	8,880	4.68	+ 5,877
Tiruchirapalli	68,475	36.52	65,920	34.74	+ 2,555
Ramanathapuram	39,337	20.08	7,119	3.75	+ 32,218
Tirunelveli	8,611	4.59	2,446	1.29	+ 6,165
Kanyakumari	718	0.38	220	0.12	+ 498
Total	187,495	100.00	189,726	100.00	- 2,231

It is seen that Tiruchirapalli (36.52%), Ramanathapuram (20.08%) and South Arcot (16.73%) have contributed the major share of migrants to Thanjavur district. 34.74% of the out-migrants from Thanjavur district have gone to Tiruchirapalli district, 24.88% to Madras City and another 16.59% to South Arcot District.

Though the percentage increases recorded by the Buddhists, Sikhs and others are quite heavy, they are not significant as their percentage to total population is negligible.

Table 8—Percentage increase in religious groups during 1951—61

Religious Groups	Number of Persons		Percentage increase During 1951—61
	1951	1961	
Total Population	2,982,670	3,245,927	8.83
Hindus	2,692,893	2,907,788	7.98
Muslims	189,262	203,643	7.60
Christians	98,559	121,466	23.24
Jains	105	758	16.08
Sikhs	11	338	2,972.73
Buddhists	12	22	83.33
Others	1,280	11,912	830.62

Religion

The total population of the district has increased from 2,982,670 in 1951 to 3,245,927 during 1961, thus recording an 8.83 per cent increase during the decade. The Hindus have recorded only a lower percentage increase *viz.*, 7.98. Muslims along with the Hindus have recorded only a lower percentage increase than the increase recorded by the district population. The increase in their number was of the order of 7.6 per cent only. As a contrast to these, the Christians have recorded 23.24 per cent rise during the same period.

Increase since 1911

The 1961 Census has recorded 37.38 percent rise in the district population over the 1911 position. During the same period running over five decades, various religious groups have recorded varying percentage increases. Hindus have recorded 35.86 percent increase over 1911, while the Muslims have

recorded 55.40 percent rise and the Christians 35.24 percent. As is clear from these figures, the Muslims have recorded the highest increase over the last few decades.

It would be more useful and also interesting to study the variations recorded by these groups from decade to decade. This is furnished in the table here.

Table 9—Percentage increase since 1911

Religious groups	1911—'21	1921—'31	1931—'41	1941—'51	1951—'61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Population	... - 1.54	+ 2.56	+ 7.44	+ 16.35	+ 8.83
Hindus	... - 1.67	+ 2.02	+ 7.03	+ 17.13	+ 7.98
Muslims	... - 0.30	+ 11.45	+ 17.03	+ 11.06	+ 7.60
Christians	... - 0.28	+ 2.34	+ 1.30	+ 6.14	+ 23.24
Jains		+ 53,600.00	+ 13.43	...	+ 16.08
Sikhs		+ 3,400.00	- 64.71	- 8.33	+ 2972.73
Buddhists		...	+ 2,800.00	- 57.14	+ 83.33
Others	... - 12.40	- 94.80	+ 724.14	+ 435.56	+ 830.63

Religious composition of the district population

The Hindus accounted for 90.62 percent of the total population during 1911. Their percentage to district population has shown a gradual but definite trend to decline and it has already touched the level of 89.60 percent during 1961. As a contrast to this trend among the Hindus, the Muslims of the district have shown a sure tendency to rise. Their percentage to total population has increased from 5.54 in 1911 to 6.26 during 1961. There has not been much variation in the percentage of Christians to total population. Similarly the Jains have recorded a stationary position since 1931.

Table 10 aside will reveal these points and will show the variations in the religious composition of the population during the last fifty years.

Table 10—Religious composition of population 1911—1961

Religious groups	Percentage to total Population					
	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindus	90.63	90.51	90.03	89.70	90.29	89.60
Muslims	5.54	5.62	6.11	6.65	6.35	6.26
Christians	3.80	3.85	3.84	3.62	3.30	3.74
Jains	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Others	0.03	0.02	...	0.01	0.04	0.37

Concentration of religious groups

A study of the concentration of different religious groups in various taluks of the district will be interesting. The table below will give details on the percentage distribution of rural population by religious groups in various taluks.

Table 11—Concentration of religious groups (Rural)

Taluku	Percentage of persons to total strength of the groups in rural areas							
	Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Sikhs	Jains	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sirkali	5.95	6.19	4.34	2.52	...	...	9.09	1.09
Mayuram	11.20	11.11	14.00	9.80	25.00	30.87	20.45	6.65
Kumbakonam	9.48	9.38	11.08	9.71	...	17.29	2.27	10.06
Nannilam	9.71	9.61	12.91	7.95	...	...	56.82	7.29
Papanasam	7.64	7.25	14.53	8.08	...	...	...	4.19
Thanjavur	8.63	7.98	5.70	30.03	...	3.70	3.41	4.61
Orathanad	7.25	7.78	1.47	2.05	...	...	...	5.40
Mannargudi	8.49	8.69	5.02	5.59	...	8.64	4.55	38.99
Nagapattinam	7.27	7.35	6.76	5.61	...	35.80	...	9.92
Tiruthuraiipundi	8.98	9.54	3.44	2.98	75.00	...	...	4.57
Pattukkottai	9.76	9.99	8.09	6.67	...	3.70	3.41	5.68
Arantangi	5.64	5.13	12.66	9.01	...	...	...	1.55

Rural urban distribution

An interesting point that attracts our attention is the distribution of persons belonging to these various religious groups. The table here will furnish the percentage of rural population to total district population of various religious groups in the district during 1951 and 1961.

Table 12—Percentage of population in rural areas 1951—1961

Religious groups	Percentage of rural population to total district population	
	1951 (2)	1961 (3)
Total Population	80.62	79.62
Hindus	81.87	80.93
Muslims	65.90	64.67
Christians	76.05	75.01
Sikhs	...	23.96
Jains	7.81	11.61
Buddhists	66.67	54.55
Others	32.55	68.69

The rural population of the district has dwindled by one percent during the decade 1951—61 and this decline in rural population is evident in all the religious groups except the Sikhs, Jains and 'others'. It is the Buddhists who have recorded the greatest decrease in the rural population. The decline among the major religious groups is not quite marked.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio of these religious groups provides an interesting study. As per 1961 Census, the female content of these groups is found to vary from 54.75 percent among Muslims to 21.01 percent among the Sikhs. If we take into consideration 1951—61 period only, this variation in sex ratio is most marked among the Sikhs and Buddhists. In the case of the former, there has been a considerable decline in female content, while the latter has recorded an increase in the percentage of females. The Hindus and Muslims have recorded slight decline in their female percentages. The decline noticed among the Muslims is higher than that among the Hindus. Among the major religious groups only Christians have recorded some increase in the female content.

This analysis will be more useful if the figures are analysed for the last five decades 1911—61. A scrutiny of the table below will give an idea regarding the variations in female proportion recorded under various religious groups during the last few decades.

Table 13—Female content in various Religious groups

Religious groups	Proportion of females for thousand males					
	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)	1941 (5)	1951 (6)	1961 (7)
Total Population	1,104	1,083	1,086	1,055	1,032	1,016
Hindus	1,094	1,073	1,076	1,048	1,019	1,003
Muslims	1,297	1,271	1,268	1,176	1,266	1,210
Christians	1,085	1,064	1,067	1,043	1,015	1,031
Sikhs	...	...	1,267	...	1,750	265
Jains	...	...	928	831	938	294

During 1911 the proportion of females per thousand males in the district was as high as 1,104 but this has gradually dwindled to 1,016. This reduction is most marked during 1931—41. Though all religious groups have recorded this decline, among Hindus this decline is most marked during 1931—41 period. Christians also have recorded a uniform tendency for decline while the Muslims have shown no definite pattern. Till 1946 they recorded regular decline in female ratio but 1951 marked a sudden rise in the proportion of females per 1,000 males. The other two groups also, i.e., Jains and Sikhs follow no regular trend.

Language—Mother-tongue

The information on mother-tongue collected during 1961 Census in the district and analysed here has been incorporated in the form of C-V. table in Part II of this Volume.

During 1951 only 28 languages were returned as spoken in the district. But in 1961 a greater number of languages, as many as 39, was returned. Thus the period 1951—61 has recorded a spurt in the number of languages. This is mostly due to the increase in the number of foreign languages in use within the district and also to the inclusion of a few dialects without script among mother-tongues. For purposes of our study we may confine to Indian languages with a spoken strength of 20 or more and foreign languages with five or more speakers. The table below will show the Indian languages arranged in order of decreasing numbers and also their percentage to total district population and to the total speakers of Indian languages during 1961.

Table 14—Languages arranged in order of decreasing strength

Indian languages returned as having spoken strength of 20 or more	Spoken strength	Percentage of speakers to total district population	Percentage to total speakers of Indian languages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil	3,134,700	96.5732	96.6011
Telugu	54,177	1.6691	1.6696
Saurashtra	20,060	0.6180	0.6182
Urdu	17,008	0.5240	0.5241
Marathi	7,430	0.2289	0.2290
Malayalam	5,990	0.1845	0.1846
Kannada	4,081	0.1257	0.1258
Hindi	909	0.0280	0.0280
Gujarathi	348	0.0107	0.0107
Punjabi	52	0.0016	0.0016
Sindhi	48	0.0015	0.0015
Bengali	43	0.0013	0.0013
Tulu	41	0.0013	0.0013
Hindustani	23	0.0007	0.0007
Marwari	20	0.0006	0.0006

Next to Tamil, which is the regional language, Telugu ranks foremost with 54,177 speakers. Next in importance from the point of view of strength are Saurashtra, Urdu and Marathi. There exists a wide gap between the strength of Tamil and Telugu speakers in this district. This wide difference, though noticed in other districts also, is far greater here than in other districts like Coimbatore. The Tamils cover 96 percent of the total population while their corresponding strength in Coimbatore is only 67.5 percent. Perhaps the agrarian character of the region does not encourage other linguistic groups to migrate into the district.

English is the most important foreign language in use in the district. Its speakers numbered 379 during 1961 and they accounted for over 40 percent of the total speakers of foreign languages in Thanjavur. Next to English, Malay is significant. With 282 speakers, this language accounts for over 30 percent of the total speakers of foreign languages here. Next in order of importance are Arabic and French. The following table will show such languages, their strength and percentage to total speakers of foreign languages enumerated in the district.

Table 15—Foreign languages arranged in order of decreasing strength

Foreign languages with speakers, strength of five or more	Spoken strength according to 1961 Census	Percentage to total speakers of foreign languages in the district
(1)	(2)	(3)
English	379	40.58
Malay	282	30.19
Arabic	65	6.96
French	34	3.64
Vietnamese	30	3.21
Pushtu	28	3.00
Burmese	25	2.14
Nepali	20	2.68
Sinhalese	19	2.03
Chinese	16	1.71
German	9	0.96
Siamese	9	0.96
Hanny	7	0.75

The increase recorded by Urdu, Saurashtra, Malayalam and Punjabi is quite impressive. Punjabi has more than doubled its strength while others have recorded considerable increase. Among the new languages that have been returned in 1961 but which did not find a place in 1951 Census, Sindhi, Bengali, Tulu and Hindustani are noteworthy. The increase in the strength and hence percentage of Urdu to total population is significant especially when viewed in relation to the decrease noticed in the strength of Hindi. The addition by way of Hindustani and in the strength of Urdu will compensate the decline in the number of Hindi speaking population. This leads us

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to the conclusion that there might not have been any decline in Hindi speaking population but the variation noticed from 1951 to 1961 might be due to difference in classification alone. Marathi, Kannada and Gujarathi are languages which have recorded decline in strength during 1961 when compared to their position during 1951.

Table 16—Languages, their strength and percentage to speakers of Indian languages during 1951—61

Languages	Total speakers		Percentage to total speakers of Indian language	
	1951 (2)	1961 (3)	1951 (4)	1961 (5)
Tamil	2,876,292	3,134,700	96.450	96.601
Telugu	57,419	54,177	1.925	1.669
Saurashtra	16,978	20,060	0.569	0.618
Urdu	10,608	17,008	0.356	0.524
Marathi	8,317	7,430	0.279	0.229
Kannada	5,137	4,081	0.172	0.126
Malayalam	4,714	5,990	0.158	0.185
Hindi	2,715	909	0.091	0.028
Gujarathi	362	348	0.012	0.011
Bengali	...	43	...	0.001
Hindustani	...	23	...	0.001
Marwari	6	20	...	0.001
Punjabi	18	52	0.001	0.002
Sindhi	...	48	...	0.002
Tulu	...	41	...	0.001

The 1961 Census has recorded a greater number of persons with foreign languages as mother tongues than the previous Census. In 1951 the total speakers of foreign languages (mother-tongue) was 631 but by 1961 their number had risen to 934. This increase in the number of speakers of foreign languages is due to the increase of foreigners present in the district. The developmental activities that are in progress in the district have attracted more foreigners as experts and technical advisers. The majority of the foreigners in the district are English speaking. Their number has risen from 189 during 1951 to 379 during 1961.

The table appended below will give details regarding the distribution of the language groups in different taluks. Though Tamil is the regional language its percentage to total speakers varies from taluk to taluk. The highest percentage is noticed in Orathanad viz., 95.65. Thanjavur taluk has recorded the lowest percentage of Tamils in the rural sector. A larger percentage of Telugu and Urdu speaking persons is found in this taluk. More Telugu speaking persons are found in Kumbakonam and Nannilam. The highest percentage of Urdu speaking persons has been noticed in Sirkali. Kannadigas are found in Sirkali and Kumbakonam taluks.

Table 17—Spoken strength of languages expressed in percentage to total population in taluks

Taluks (1)	Gujarathi (2)	Hindi (3)	Kannada (4)	Malayalam (5)	Marathi (6)	Saurashtra (7)	Tamil (8)	Telugu (9)	Urdu (10)
Sirkali	0.0032	0.0086	0.1426	0.0161	0.0145	0.0022	81.2610	0.8575	0.5124
Mayuram	0.0016	0.0058	0.0146	0.0398	0.0415	...	78.7507	0.5032	0.1211
Kumbakonam	0.0076	0.0068	0.1177	0.0701	0.0856	0.6119	63.6845	1.8841	0.1378
Nannilam	0.0026	0.0030	0.0580	0.1015	0.0438	0.3423	92.2132	1.0527	0.1708
Papanasam	0.0034	0.0004	0.0421	0.0696	0.0485	0.0090	83.4080	0.7063	0.4650
Thanjavur	...	0.0003	0.0260	0.0487	0.0318	0.0185	60.3758	0.7289	0.4269
Orathanad	...	...	0.0031	0.0468	0.0694	...	95.6528	0.4310	0.1162
Mannargudi	...	0.0033	0.0320	0.0430	0.0331	...	79.8428	0.6033	0.1343
Nagapattinam	0.0021	0.0004	0.0698	0.0519	0.0437	...	66.1160	0.8650	0.1024
Tiruthuraipundi	0.0065	0.0171	0.0258	0.0215	0.0156	...	83.8452	0.4607	0.0357
Pattukkottai	0.0028	0.0083	0.0086	0.0606	0.0386	0.0021	86.1428	0.5563	0.0741
Arantangi	...	0.0006	0.0032	0.0725	0.0071	0.0006	93.1140	0.1738	0.0494

Bilingualism

Most of the mother tongue groups enumerated in the district have taken easily to various other languages in use in the region. The returns of 1961 Census show that out of 3,244,993 persons in the district as many as 234,422 persons or 7.22 percent of the district population use another language as subsidiary. This percentage is however very low in Thanjavur district when compared to 26.05 percent in Coimbatore and 12.41 percent in Tiruchirappalli. Further the percentage of speakers with subsidiary language to total speakers is found to vary considerably from one language to another. For Thanjavur this varies from 100.00 percent recorded for Konkani, Korava, Marwari etc., to 4.7 recorded among the Tamils.

The table inset here will show the percentage of persons having subsidiary language among the major language groups in the district.

Table 18—Speakers with subsidiary language

Languages (1)	Total speakers (2)	Speakers with subsidiary language (3)	Percentage of speakers with subsidiary language to total speakers (4)
Tamil	3,134,700	147,226	4.696
Telugu	54,177	43,890	81.012
Saurashtra	20,060	16,180	80.658
Urdu	17,008	12,567	73.888
Marathi	7,430	5,905	79.475

The use of subsidiary language is often due to the force of circumstances. This perhaps is proved by the considerably low percentage of bilingualists among Tamils and comparatively higher percentage among other language groups.

Tamil and English rank foremost as the most popular subsidiary languages in use in the district. The popularity of these two languages among the bilingualists of major languages in the district will be evident from the table alongside.

Table 19—Percentage of bilingualists using Tamil and English

Language (1)	Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language (2)	Percentage to total bilingualists in the groups (3)	Persons using English as subsidiary language (4)	Percentage to total bilingualists in the group (5)
Tamil	...	...	121,673	82.64
Telugu	42,388	96.58	1,454	3.31
Saurashtra	15,936	98.49	218	1.35
Urdu	12,130	96.52	325	2.58
Marathi	5,480	92.80	357	6.05

Tamil being the regional language and the percentage of bilingualists among them being very low, other linguistic groups are forced to take to the use of subsidiary languages in order to have free exchange of ideas. The popularity of English education perhaps accounts for the high percentage of English-knowing persons among the bilingualists.

Urbanisation

Out of a total population of 3,245,927 persons in the district, 661,520 persons or 20.38 percent of the total population has been returned as urban during 1961 census. In the State as a whole the urban population formed 26.69 percent of the total population. The lower percentage of the urban population in Thanjavur may perhaps reflect the agrarian character of her economy.

The proportion of population both urban and rural relating to Thanjavur district is given below for all census years from 1901 to 1961.

Table 20—Proportion of Population in Urban and Rural Areas

Years	Proportion to total Population	
	Urban	Rural
1901	157	843
1911	157	843
1921	163	837
1931	166	834
1941	166	834
1951	196	804
1961	203	797

It would be evident from the table above that Thanjavur district has maintained a slow and steady increase in the urban population and this growth is marked especially during the last three decades. It would be useful to have a general idea regarding the proportion of urban population per thousand persons in various taluks of the district.

Table 21—Proportion of population in Rural and Urban areas in taluks, 1961

Taluks	Proportion to total population	
	Urban	Rural
Sirkali	172	828
Mayuram	205	795
Kumbakonam	334	666
Nannilam	60	940
Papanasam	152	848
Thanjavur	383	617
Orathanad	37	963
Mannargudi	193	807
Nagapattinam	327	673
Tiruthiraipundi	156	844
Pattukkottai	131	869
Arantangi	66	934

The statement alongside will show the distribution of towns under each class and the total number of towns since 1901.

Table 23—Variation in population during 1901—1961

Total, Rural, Urban	Percentage variation in Population during Decades						1901—'61
	1901—'11 (2)	1911—'21 (3)	1921—'31 (4)	1931—'41 (5)	1941—'51 (6)	1951—'61 (7)	
(1)							(8)
Total	5.25	-1.53	2.40	7.44	16.36	8.82	44.39
Rural	5.28	-2.28	2.00	7.46	12.52	7.47	36.35
Urban	5.10	2.51	4.50	7.35	35.61	14.47	87.59

In the course of sixty years from 1901 to 1961 the urban population of the district has increased by 87.59 percent while the rural population recorded only a 36.35 percent rise. A scrutiny of the above table will reveal that the disparity between growth rates in urban and rural areas has been on the increase and the gap between the two has been considerably widened.

Factors affecting increase in urban population are mainly three—viz. the natural growth in population, rise in population due to new additions to the urban areas and finally the contribution by rural-urban movement of population. The urban areas in the district during 1951—60 had recorded a mean decennial growth of 13.3 percent and a natural increase of 24.6. The contribution of migrations and other factors in including additions due to new urban areas thus stands at—11.3 percent.

Density

The density of population in the district is 868 as against 672 in the State. This density has been found to vary considerably from one taluk to another and in

Table 22—Number of towns in the district 1901—1961

Year	Number of towns						
	All classes (2)	Class I (3)	Class II (4)	Class III (5)	Class IV (6)	Class V (7)	Class VI (8)
1901	19	...	3	2	5	9	...
1911	19	...	3	2	6	7	1
1921	21	...	3	3	5	8	2
1931	22	...	2	4	7	8	1
1941	24	...	3	3	6	11	1
1951	29	1	2	3	9	12	2
1961	34	1	3	3	9	15	3

The number of towns has steadily increased since 1901. There existed no Class I town till 1951 when Thanjavur was classified as Class I town. The number of Class IV and Class V towns has steadily increased through decades and during 1961, their number stood at 9 and 15 respectively. An increase in the number of Class VI towns also is noticeable. The rate of growth of population or the percentage variation in population for urban areas is given below. This growth rate is found to be of far higher order than in the rural population.

all taluks, except Orathanad, Tiruthuraipundi and Arantangi, it has been recorded at a higher figure than for the State. Details of density of population for each taluk are given below :

Table 24—Density of population per square mile in the district 1961

State, District and Taluks	Density		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State	672	513	4,459
Thanjavur district	868	716	5,108
Sirkali Taluk	1,089	978	2,391
Mayuram Taluk	1,289	1,081	5,004
Kumbakonam Taluk	1,737	1,240	8,677
Nannilam Taluk	919	897	1,458
Papanasam Taluk	1,021	889	5,857
Thanjavur Taluk	1,001	642	9,732
Orathanad Taluk	558	539	8,036
Mannargudi Taluk	902	753	5,127
Nagapattinam Taluk	1,164	825	7,501
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	554	486	2,298
Pattukkottai Taluk	714	638	3,458
Arantangi Taluk	389	366	3,549

From the table here it is evident that Kumbakonam and Mayuram are the two taluks with high population density. Density is found to vary from 1,737 per sq. mile in Kumbakonam to 389 in Arantangi taluk. Density in urban areas differs widely from that in rural areas of the same taluk. Thanjavur taluk has recorded highest density in urban areas viz., 9,732. For the district as a whole is only 5,108. Thanjavur is followed by Kumbakonam taluk with 8,677. The lowest urban density has been recorded in Tiruthuraiipundi taluk.

Sex ratio

As against the State figure of 992 females for every 1,000 males, Thanjavur is found to have 1,016 females for every 1,000 males. The sex ratio of population in taluks is found to vary considerably. Details are given below for rural and urban separately.

Table 25—Sex ratio in different taluks of the district

State District and Taluks	Proportion of females for 1000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State ...	992	1,003	963
Thanjavur district ...	1,016	1,019	1,004
Sirkali Taluk ...	1,020	1,024	999
Mayuram Taluk ...	1,028	1,034	1,007
Kumbakonam Taluk ...	1,008	1,007	1,010
Nannilam Taluk ...	1,046	1,047	1,027
Papanasam Taluk ...	1,024	1,027	1,009
Thanjavur Taluk ...	995	1,004	981
Orathanad Taluk ...	1,001	1,008	839
Mannargudi Taluk ...	1,021	1,014	1,054
Nagapattinam Taluk ...	1,018	1,024	1,006
Tiruthuraiipundi Taluk ...	1,009	1,006	1,025
Pattukkottai Taluk ...	999	996	1,023
Arantangi Taluk ...	1,035	1,043	928

Literacy

The percentage of literates in the district is 33.55 as against 31.41 recorded for the State. Both among males and females Thanjavur has recorded higher percentages of literates than the State and ranks fifth in the State in literacy. It would be interesting to analyse the level of literacy among males and females in various taluks of the district.

Table 26—Proportion of literates to population in taluks

State, District and Taluks	Proportion of literates per 1000 persons		
	Total persons	Males	Females
Madras State ...	314	445	182
Thanjavur district ...	335	487	186
Sirkali Taluk ...	286	425	150
Mayuram Taluk ...	376	525	231
Kumbakonam Taluk ...	377	518	238
Nannilam Taluk ...	324	481	174
Papanasam Taluk ...	319	465	178

Table 26—Proportion of literates to population in taluks—concl'd.

	Proportion of literates per 1000 persons		
	Total persons	Males	Females
Thanjavur Taluk ...	389	532	244
Orathanad Taluk ...	228	384	73
Mannargudi Taluk ...	339	488	192
Nagapattinam Taluk ...	385	541	232
Tiruthuraiipundi Taluk ...	333	498	169
Pattukkottai Taluk ...	279	439	118
Arantangi Taluk ...	269	431	111

Thanjavur taluk has recorded the highest proportion of literates among the taluks, while Orathanad has recorded the lowest proportion viz., 228. The position of literacy among males and females also is quite low in this taluk. The highest proportion of literates among males as well as females has been noticed in Thanjavur.

Age and Marital Status

Distribution of 1000 persons by broad age groups in the district and the State is given below :

Age group	District	State
10—14	366	376
15—24	169	173
25—34	160	153
35—44	127	121
45—59	123	117
60+	55	56

No variation of any marked significance is noticed in the distribution of persons by broad age groups in the district and in the State except for the lower proportion noticed under the age group 0—14 and slightly higher rate under 25—34 age group in the district.

Marital status of the people of the district is found to vary slightly from that recorded for the State.

Table 27—Percentage distribution of population by marital status

Marital status	Percentage of total population	
	District	State
Never married	48.16	49.39
Married	42.35	42.00
Widowed	9.04	7.95
Divorced/Separated	0.45	0.69
Unspecified status	...	0.01

The lower percentage of 'Never married' persons may be due to the prevalence of the custom of early marriage. The higher percentage of widowed persons in the district is also noteworthy. The district has recorded 9.04 percent of widowed persons against 7.95 percent recorded for the State.

Age is found to exercise a considerable influence on the marital status of individuals. It is analysed in the following table :

Table 28—Marital status by age groups

Age groups	Marital status				
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All ages	48.16	42.35	9.04	0.45	0.00
0—14	99.80	0.20	...	...	...
15—24	56.49	42.68	0.48	0.35	...
25—34	10.35	85.10	3.69	0.86	...
35—44	2.02	84.99	11.96	1.03	...
45—59	1.07	67.81	30.32	0.80	...
60 +	0.83	42.47	56.27	0.43	...
Age not stated	32.61	52.90	12.32	1.45	0.72

Table 29—Marital status by sex and age groups

Age groups	Marital status							
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—14	99.87	99.73	0.13	0.27	...	...	...	...
15—24	85.19	29.53	14.53	69.12	0.16	0.79	0.12	0.56
25—34	20.42	1.43	77.40	91.92	1.52	5.61	0.66	1.04
35—44	3.44	0.54	92.01	77.67	3.82	20.43	0.73	1.36
45—59	1.81	0.29	87.42	47.10	10.14	51.63	0.63	0.98
60+	1.49	0.20	72.65	13.17	25.35	86.28	0.51	0.35
*Age not stated	32.26	33.33	61.29	35.56	3.23	31.11	2.15	...

*1.07 percent of the males in this age group belong to unspecified status.

From the table above it would be evident that as the age group advances, the decline in the percentage of never married persons is more pronounced among females than among males. Similar is the increase in the percentage of married persons also. This percentage increases at a comparatively faster rate among females than among males. The decline in the percentage of married among females is a fast process unlike the gradual diminishing noticed among the males. As a consequence of these, the percentage of widowed and divorced or separated persons among females tends to rise earlier and also faster than among males.

Workers

The recent census has returned 42.01 percent of total district population as workers as against 45.57 percent noticed for the State as a whole. The proportion of workers per 1000 persons of the population in each taluk is given below. The proportion of workers is the highest in Orathanad taluk where it is 500. The lowest proportion has been recorded in Mayuram viz., 378. Among males

As we move up from earlier age groups to advanced age groups the tendency for the percentage of 'Never Married' persons is to decline steadily. This decline is quite steep in the beginning but becomes more controlled after the age group 35—44. A similar movement is visible under the category 'Married' also, where the percentage to population shoots up at rapid rate upto a particular age and then the rise is not only low but later it even declines. This decrease under the category 'Married' is compensated by increase under other categories, widowed and divorced or separated.

The variations in marital status are influenced by sex differences. The table here will give the differences in marital status due to differences in sex.

the highest proportion has been recorded in Orathanad at 658. In the case of females, highest proportion of workers has been recorded at 359 in Arantangi taluk.

Table 30—Proportion of workers per 1000 persons in taluks

State, District and Taluks	Proportion of workers per 1000 persons		
	Total	Males	Females
Madras State ...	456	597	313
Thanjavur district ...	420	594	249
Sirkali Taluk ...	398	587	214
Mayuram Taluk ...	378	565	195
Kumbakonam Taluk ...	381	581	182
Nannilam Taluk ...	412	584	248
Papanasam Taluk ...	414	604	228
Thanjavur Taluk ...	397	578	216
Orathanad Taluk ...	500	658	342
Mannargudi Taluk ...	421	602	243
Nagapattinam Taluk ...	395	567	227
Thiruthuraiipundi Taluk ...	442	596	289
Pattukkottai Taluk ...	486	626	347
Arantangi Taluk ...	493	632	359

6. *Vannan* :—Practically no village exists without one or two families of Vannans who are the traditional washermen of clothes. There are several sub-sects amongst them. One sect goes by the name of Egalis. They allow divorces and widow marriages. Polygamy is widely practised by them. The women among them are more hard-working than their men. The Harijans have their own Vannans who go by the name of Puthiraivannans.

IV. Trading communities

1. *Balijas* :—The Balijas are a Telugu-speaking people who had at one time migrated from Andhra during the Vijayanagar period. They are now engaged mostly as petty traders. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are also known as Kavarais and Vadugars and they generally assume the caste title of Naickers. They are non-vegetarians. They do not wear sacred thread.

2. *Nadars* :—The traditional occupation of Nadars in other areas is tree tapping. But in Thanjavur, though some of them are in this line, many have taken to business and that too mostly in grains. They are generally frugal and hard-working and shrewd in business. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are generally very enterprising.

3. *Labbais* :—The Labbais in this district form about 1.8 percent of the population of the district. They are employed in different occupations from agriculture to business. Some of them in the coastal areas are doing extensive business by going over to foreign countries like Malaya, Singapore and Ceylon. Though they have staunch faith in their religion, they follow many of the social customs and manners of Hindu castes. They go by the caste titles of Rowthars and Marakayars.

4. *Chettiars* :—The Chettiars include the Tamil-speaking Chettiars and the Arya Vysyas who are otherwise known as Komutti Chettiars. All these people are mostly engaged in business lines. Their range of trade is wide. They deal in all commodities from grains to oils and consumer goods. There are several sects among them. Some of them wear sacred thread. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. In social rank, they always equate themselves with Vellalars who are next only to Brahmins. Most of them are vegetarians.

5. *Other Communities* :—The other communities in the district include the Indian Christians and the Urdu-speaking Muslims. These communities are engaged in different occupations from Government service to agriculture. Economically they fall in different categories. It is difficult to express any general opinion on their status.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

This discussion is based on the data collected in houselisting done in October 1960. According to that housing census, 7,67,396 houses existed in the district. Of these, 6,22,669 (i.e.) 81.14 percent were found in rural and 1,44,727 or 18.86 percent found in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is 79.62 percent and 20.38 percent. The distribution of census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follows more or less the same pattern.

Out of every 1,000 census houses in the district 50 were vacant and 950 occupied. Out of these 950 occupied census houses, 859 were pure or mixed dwellings and the remaining proportion of 91 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions etc. Out of 859 dwellings, 843 were used as pure dwellings, 7 as shop-cum-dwellings and 9 as

workshop-cum-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as follows :

Shop	27
Workshops and Factories	11
Restaurants	8
Business houses and Offices	4
Educational Institutions	4
Hotels	3
Places of entertainment	1
Public Health Institutions	1
All other cases	32

The proportion of vacant houses in the district (50) is less than the state proportion of 68. Among the occupied census houses, the district records lower proportion in the case of workshop-cum-dwellings, the proportionate difference being five.

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

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

District and taluks	Occupied census houses														
	Vacant census houses	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings													
		Total	Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, 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	Restaurant, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinic and Dispensaries	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Thanjavur district	50	950	859	843	7	9	3	27	4	11	4	8	1	1	32
Sirkali taluk	38	962	879	872	5	2	2	22	4	9	5	9	1	1	30
Mayuram taluk	46	954	858	848	6	4	1	28	4	14	5	9	1	1	33
Kumbakonam taluk	50	950	836	788	9	39	3	35	5	19	4	7	1	1	39
Nannilam taluk	57	943	841	830	7	4	3	27	4	10	4	9	1	1	43
Papanasam taluk	54	946	858	837	9	12	3	24	3	9	4	8	1	1	35
Thanjavur taluk	57	943	854	838	7	9	3	26	4	14	4	4	2	1	31
Orathanad taluk	58	942	882	873	7	2	2	18	2	5	4	6	1	N	22
Mannargudi taluk	54	946	856	844	7	5	3	26	5	9	4	10	1	1	31
Nagapattinam taluk	50	950	839	828	8	3	4	34	6	14	4	9	1	1	38
Tiruthuraipundi taluk	44	956	865	856	5	4	3	32	4	8	4	8	1	1	30
Pattukkottai taluk	38	962	892	879	6	7	2	23	4	8	3	7	1	1	21
Arantangi taluk	56	944	880	871	5	4	1	17	2	5	4	5	1	1	28

N :—Represents negligible

CHAPTER III

THE PEOPLE

Thanjavur has been essentially a land of Chola culture. For short periods, the Pallavas, the Pandyas, the Nayaks and the Mahrattas ruled the area. During such periods outsiders came and settled giving cultural variety to the people.

The particulars of various communities were tabulated in 1921 Census and the proportion of the various predominant communities in the district, based on the traditional occupations, was as follows :

Nature of work	Community	Percentage to the total population
I Cultivation	Agamudayans	5.2
	Ambalakarans	2.6
	Brahmins	6.2
	Idayans	3.4
	Kallans	9.2
	Odayars	1.7
	Vanniars (Pallis)	11.1
II Agricultural labour	Vellalas	9.9
	Pallan	7.0
	Paraiyan	15.0
III Artisan and village service	Valayan	3.9
	Ambattans	1.1
	Kaikolans	1.0
IV Trading	Kammalars	2.7
	Balijas	2.2
	Chettiars	0.6
	Labbais	1.8
V Others	Nadars	1.7
	Indian Christians	3.9
	Urdu speaking Muslims	3.0
	Smaller communities pursuing various occupations	6.8

A short note about the predominant communities will be of use in understanding the district.

I. Cultivating communities

1. *Agamudayans* :—The Agamudayans form the highest of the three allied castes known as Mukkulathores. They are found predominantly in the southern taluks and are called Thevars and Servais. They are good agriculturists. They have been greatly influenced by Brahmins. Still, they allow divorces and widow marriages. They are educationally backward.

2. *Ambalakarans* :—The Ambalakarans are found mostly in Arantangi, Pattukkottai, Orathanad and Thanjavur taluks. In status and social ranking, they

are similar to the Kallars. They are good cultivators. Educationally, they are still backward. Their usual agnomen is Servaikaran, Muthurasan, Muthriyan or Ambalakaran.

3. *Brahmins* :—Among all the districts in the State, Thanjavur district contains the largest number of Brahmins. They are found both in urban and rural areas. Many of them own vast extents of wet lands which are cultivated either by engaging labourers or by leasing to others. Many of them have taken to other occupations like government service, law and medicine. Among the Brahmins, the Tamil-speaking Smarthas are the most predominant. Next to them come the Ayyangars. The Telugu Brahmins, the Mahratta Brahmins and the Canarese-speaking Madhwas are also found in the district. The Brahmins are the most dynamic of the communities in the district. They are far advanced in all respects.

4. *Idayars* :—Strictly speaking, the Idayars belong to a pastoral caste but in Thanjavur they are mostly agriculturists. They also call themselves as Yadhavas. They are divided into several sects, the chief of which are the Sambar and Panjarankatti. They follow Vaishnavite faith. Some of the sects allow divorces and widow marriages. Brahmins officiate as purohits in their marriages. They are known by the caste title of Konars.

5. *Kallars* :—The Kallars are found predominantly in the southern taluks of the district. They are numerically one of the most important castes in the district. They are divided into a number of endogamous sub-sects which are mostly territorial in character. They are least affected by Brahmanical ways. The essence of their religious belief is devil worship, but many in them also worship Siva, Vishnu, etc. The Kallars style themselves by various titles such as Nattars, Kalathilvenravan, Kaduvetti, Tondaman, etc.

6. *Odayars* :—The Odayars consist of the three sects known by the names of Malaimans, Nathamans, and Sudramans. In Thanjavur district, Nathamans are the most numerous and Malaimans, the least. In religious belief they are mostly Saivite. Some among them are vegetarians. In economic status, they can be said to be a little better than the Pallis. But as regards education, they are generally backward.

7. *Tondamandala Vellalas* :—The Tondamandala Vellalas in this district are found predominantly in Sirkali, Mayuram, Thanjavur and Mannargudi taluks. They style themselves as Mudaliars. They are socially

advanced. Though many of them own lands here, their capacity for hard work is limited. Many of them have taken to other lucrative occupations. They are vegetarians and intellectually strong rivals to the Brahmins.

8. *Karkatha Vellalas* :—The Karkatha Vellalas also belong to a vegetarian sect, but they style themselves as Pillais. They are found predominantly in Sirkali and Mayuram taluks. Though agriculture is the mainstay for many of them, some have taken to other professions. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are an advanced community in all respects.

9. *Vanniars* :—The Vanniars in the district are found mostly in the northern taluks. They are known in these parts also by the name of Pallis and Padayatchis. It is said that they formed the fighting force of the Pallavas and hence came to be called as Padayatchis. After the fall of the Pallava kingdom, they got dispersed. Many of them in the district work as agricultural labourers. They are divided into several sects. In some of the sects, divorces and widow marriages are practised. Educationally they are backward.

II. Agricultural labouring communities

1. *Pallars* :—The Pallars are found in the taluks though they are more predominant in the southern taluks. They are proficient in agriculture. They belong to a Scheduled Caste but generally they consider themselves a little superior to Paraiyars. They also go by the names of Devendrakulathan, Kudumban and Kadayam etc. They allow divorces and widow marriages. They are backward economically, educationally and socially.

2. *Paraiyars* :—The Paraiyars in the district are more numerous than the Pallars. They form nearly 15 percent of the population of the district. They are found in all the taluks. They are employed mostly as agricultural labourers, though a few of them are found in other occupations also. A few families in the caste in each village go by the name of Vettians who are entrusted with the internal distribution of water to fields. They in turn enjoy certain concessions, like the right to use the dead cattle.

3. *Valayars* :—The Valayars in the district form an appreciable proportion. They are found mostly in the coastal taluks. They are treated as belonging to an ex-criminal tribe, but many have now forgotten the criminal activities and have settled in different occupations. Some of them are employed as agricultural labourers, some in fishing and some in selling firewood. They allow divorces and widow marriages. They are very backward both educationally and economically.

III. Artisan and village servicing communities

1. *Ambattans* :—Ambattans are the traditional barbers. They are found in all the villages and towns. In rural parts they do servicing for wages in kind. In urban areas, they have established saloons. They are a little backward educationally and socially. They generally allow divorces and widow marriages. They take the titles of Pandithars and Navithars. They are divided into a number of sects mostly on territorial basis. Their women folk are experienced as mid-wives and act as Dais.

2. *Kaikolans* :—The traditional occupation of the Kaikolans is weaving. They can weave only coarse cloth with lower counts of yarn. Many of them in this district are good musicians who are proficient in Nathaswaram. They are on this score also called as Melakkarans. They assume the caste titles of Mudaliars and Pillais. They are generally backward both educationally and economically. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages.

3. *Kammalars* :—The community includes both the Tamil-speaking and the Telugu-speaking sects. The Tamil-speaking are more predominant. The Kammalars pursue skilled crafts of blacksmithy, carpentry, goldsmithy, brass-vessel making and icon-making. The particular lines of the crafts pursued go mostly by heredity from father to son. Marriage alliances between sects pursuing different crafts are generally allowed, though these are rare. The Tamil speaking Kammalars are divided into three broad endogamous sects called Pandya Kammalars, Solia Kammalars and Kongu Kammalars. As a caste, they deny the priestly superiority of the Brahmins. They claim that they are the descendants of Visva Karma, the celestial architect, and they call themselves as Visva Brahmins. They wear sacred thread. Educationally, they are not quite forward. Economically also they are not quite well off. They take the titles of Assaris and Pathars. The icon-making division among them call themselves as Sthapathis.

4. *Vaniars* :—The Vaniars who are otherwise called Sekkars are the oil pressers. They style themselves as Chettiars. They wear sacred thread. They are divided into different sub-sects which are mostly on territorial basis. Educationally they are backward. Economically also they are backward, though some have taken to other lines like business and have become rich.

5. *Kusavans* :—The traditional occupation of the Kusavans is mud-pot making. They take the caste titles of Udayars, Velars and Chettis. They wear sacred thread and claim that they are equal in rank to the Vellala. Some of them officiate as Poojaris in Ayyanar and Muniappan temples. They are generally backward both economically and educationally.

The vacancy of houses in the district and taluk levels varies to a great extent in Sirkali, Orathanad, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. In case of Orathanad and Arantangi, the disparity is noticed in the urban sector. In case of Sirkali and Pattukkottai, the disparity is noticed in both the rural and urban sectors. The low proportion of vacancy in Sirkali and Pattukkottai taluks is compensated by a fairly large proportion of increase in dwellings. But Orathanad and Arantangi taluks have recorded larger proportions not only in vacancy but also in dwellings. However, these taluks have recorded very low figures in non-dwellings, especially in business houses, shops, factories and workshops. Nagapattinam is conspicuous by recording more number of shops and business houses and Kumbakonam shows marked increase in shops, workshops, factories and workshop-

Table 2—List of important manufacturing rural industries

Name of manufacturing industry (1)	Total number of work-shops and factories in the district (2)	Distribution in the taluks											
		Sirkali (3)	Mayuram (4)	Kumbakonam (5)	Nannilam (6)	Papanasam (7)	Thanjavur (8)	Orathanad (9)	Mannargudi (10)	Nagapattinam (11)	Tiruthurai- pundi (12)	Pattukottai (13)	Arantangi (14)
200 Production of rice, etc. by milling, dehussing etc.	1,025	58	139	112	161	79	57	40	88	86	64	101	40
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc.	934	47	89	101	127	68	48	54	75	67	107	80	71
388 Repair of bicycles, tricycles ...	844	72	115	119	151	63	53	34	47	89	62	21	18
235 Cotton weaving on handloom ...	837	6	13	649	7	79	50	...	6	19	8	...	...
273 and 274 Tailoring ...	772	68	127	80	86	37	40	20	82	67	94	46	25
264 Weaving of silk textile on handloom	689	...	...	680	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
393 Goldsmithy ...	596	23	54	88	76	58	29	9	60	34	55	75	35
288 Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.	588	...	1	99	31	169	19	...	1	7	11	250	...
281 and 282 Carpentry ...	481	9	47	76	57	25	19	33	58	15	58	68	16
350 Earthenware and pottery ...	368	7	24	111	36	18	17	...	33	5	75	23	19
214 Production of aerated and mineral water	160	6	27	17	22	10	1	3	17	19	25	11	2
365 Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	89	...	...	83	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...

These twelve industries account for a substantial portion of 94.10 percent of the factories and workshops in the district. Production of rice is the leading industry and accounts for 13.06 percent.

Most of the important rural industries are dispersed in Kumbakonam and Nannilam taluks

cum-dwellings. In other cases, the taluk distribution 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 State and 59 for district in the urban sector. The corresponding percentages are 90 and 88 respectively in the rural areas. As nearly 90 percent 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 the Thanjavur district can be had from housing Table E-III. Based on this, Table 2 has been prepared for rural areas listing out the first twelve industries, arranged in descending order of the total number of workshops and factories classified according to the product manufactured, repaired or serviced.

followed by Mayuram, Mannargudi and Tiruthurai-pundi. Arantangi, Orathanad and Thanjavur are most backward in rural industrialisation. Pattukkottai and Papanasam are moderately industrialised. These two taluks enjoy the first and second ranks in the manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.

There is a heavy concentration of handloom weaving (both cotton and silk), pottery and manufacture of brass and bell-metal products in Kumbakonam taluk. Papanasam and Pattukkottai taluks specialise in the manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc. Nearly 25 percent or more of the above workshops and factories in the district are concentrated in the taluks noted against each of them.

The above method of measuring the importance of industries in terms of the total number of workshops and factories will be appropriate and suited for small 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 in the foregoing discussion. For instance, Thanjavur district is known for fish curing but it does 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-IV-C indicating the first nine industries which engage more number of workers, arranged in the descending order of importance.

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

Name of the manufacturing industry (1)	Total number of workers in the industry in the district (2)	Distribution in the taluks of											
		Sirkali (3)	Mayuram (4)	Kumbakonam (5)	Nannilam (6)	Papanasam (7)	Thanjavur (8)	Orathanad (9)	Mannargudi (10)	Nagapattinam (11)	Tiruthurai- pundi (12)	Pattukottai (13)	Arantangi (14)
288 Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.	9,213	614	647	790	575	1,028	1,022	902	1,036	542	719	1,065	273
350 Earthenware and pottery	5,384	294	509	669	493	392	278	246	401	426	773	376	527
289 Manufacture of miscellaneous wood and allied products	4,782	328	682	471	608	305	287	345	319	324	454	457	202
200 Production of rice, etc. by milling, dehussing etc.	4,352	259	765	451	668	319	198	82	189	571	253	444	153
264 Weaving of silk textile by handloom	2,859	...	8	2,407	238	76	125	...	...	4	1	...	...
393 Goldsmithy ...	2,668	122	294	374	297	231	239	79	214	176	168	313	161
273 Tailoring ...	2,501	134	388	386	303	148	153	62	127	248	196	206	150
235 Cotton weaving on handloom	2,262	76	227	1,088	161	288	212	...	16	181	13	...	...
204 Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	1,652	180	115	122	166	134	117	40	91	255	260	85	87

At the first instance, it will be noticed that four of the industries viz., repair of bicycle and tricycle, manufacture of sundry hardware, production of aerated and mineral water and manufacture of brass and bell-metal products do not assume importance in the above statement. But slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish, and canning of fish, which had an

insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assume importance in terms of industrial workers. This industry is concentrated in Tiruthurai-pundi, Nagapattinam, Sirkali and Nannilam taluks.

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

Table 4—List of important manufacturing urban industries

Name of manufacturing industry	Total No. of work-shops and factories in the district	Distribution in taluks											
		Sirkali	Mayuram	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	Papanasam	Thanjavur	Orathanad	Mannargudi	Nagapattinam	Tiruthuraiipoondi	Pattukkottai	Arantangi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
264 Weaving of silk textile by handloom ...	1,302	...	2	767	17	239	277	...	...	...	...	...	...
273 Tailoring ...	1,141	44	128	239	32	61	243	23	78	181	61	39	12
235 Cotton weaving on handloom ...	1,078	...	84	601	8	66	207	1	108	1	...	2	...
393 Goldsmithy ...	925	9	137	201	16	36	209	14	82	92	48	71	10
388 Repair of bicycles and tricycles ...	600	24	98	112	19	52	156	7	26	56	17	28	5
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehiscing etc.	505	25	65	69	19	34	112	7	31	58	35	33	17
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts, etc.	344	8	45	52	12	21	55	3	65	37	17	17	12
368 Enamelling, galvanising, plating and welding	192	3	8	130	1	...	22	1	6	20	...	1	...
214 Production of aerated and mineral water	144	8	27	12	4	7	25	3	13	21	11	6	7
205 Bakery ...	139	6	27	11	8	2	33	1	10	27	5	5	4

The first seven industries and the production of aerated and mineral water are common both in rural and urban sector. But the remaining industries of bakery, enamelling, galvanising, plating and welding predominate only in the urban sector. The ten important industries listed account for 80.03 percent of the total industries in the urban sector.

Thanjavur and Kumbakonam taluks have 3,533 important industries within its boundary out of 6,370 in the district. This works out to 55.46 percent. Besides, these taluks also hold the first rank in respect of 8 out of the 10 important industries. Besides these two taluks, Nagapattinam and

Mayuram have also significant proportion of urban industries.

It is rather surprising that the industrialisation in the rural and urban areas of Thanjavur taluk differs widely, bearing testimony to the fact that the rural sector is very poor in industrialisation in contrast to urban sector.

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 No. of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in taluks											
		Sirkali	Mayuram	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	Papanasam	Thanjavur	Orathanad	Mannargudi	Nagapattinam	Tiruthuraiipoondi	Pattukkottai	Arantangi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
264 Weaving of silk textile on handloom	4,600	...	7	2,765	20	898	910	...	...	...	...	...	...
235 Cotton weaving on handloom	2,869	...	257	1,750	16	41	589	...	216	...	...	...	...
200 Production of rice etc., by milling, dehiscing etc.	2,524	207	324	285	112	166	532	36	161	298	165	155	83
393 Goldsmithy	2,292	13	377	559	40	74	355	43	122	329	169	181	30

Table 5—List of important manufacturing urban industries which engage large number of workers—concl'd.

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total No. of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in taluks											
		Sirkali	Mayuram	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	Papanasam	Thanjavur	Orathanad	Mannargudi	Nagapattinam	Tiruthuraiipoondi	Pattukkottai	Arantangi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
369 Manufacture of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc.	1,807	16	84	189	32	32	146	10	154	1,068	38	36	2
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	1,654	...	533	790	...	...	252	...	7	23	35	14	...
221 Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	780	...	137	168	...	...	153	...	124	194	...	...	4
273 Tailoring	745	...	23	149	1	...	122	...	100	222	115	7	6
302 Printing and other work connected with printing industry	654	4	15	329	16	1	150	...	...	131	...	...	8
368 Enamelling, galvanising, plating and welding	642	6	18	531	1	...	53	...	10	22	...	1	...

It will be seen that three of the industries (*i. e.*) production of aerated and mineral water, bakery and repairs of bicycles and tricycles which are significant in terms of the total number of industrial units lose their significance when measured in terms of the workers engaged in such industries. On the other hand, manufacture of cigars and cheroots, printing and other work connected with printing industry and repairing and servicing of motor vehicles assume importance.

The statement indicates that workers in the manufacture of sundry hardware, cigars and cheroots and tailoring are concentrated in Nagapattinam taluk. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles are found only in the taluks of Kumbakonam, Mayuram and Thanjavur. All the other industrial workers are concentrated in Kumbakonam taluk.

Material of wall and roof

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

The over-all picture of the State and the district may first be studied to have a comparative idea.

Table 6—Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of walls (Based on 20 percent sample)

Wall Material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mud	652	701	742	757	385	455
Burnt bricks	229	200	144	144	481	442
Stone	70	19	69	21	76	15
Unburnt bricks	24	45	22	41	31	61
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	10	15	9	16	12	12
Corrugated iron or other metal sheets	5	1	5	N	2	6
Timber	2	1	2	1	1	0
Cement concrete	2	1	1	N	6	2
Other materials	2	N	2	N	3	N
Wall material not stated	4	17	4	20	3	7

N: Means negligible

At the first sight, one will notice that the first four items are the most important wall materials both at the State and District level. Even among the first four important materials, both the rural and urban population of Thanjavur district give preference to mud walls and unburnt bricks than their counterparts in other districts. The district has also recorded an increased proportion in regard to grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo than the State. The increase is however noticed only in rural sector. In the urban sector, corrugated iron or other metal sheets have recorded a higher proportion than that of the State.

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 (1)	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State (2)	District (3)	State (4)	District (5)	State (6)	District (7)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	579	725	664	780	325	483
Tiles, slate, shingle	328	248	276	202	481	445
Brick and lime ...	44	12	22	5	109	47
Concrete and stone slabs	25	13	19	11	46	21
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	15	N	11	N	27	1

Table 8—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

Wall Material (1)	Distribution in taluks												
	Thanjavur district (2)	Sirkali (3)	Mayuram (4)	Kumbakonam (5)	Nannilam (6)	Papanasam (7)	Thanjavur (8)	Orathanad (9)	Mannargudi (10)	Nagapattinam (11)	Tiruthuraipoondi (12)	Pattukkottai (13)	Arantangi (14)
Mud	701	758	631	561	713	699	695	857	823	640	641	725	877
Burnt bricks	200	164	208	355	205	237	234	82	159	275	145	106	68
Unburnt bricks	45	51	104	47	61	48	39	9	8	16	5	83	34
Stone	19	22	51	31	20	11	23	12	2	25	3	8	2
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	15	1	1	2	1	3	2	32	4	18	66	49	14
Timber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	11	0	0	0
Corrugated iron or other metal sheets	1	0	4	1	N	0	5	0	0	0	0	N	0
Cement concrete	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	3	1	N	N
Other materials	N	N	0	N	0	0	N	1	0	N	0	N	N
Wall material not stated	17	2	1	2	N	2	2	7	4	12	139	29	5

N: Means negligible

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

Roof material (1)	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State (2)	District (3)	State (4)	District (5)	State (6)	District (7)
Asbestos, cement sheets	2	N	1	N	5	1
All other materials	4	N	4	1	4	N
Roof material not stated	3	2	3	1	3	2

N: Means negligible

Grass, leaves, thatch, etc. account for more than 70 percent of the roof materials in the district. This proportion is far in excess of the State percentage of 57.9. In fact, Thanjavur is next only to South Arcot district. No material except thatch has recorded a higher proportion than that of the State. Even though the district does not keep pace with the State in the usage of tiles, the second place of importance among materials of roof goes to tiles in the district.

Thanjavur district indicates a preference for mud walls and thatched roof. However, in the urban sector, burnt brick walls are of equal importance, if not more.

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.

In all the taluks except Kumbakonam, more than 60 percent of the houses are constructed with mud walls. Arantangi records the highest percentage viz. 87.7 followed by Orathanad (85.7).

Burnt brick is the second predominant material in the district. Kumbakonam records the highest proportion of 355 followed by Nagapattinam (275), Papanasam (237) and Thanjavur (234).

Compared to other taluks, Mayuram and Kumbakonam have recorded higher proportion of stone walls. Similarly, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo

assume a significant proportion in Orathanad, Nagapattinam and Pattukkottai taluks, and unburnt brick in Mayuram and Pattukkottai taluks. Timber is used as a wall material only in Nagapattinam taluk.

On the whole, Kumbakonam taluk assumes the first place with about 39 percent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall-material, followed by Nagapattinam (30 percent).

Let us now consider the position of roof material in Table 9.

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

Roof material (1)	Thanjavur district (2)	Distribution in taluks											
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	725	747	637	612	685	709	692	850	744	663	897	844	780
Tiles, slate, shingle	248	239	345	344	300	262	217	136	238	323	121	136	210
Concrete and stone slabs	13	7	13	15	10	10	32	9	9	8	9	14	5
Brick and lime	12	3	4	26	4	13	56	2	6	3	2	5	3
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	N	N	N	1	0	N	2	N	1	0	N	N	N
Asbestos, cement sheets	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
All other materials	N	2	N	N	0	3	N	1	0	0	0	N	N
Roof materials not stated	2	2	1	2	N	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	2
N means—Negligible													

N means—Negligible

More than 60 percent of the houses in all the taluks use thatched roofing. Tiruthuraipoondi and Orathanad taluks have the highest proportion of 867 and 850 respectively. The lowest proportions are noticed in Kumbakonam (612), Mayuram (637) and Nagapattinam (663). These three taluks have recorded the highest proportions of 344, 345 and 323 against tiles. Kumbakonam has also recorded high proportion against brick and lime. Thanjavur is unique in recording the highest proportions against brick and lime, concrete and stone slabs and metal sheets.

It can reasonably be assumed that the more the number of houses with walls built of burnt brick and stones, and the less the number of houses with kutcha roofs, the more is the economic prosperity. Thus Kumbakonam and Nagapattinam 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 overcrowding. 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. Seven out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas of Thanjavur district occupy no regular room as against 47 for the State. Next to the Nilgiris district (0) and Kanyakumari, Thanjavur is the only other district which has recorded such a low proportion. The proportions for other districts range from eight in Coimbatore district to 126 in South Arcot district. Regarding one-roomed houses, Thanjavur records a proportion of 840 as against 676 for the State. Combining the two cases of no regular room and one room, the proportion works out to 847 as against 723 for the State. This is the highest proportion in the State indicating that the rural sector of Thanjavur is most backward in regard to accommodation facilities.

It is quite significant that even in the urban sector, Thanjavur district assumes the first rank in poor accommodation with a combined proportion of 691 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. Madras city (678) and Madurai (650) are the other ill-accommodated districts.

Thanjavur is an agrarian district where intensive cultivation is carried on and the land values are comparatively high. The pattern of the village is a small village site, surrounded by paddy fields. The result is that with the greater congestion in the house site, with no possibility of expansion and with the increase of population, the people have less and less space to move about. Therefore, this district has indicated backwardness in regard to proper accommodation. Normally no one is prepared to convert wet lands into building sites.

Households occupying two rooms is generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle class people of the State. In the Madras State 187 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms. In the rural areas, the proportion is only 176 while in urban it is 217. As against these State proportions, the proportion for Thanjavur district works out to 113, 98 and 177 respectively, indicating a lower proportion than the State. The rural proportion falls below the urban proportion indicating that the conditions of housing found in the urban sector are better than those in the rural 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 Thanjavur can be assigned the last but one rank with a proportion of 48 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households, which is far below the State average of 84. This fact confirms the absence of good accommodation in Thanjavur district. In case of urban, Thanjavur gets the last rank with a proportion of 125 out of 1,000 as against a State average of 169.

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

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

Taluks	Rural Sector	Urban Sector
District average	48	125
Sirkali taluk	36	110
Mayuram taluk	67	134
Kumbakonam taluk	47	113
Nannilam taluk	71	75
Papanasam taluk	46	89
Thanjavur taluk	36	160

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

Taluks	Rural Sector	Urban Sector
Orathanad taluk	23	76
Mannargudi taluk	36	126
Nagapattinam taluk	58	137
Thiruthuraipundi taluk	41	83
Pattukkottai taluk	54	158
Arantangi taluk	25	49

The disparity between the rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Nannilam and Arantangi and large in Thanjavur and Pattukkottai. Mayuram, Nagapattinam and Pattukkottai taluks have better accommodation both in the rural and urban sectors.

The number of persons per household will help the reader to have a general idea of the size of household whereas the number of persons per room is the important factor for consideration. The overall average size of household for the State is 4.62 with a rural size of 4.57 and an urban size of 4.76. The corresponding sizes for the Thanjavur district are 4.42, 4.36 and 4.66 respectively. The District has recorded smaller size of household both in rural and urban sector.

The sizes within the district is distributed as indicated below :

Table 11—Number of persons per household

Taluks	Total	Rural	Urban
District Average	4.42	4.36	4.66
Sirkali taluk	4.57	4.56	4.60
Mayuram taluk	4.51	4.46	4.75
Kumbakonam taluk	4.41	4.32	4.58
Nannilam taluk	4.26	4.28	4.08
Papanasam taluk	4.34	4.30	4.60
Thanjavur taluk	4.44	4.26	4.76
Orathanad taluk	4.58	4.57	4.74
Mannargudi taluk	4.36	4.30	4.64
Nagapattinam taluk	4.38	4.23	4.71
Tiruthuraipundi taluk	4.35	4.31	4.60
Pattukkottai taluk	4.46	4.42	4.78
Arantangi taluk	4.42	4.41	4.55

Thanjavur is conspicuous by recording a smaller size of household in rural sector and a bigger size in urban sector. Orathanad has recorded a bigger size both in rural and urban whereas Nannilam has recorded a smaller size of household. Another interesting feature is that the size of urban households is bigger than that of rural except in Nannilam taluk.

Another important factor is the average number of persons per room in each category of house which is indicated by the following statement :

Table 12—Number of persons per room in each category of house

State, district and taluk (1)	Average number of persons per room in houses with					
	All cases combined (2)	One room (3)	Two rooms (4)	Three rooms (5)	Four rooms (6)	Five rooms and above (7)
Madras State	3.03	4.21	2.58	1.91	1.59	1.16
Thanjavur district	3.45	4.16	2.62	1.91	1.62	1.33
Sirkali taluk	3.70	4.39	2.60	1.98	1.69	1.19
Mayuram taluk	3.38	4.17	2.82	1.84	1.52	1.54
Kumbakonam taluk	3.35	4.13	2.55	1.15	1.67	1.20
Nannilam taluk	3.28	4.01	2.55	1.84	1.53	1.08
Papanasam taluk	3.51	4.16	2.47	1.87	1.63	1.29
Thanjavur taluk	3.28	4.11	2.59	1.94	1.56	1.46
Orathanad taluk	4.05	4.47	2.74	1.89	1.68	1.37
Mannargudi taluk	3.48	4.15	2.62	1.87	1.59	0.84
Nagapattinam taluk	3.26	4.05	2.61	1.97	1.71	1.23
Tiruthuraipundi taluk	3.54	4.15	2.58	1.91	1.48	1.41
Pattukkottai taluk	3.38	4.14	2.63	1.99	1.68	1.53
Arantangi taluk	3.85	4.25	2.69	2.01	2.30	1.60

It will be clear from the above table that, except in the case of one-roomed houses, average number of persons living in a room is more in the district than in the State, indicating that the district is a more congested one. A wider gap between the State and the district is noticed in the case of houses with five rooms and above.

The fluctuation of average within the district is more than that of district and State.

In general, overcrowding is more marked in Orathanad, Arantangi and Sirkali taluks, but less in Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Nannilam taluks.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

With alluvial soil in most parts and numerous streams running in various directions, with over 68 percent of the total workers depending on agriculture and 60.6 percent of the total geographical area under cultivation, Thanjavur is the leading agricultural region in the State. The less fertile soils in certain parts of the district have been improved by proper manuring and provision of irrigation facilities. The provision of irrigation facilities in the dry and arid areas of the non-deltaic regions *i.e.* Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks has proved a stimulus to agriculture. These areas where the ryots formerly raised dry grains are now covered by wet crops. Nearly 88 percent of the total acreage sown is under food crops and over 77 percent of the total sown area is under paddy. Thus the district has rightly been designated the "granary of the south".

Paddy

Paddy is raised in the district over an area of 1,477,828 acres and its yield during 1960-61 was 886,900 tons. It is raised throughout the region in two crops and Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Papanasam and Kumbakonam taluks have the most favourable conditions for the cultivation of paddy. Considerable improvement has been made in the cultivation of paddy since the introduction of the Five Year Plans and especially the Package Plan. As a consequence of these there has been rapid increase in the per acre yield of paddy in the district. During 1955-56, the yield of rice stood at 612,350 tons which constituted 17.9 percent of the total yield of the crop in the State. By 1960-61 the total out-turn had risen to 886,900 tons which represented over 25 percent of the total production in the State *viz.*, 3,508,090 tons. This improvement in the output of paddy has been mostly

due to the rise in the per acre yield which has increased from 1015.86 lbs. to 1324.32 lbs. The following data will give a true picture of the position:

Years	Per acre yield in lbs.	
	Thanjavur	Madras State
1955-56	1015.86	1128.14
1960-61	1324.32	1261.25

The Package Plan was introduced in 1960 with a view to encourage intensive cultivation of land, thus increasing the per acre output. The Farm Production Plans which formed part of the large scheme were drawn up in consultation with the farmers and, based on this assessment, necessary facilities like technical guidance, timely credit and supply of requisites etc. were provided. As a part of the phased programme Farm Production Plans were introduced in limited areas and gradually its coverage was extended. Thus in 1962-63, the acreage under this scheme was 433,724 in 570 villages. The number of Farm Plans introduced by that year stood at 68,689.

The Joint Director of Agriculture is the Project Officer in charge of the programme and he is assisted by four technical personnel *viz.*, an Agronomist, a Plant Production Officer, a Farm Management Specialist and an Assistant Agricultural Engineer and, under the guidance of these experts, rapid progress has been made. Soil samples are analysed and fertiliser recommendation schedules prepared for the use of the Block Development Officers. Scientific demonstrations are conducted on a large scale on various aspects of agriculture like compost, manurial, varietal and others. Based on the Farm Production Plan assessment, agricultural requisites are made available to the farmers. Progress made in this sphere is reflected in the table inset below:—

Table 1—Progress in the facilities provided based on Farm Production Plans

(1)	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		
	Requirements as per Farm Production Plans (2)	Quantity supplied (3)	Requirements as per Farm Production Plans (4)	Quantity supplied (5)	Requirements as per Farm Production Plans (6)	Quantity supplied (7)	
			(in tons)				
Improved paddy seeds	...	423	759	1,352	1,271	891	677
Green manure seeds	...	721	298	429	391	333	13
Chemical fertilisers (Total)	...	20,843	10,055	18,826	13,881	21,394	12,637
Pesticides	...	301	271	894	534	1,111	406
Improved ploughs (Nos.)	...	...	2,806	9,277	7,539	5,943	3,580

The provision of liberal credit facilities has enabled the ryots to take advantage of the various facilities provided to them under this scheme. There has been considerable increase in the total amount disbursed as loans to the ryots. This amount has risen from Rs. 2,559,770 during 1960-61 to Rs. 6,749,810 in 1961-62. Some progress has been made in the provision of storage facilities also under this scheme. So far 162 godowns have been constructed and 215 have been hired for the benefit of the ryots in the district.

The services rendered by the Agricultural Research Stations at Aduthurai and Pattukkottai are specially important for the improvement in cultivation of paddy in the district. The Aduthurai Research Station is primarily concerned with two aspects of the raising of paddy *viz.*, the selection of pure lines of paddy and the hybridization of it. Consequently old varieties of seeds which were in wide use in the district have been replaced by new and improved strains. The Aduthurai Research Centre has evolved various strains of paddy suited for various crops but ADT 20 and ADT 25 have gained wide popularity and the ryots have easily taken to them. These two types are found to yield at a higher rate and ADT 25 has the additional advantage of being resistant to blast diseases. It is gratifying to note that over 80 percent of the total area cultivated with paddy are using the improved strains, evolved by the Agricultural Research Stations. While the Aduthurai station is engaged in evolving improved strains of paddy, the Research Station at Pattukkottai attempts at evolving profitable ways of raising paddy by improved cultural and manurial methods.

Varagu and Cumbu

On the unirrigated lands in the district, two crops are generally raised. Varagu is the chief among these, the other being Cumbu. Varagu was raised over an extent of 33,376 acres during 1960-61 and its total yield during the period was 14,750 tons. Cumbu was found cultivated over 2,616 acres and its yield was 720 tons during 1960-61. This marked an improvement over the position during 1950-51.

Pulses

Important varieties of pulses raised in the district are greengram and blackgram; of these the former is raised over 55,692 acres while the latter has 20,033 acres under it. Their yield during 1960-61 was 4,920 tons and 1,790 tons respectively. The total area under pulses has recorded a decline during the decade. The acreage under these crops has gone down from 116,368 in 1950-51 to 81,683 during 1960-61.

Commercial crops

Oil seeds:—Among commercial crops the most important are the oil seeds which are produced in

fairly large quantities in the dry soil tracts of the district. These are raised mostly in Pattukkottai, Thanjavur and Arantangi areas. Apart from coconut, the important oil seeds are groundnut and gingelly; of these, groundnut is raised as a dry crop mostly in Pattukkottai and Thanjavur taluks. The Agricultural Research Station at Pattukkottai has evolved improved strains of groundnuts and these new strains of seeds are found to yield 10 to 15 percent above the usual varieties that were in vogue in the region. Among these new strains, noteworthy are AH 25 and AH 32. During 1960-61, 52,508 acres of land were under this crop and the yield for that year was 26,250 tons which was an improvement over the position during the beginning of the decade. Gingelly is raised over 7,729 acres and its yield was 1,150 tons as against the 1950-51 position when it had 11,748 acres under it and its total yield was only 1,590 tons.

Though coconut is included among oil seeds it is largely raised in the deltaic regions and in wet soil tracts. Perhaps next to paddy this is the principal wet crop in Thanjavur. Under the Coconut Development Scheme new coconut nurseries have been set up at Pattukkottai and Veppankulam attached to the Agricultural Research Station and the Regional Coconut Research Station respectively. In order to improve the yield and quality, new seedlings are being distributed to the farmers. Under this scheme 47,000 and 118,246 seedlings have been distributed in this district during the first and second plans respectively. In order to avoid pests and damage due to pests to this important crop, special plant protection staff and agricultural extension workers are engaged in tackling the pests and other diseases of coconut trees. The progress made in this field is reflected in the statement below:

		Area treated (acres)	Number of trees treated (Nos.)
Ist Plan	...	455	32,000
IIInd Plan	...	2,145	150,000

Sugarcane and Tobacco:—Though these crops are raised only in limited areas, attempts are now being made to extend the area under these crops. Special development plans are in progress in the region. Sugarcane was found cultivated in 9,474 acres and its yield was 160,070 tons during 1960-61. Tobacco is even now limited to Vedaranyam and surrounding areas. The total extent of land under this crop was only 2,471 acres in 1950-51.

Other crops

Apart from these, other crops also are raised in Thanjavur. Among these, the most important will be plantain which is grown in wet lands as well as in garden lands with irrigation facilities. During 1950-51 the area under this crop was 12,515 acres.

but during 1960-61 this crop had only 10,429 acres under it. Betelvine and vegetables also are raised on commercial scale in Thanjavur. The area under betelvine cultivation was 2,086 acres and under vegetable etc. 4,253 acres. Important vegetables grown in the district are tapioca, sweet potatoes and onions. Other winter vegetables are also important and together they cover an area of 2,585 acres in the district.

Out of a total cropped area of 1,902,777 acres, 1,497,126 acres have been provided with irrigation facilities. When we take into account the net area irrigated, it would be found that 85.3 of the total net area sown enjoys the irrigation facilities. Further the agricultural practices in the district are of a high order. A definite trend towards scientific farming has already set in.

Animal husbandry

Thanjavur cannot boast of any special breed of cattle. The indigenous cattle are of poor quality. Farmers generally depend on cattle imported from other districts, especially Coimbatore and Salem. The cows in the district are poor in milk and the bullocks are equally bad in work. This unfortunate position is generally attributed to the absence of pasture land and the scarcity of fodder crops in the district.

Various measures have been taken with a view to improve the cattle wealth in Thanjavur. The farmers have fully exploited the Animal Husbandry Department's various schemes like Key Village Scheme, supply of pedigree bulls, opening of veterinary institutions etc. for the improvement of their cattle wealth. A number of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, artificial insemination centres etc. have been opened. Details of these are given below :

	Number of veterinary institutions in the district during 1959-60
1. Veterinary hospitals	5
2. Veterinary dispensaries	13
3. Veterinary first-aid centres	3
4. Livestock farms	1
5. Artificial insemination centres.	3

In order to improve the quality of livestock in the district, pedigree bulls are being distributed under various schemes for the use of farmers. Stud bulls are also being maintained at veterinary institutions and at the Orathanad Livestock Farm.

As a consequence of all these measures, the cattle stock in the district has improved very much during the decade. Population of cattle according to the 1961 cattle census is given below :

I Cattle :—			
Over 3 years	Males	...	536,231
	Females	...	333,676
Young stock		...	259,063
			1,128,970
II Buffaloes :—			
Over 3 years	Males	...	78,462
	Females	...	173,758
Young stock		...	114,575
			366,795
III Total Bovine stock			
	Cattle		1,128,970
	Buffaloes		366,795
			1,495,765
IV Sheep			
	...		178,898
Goats			
	...		436,952
			615,850
V Total Livestock			
	...		2,124,050
VI Poultry Total			
	...		1,176,488

CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is one of the glories of Thanjavur. Though blessed with fertile soil in most parts of the district, not much progress could have been made had it not been for the presence of perennial Cauvery and the numerous irrigation projects that have been completed. Especially in arenaceous soil tracts in Arantangi and Pattukkottai, provision of irrigation has proved very useful. The progress achieved in the field of irrigation is indeed commendable. The necessity for irrigation was realised much early and irrigation systems in the district date back to days of early Cholas. Thanjavur today has one of the best irrigation systems in the State and ranks foremost in the area irrigated. Over 78.7 percent of the gross cropped area is under irrigation from one source or another. The position is all the more attractive when we consider the net area sown and net area irrigated. Over 85 percent of the net area sown enjoy the benefits of irrigation. The total net area irrigated in the district was 1,235,805 acres during 1960-61.

Chief sources of irrigation

The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the rivers, a few rainfed tanks and wells. These tanks and wells occur mostly in the upland regions.

Rivers

Most important rivers in the district are Cauvery and Coleroon. As these rivers have their origin in the Western ghats, they are fed by the South West Monsoon. River Cauvery with its numerous branches has proved a very dependable source of irrigation and most of the irrigated area in the district derives waters from Cauvery only. Nearly 80 percent of the total net area irrigated is served by canals and these canals are fed only by river Cauvery. Thus Cauvery is the primary source of irrigation in the district. Various irrigation projects which help to distribute Cauvery waters are discussed in detail below :

Major irrigation systems

The Cauvery Delta System is the most ancient of all irrigation schemes in Thanjavur. This comprises mainly of three important projects. They are the famous Grand Anicut, the Upper Anicut and Cauvery Vennar Regulator Project.

The Grand Anicut is the oldest and the most significant among these three and is reported to have been constructed during the Sangam Age of Chola period. This is built at the junction of rivers Cauvery and Coleroon, about ten miles off Tiruchirappalli.

The Anicut was first made of roughly dressed granite stones set in mud covered with an outer layer of granite blocks set in lime mortar. Its length was 1,080 feet and breadth 40 to 60 feet with a depth of 15 to 18 feet. Afterwards this has undergone numerous improvements. In 1806 it was raised further and in 1830 the anicut came to be provided with sand scouring sluices. Some fifty years later the stones were removed to be replaced by automatic falling shutters. These were soon replaced by lifting shutters (1899).

The main purpose of this anicut was to check and control the waters running to waste into Coleroon. The attempt to stop this wastage continued for some time with no consequence. The flow from Cauvery was considerably reduced and lands of the deltaic regions came to be affected.

In order to prevent silting up of the bed of Cauvery in the deltaic regions by providing enough water through Cauvery, the able engineer Arthur Cotton built a masonry wall at the head of Coleroon in 1836. The purpose of this construction was to check the flow down Coleroon so as to keep enough water in the main river, Cauvery. After the construction of this Upper Anicut, floods often threatened the Grand Anicut and there occurred serious erosions on the banks of Cauvery. This danger was however minimised in 1845 by the construction of the Cauvery Dam. In order to avoid the danger completely, the Upper Anicut was rebuilt in 1899 so as to provide passage for flood waters down Coleroon in cases of emergency.

Immediately below Grand Anicut are the Cauvery Vennar Regulators which divide the stream between the rivers and control the flow. Just below these imposing structures are built small regulators in order to effect proper distribution of water among various branches of the rivers and other numerous irrigation channels.

All these projects are grouped together and designated as the Cauvery Delta Irrigation System. This system on the whole waters over 870,000 acres. If we take into account the area irrigated for the second crop also, it covers well over a million acres for, as on 31st March 1961, the system irrigated 8,70,814 acres for the first crop and about 1,80,511 acres for the second crop. This irrigation project which supports agriculture over an extent of 10,51,325 acres is reported to have cost 103.31 lakhs of rupees.

The Lower Coleroon Anicut also was the product of the master-mind of Sir Arthur Cotton. It was

built at a cost of Rs. 34.31 lakhs in order to irrigate the north eastern corners of the district, especially the taluks of Mayuram and Sirkali which were not adequately covered by the Cauvery system. Even this dam was extended, remodelled and rebuilt on the same lines as the Upper Anicut. A few major repair works for strengthening the dam were undertaken early in this century. Channels of this Anicut alone irrigated an area of over 24,000 acres in the district. The total area irrigated by the system amounts (for the first crop alone) to 109,118 acres, apart from 28,309 acres supported for the second crop.

To the indefatigable engineer Arthur Cotton, the district owes not a little. The idea to build a reservoir on Cauvery in order to irrigate the deltaic regions of the district was that of Sir Arthur Cotton. Numerous proposals were put forward and investigations carried on before, finally in 1910, Colonel W. M. Ellis worked out a practicable scheme. But there was disagreement between Madras and Mysore Governments on the question of sharing Cauvery waters. In the end it was due to the efforts of Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, then member of the Executive Council, that an agreement was arrived at. According to this agreement the scheme was to be executed subject to certain conditions, most important of which were that both the States should build their own reservoirs and that the reservoir at Mettur should be limited in capacity. Its capacity should not exceed 93,000 million cubic feet. Further it should not irrigate over 301,000 acres. Based on those conditions the Cauvery—Mettur Reservoir or the Stanley Reservoir was constructed.

Mettur dam is one of the biggest in India with length measuring over 5,300' and height 214' above the deepest foundations. The project has cost about 663.6 lakhs of rupees and has been designed to ensure steady supply of water for irrigation to over a million acres already supported by the Cauvery Delta System and to irrigate an additional acreage of about 301,000 in Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Thanjavur taluks. But of these, the system irrigated only 2,58,144 acres on 31st March 1961.

The utility of the scheme is manifold. By the storage of flood waters in the reservoir the dam has made it possible to provide sufficient supply of water for agricultural purposes during the inter-monsoon periods and also to safeguard cultivation against the unforeseen vagaries of nature. Even in times of drought the project ensures an even supply and distribution of available waters, thus preventing avoidable wastage. Moreover, it enables the agriculturists to

control and regulate their farm operations taking into account the availability of water. Apart from these it also acts as a shock absorber against the onrush of Cauvery in all its fury during the North-East monsoon period causing serious damages to crops and lands.

An important scheme that influenced the progress of irrigation works in the district was the Grow More Food campaign. The district was one of the specially chosen areas for the campaign and much emphasis was laid on increasing the irrigational facilities in the region. An important irrigation work that was effected due to this campaign is the extension of Grand Canal beyond Narasinga Cauvery at a cost of Rs 19.3 lakhs which helped to irrigate about 15,000 acres.

The Grow More Food Campaign had brought to light the fact that the Cauvery System did not provide for drainage and steps came to be taken to rectify this. Even after the war the campaign was continued and drainage improvement programmes came to be included in the First Five Year Plan. During the First Plan period, Cauvery Delta drainage scheme was carried out at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs and this work relieved over 49,000 acres of drainage submersion.

During the Second Five Year Plan period no major irrigation work was taken up for the benefit of Thanjavur, except for the Kattalai High Level Scheme which, though meant for Tiruchirapalli, proved beneficial to Thanjavur also to some extent. Under this, 4481 acres for the first crop and about 4,000 acres for the second crop were irrigated in the district.

Apart from these major sources of irrigation Thanjavur is benefitted from other sources also. A few tanks in the upland regions prove quite helpful and together they irrigated over 67,000 acres during 1960-61. Next in importance are wells. When compared to districts like Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli etc. well irrigation is negligible in Thanjavur; yet over 13,000 acres are under wells.

The small statement below will reveal the relative importance of various sources of irrigation in the district.

Source of irrigation	Acreage irrigated	Percentage to net area cropped
Net area irrigated	1,235,805	85.3
Canals	1,154,630	79.7
Tanks	67,930	4.7
Wells	13,238	0.9
Others	7	...

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Prior to the establishment of British rule and in its early days education was left to the local initiative. Only after the first half of the 19th Century, the state began making attempts to encourage education. The position of education in the district during the close of the first quarter of the last century was indeed much disheartening. Public instruction was not considered the duty of the state, even though the local chieftains sometimes took pains to patronise it.

The statewide enquiry conducted by Sir Thomas Munroe in 1822 revealed the existence of several schools and colleges in the district. These schools were pial schools to teach the young to write, read and recite, while the colleges were mostly Vedapatasalas attended generally by Brahmin boys who were taught the sciences of Grammar, Logic and Literature. The enquiry further revealed that the district had 109 colleges and 884 schools with about 769 and 17,582 pupils respectively. But due to the peculiar nature of instruction imparted in these institutions, the diffusion of knowledge among the masses was next to nothing. The Munroe Enquiry however resulted in the establishment of a Collectorate and Thasildari schools in each district.

The Christian Missionaries in the district took keen interest in the spread of education. The role of the Lutheran Mission, Wesleyan Mission and Roman Catholic Mission is commendable. The enquiry of 1822 revealed the existence of 19 Missionary Schools in the district and their number had risen to 33 by 1870.

Due to the efforts of the Board of Instruction set up as a result of the Munroe Enquiry, a Collectorate school and a few Thasildari schools came to be organised in the district region. Of these the Collectorate school was at Nagapattinam and the Thasildari schools were set up at Thiruvarur, Kumbakonam, Thiruvaiyar and Mannargudi. But owing to the mode of selection, low pay, absence of stimulus in the teachers, want of training and the entire absence of supervision, the new scheme was a total failure. Meanwhile the Anglo Vernacular controversy was set in motion and the Board of Instruction was replaced by the Committee of Native Education. This body introduced the Normal School Scheme. The Committee set up a Normal School at Mayuram and Taluk Schools at Thiruvaiyar, Tiruvarur, Tiruvidaimarudur, Pattukkottai and Nagore. Of these the former was meant for the training of teachers while the latter taught local language, English and other subjects to children. After this landmark there was considerable

progress in the field of education in the district which was further strengthened by the Local Funds and Town Improvement Act of 1871. On the eve of the enactments of 1871 the district had 58 aided schools of which 14 were meant for girls.

Elementary Education

Until about 1920 Elementary Education was left in the hands of private agencies like missionaries, private individuals and local bodies. The state did not interfere at all. But in 1920 the Elementary Education Act was enacted which set up an education council for each district in the state consisting of persons, some nominated by the Government and others elected by the local bodies. All matters concerning elementary education were decided in consultation with this body. This council was established in Thanjavur also. This council laid great emphasis on wide diffusion of elementary education. The Madras Education Act was later modified so as to introduce an element of compulsion. This empowered the heads of Municipalities, District Boards etc., to impose penalties on parents who withdrew their children from elementary schools. The District Education Council was replaced by the Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939 which were in turn abolished in 1941 after their powers were vested in the Department of Education.

In 1946 the element of compulsion and penal powers which vested with the Municipal Chairman, President, District Board etc., were transferred to the District Educational Officers. The overall effect of these measures was to raise the percentage of pupils studying in Vth Standard to total admissions considerably.

As a consequence of various measures adopted by the Government, elementary education has progressed very much in the district. But the fact remains that much more has to be achieved. The following tables will give an idea of the general trend of progress recorded in elementary education during the last few decades in the district.

Table 1—Progress in the number of elementary schools

Agency	Number of Institutions		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Government	445	155	144
Local Boards	914	1,036	1,562
Others	1,272	704	654
Total	2,631	1,895	2,360

and its vigorous anti-malaria campaign, has decreased the incidence of malaria in the district. During the last decade, 1956 recorded the highest number of deaths due to malaria. During that year, the death toll stood at 103. However, 1960 recorded only 21 deaths due to this disease.

The incidence of Tuberculosis also is reported to be considerable. However, with the opening of the Perundurai Sanatorium in 1951, proper treatment facilities have been made available to some patients.

Diarrhoea and dysentery are generally caused by digestive disorders and are quite common among the people. The number of deaths due to these disorders continues to be heavy inspite of the various drugs available to fight these diseases. During 1951, as many as 3,500 deaths were reported due to these diseases. This figure stood at 1,693 in 1955 and at 1,204 during 1960.

Other diseases of frequent occurrence in the region are fevers of various description, hook worms etc.

Thanjavur district has a number of Government, Municipal and Local Funds hospitals and dispensaries besides a few aided and purely private medical institutions. The district had 85 medical institutions during 1950-51, of which only 13 were hospitals while others were mere dispensaries. The total number of medical institutions in the district has increased to 92 by 1961. There are first class Government Hospitals at all taluk headquarters and a well equipped District Headquarters Hospital at Thanjavur. With the opening of 14 Primary Health Centres at various places the availability of medical facilities in the district has improved very much. It is also gratifying to note that the total bed strength in these medical institutions has increased from 803 in 1951 to 2,597 in 1961. Detailed information on hospitals, patients treated, medical staff etc. is available in part V of this Volume.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES

Being a predominantly agricultural district with 69 per cent of its working population engaged in agriculture, Thanjavur district has not made any considerable stride in the field of large scale industries. Rice milling industry is however conducted on a big scale. The district has been from ages past a flourishing centre of handicrafts and cottage industries, the products of which are noted for their artistic beauty. Thanjavur district is famous for a wide range of utility and decorative articles like metal-ware, icons, silk fabrics, pottery, pith work and toys. Fashioned individually by skilled craftsmen in the peace and quiet seclusion of the countryside according to traditions of craft and design, the handicrafts of this district have won acclaim from art connoisseurs the world over. The finest examples of embossed work in India are found in this district. The beautiful Thanjavur plates, bowls, napkin rings, powder boxes etc., made of copper and brass with motifs drawn from Hindu mythology encrusted in silver against a finely engraved background are lovely treasures for many a people.

The important industries in the district are described below :

Major industries

Rice Mill:—This industry has rapidly expanded in recent times practically relegating the time-honoured hand pounding industry to the background. There are more than 700 rice mills, including small mills called "Coolie Mills" which do not undertake par-boiling. Big rice mills are found mainly in Thanjavur, Sirkazhi, Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Koradacheri and Nannilam. A noticeable feature is that, notwithstanding these rice mills, a large quantity of paddy grown in this district is transported to Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore districts for milling.

Steel Rolling Mill:—The workshops of the South Indian Railway situated in Nagapattinam were transferred to Golden Rock near Tiruchirapalli in the year 1928. A Steel Rolling Mill for turning out wire and wire products was started at Nagapattinam by a private industrialist in 1936 at the place originally occupied by the Railway workshops. The production capacity of the Mill is 3,600 tons per annum.

Sugar Mill:—The Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd. which started functioning from February, 1956 is a major industry in the district in the private sector. The mill, which can crush 1,000 tons of cane daily, owns 3,700 acres of land and has got on long lease 3,300 acres of land. It is significant to note that this mill provides employment to a number of agricultural

and factory workers. Adequate irrigation facilities have been provided by the mill in its sugarcane farms. The mill helps sugarcane growers by advancing loans. A development wing of the mill is engaged in educating the farmers on scientific sugarcane cultivation. The actual production of the mill during the six years 1955-56 to 1960-61 is as follows :

Year	Quantity of sugar produced (in Tons)
1955-56	1,898
1956-57	5,541
1957-58	9,404
1958-59	9,686
1959-60	10,800
1960-61	13,421

Another sugar mill, which can crush 800 tons of sugarcane daily, has been started at Kumarapuram by Champaka Sugar Plantations Ltd.

Textile Mill:—A textile spinning mill in the private sector is coming up on the Thanjavur-Vallam Road near Thanjavur.

Medium industries

Bicycle parts production:—A private industry at Kumbakonam has the licensed capacity to produce in a year 300,000 pairs of bicycle hubs and components.

Steel Trunks production:—Nagapattinam is noted for the manufacture of fine steel trunks. These steel trunks and cash boxes which are also produced at Nagapattinam are in great demand in the various parts of the country.

Production of Fire-works:—A private factory at Kumbakonam has the licensed capacity to produce 85,000 lbs. of fire works per annum. About 200 persons are engaged in this industry. In Sirkali, there is another factory which employs about 100 persons.

Rice bran oil manufacture:—A private establishment in Sakkottai in Kumbakonam taluk produces rice bran oil by solvent extraction process. The licensed capacity of this industry is 50 tons of rice per day.

Small scale industries

Industrial Colony:—An Industrial Colony has been established by the Government in Thanjavur to foster and promote small scale industries. Several facilities have been integrated and incentives offered to small industrialists to set up new production units.

Table 2—Progress in the number of pupils in the schools

Sex	Number of pupils		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Boys	101,988	138,573	171,699
Girls	30,831	67,308	99,768
Total	132,819	205,881	271,467

Secondary education

The enactments of 1871 acted as a great stimulant to the growth of secondary education in the district. The formation of a number of Local Boards and Municipalities led to the opening of a number of educational institutions of this category. The Acts of 1871 entrusted education to the local bodies which made sincere efforts for making education available to the public. The efforts of these measures began to be felt soon and the opening of the 20th Century witnessed marked advance in the field of secondary education in Thanjavur district.

During the last few decades the district in common with other districts experienced far reaching changes in the field of secondary education. Secondary education hitherto ended with Matriculation Examination conducted by the University. In 1911 it was replaced by the S.S.L.C. Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. In 1925 the managers of private schools were given freedom to choose the medium of instruction. Though these measures resulted in the progress of secondary education much remained to be done. The two tables given below show the progress made in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils respectively during the last few decades.

Table 3—Progress in the number of secondary schools

Agency	Number of Institutions		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Government	1	2	2
Local Boards	15	28	38
Others	25	33	55
Total	41	63	95

Table 4—Progress in the number of pupils in secondary schools

Sex	Number of pupils		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Boys	14,940	33,859	44,033
Girls	726	5,236	13,510
Total	15,666	39,095	57,543

Recent changes

A new orientation has been given to elementary education by the introduction of Basic Education. The main purpose of this scheme is to terminate

the system of learning solely from books and give the children a chance to develop the initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness in them. Children are taught basic crafts like spinning, weaving etc., so as to make productive work the basis of learning. The Government aims to convert all the existing elementary schools into basic schools and provide atleast one basic school for all villages with a population of over 500 persons. During 1959-60 there were 408 basic schools with over 61,000 pupils attending them.

With a view to give a new look to Secondary Education a revised curriculum was drawn up in 1948. This was prepared in consultation with experienced teachers, the public and the Board of Secondary Education. The main features of this scheme were the introduction of basic craft as a part of the school curriculum and the integration of Histories, Geography and Civics into one subject under the head "Social Studies". All other subjects retained their respective places.

Collegiate Education

In the field of Collegiate education also private agencies have played a prominent role in the district. The first college to be established in the district was the Kumbakonam College which was formed by upgrading the school there. This college started as a second grade college in 1864 and four years later was made a first grade college affiliated to the Madras University. Following this two other schools were upgraded and made into colleges early during this century. Thus the St. Peter's College and Findley's College were opened at Thanjavur and Mannargudi respectively. But these colleges did not last long. Hence the Kumbakonam College was the only collegiate institution in Thanjavur for a long time. The strength of this Government managed institution was increased regularly so as to meet the requirements of the district.

However during early second half of this century i.e. during the last decade, four more colleges were opened in Thanjavur. They are the A.V.C. College, Mayuram; The Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampatnam; Raja Serfoji College, Thanjavur and the Sri Pushpam College at Poondi. Though these colleges are under private management they have recorded good progress since their inception. This is specially so in the case of Raja Serfoji College and Sri Pushpam College. These new colleges did not admit women. However, Raja Serfoji College at Thanjavur has now begun enrolling women students.

Apart from these regular colleges, there exists a training college at Orathanad. This college trains teachers for the Basic schools and 28 students attended the training course during 1960-61. Thanjavur is rich

in oriental colleges and there are four colleges of oriental learning. They are Karanthai Pulavar Kalloori, the Oriental College at Dharmapuram, Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies and the Sailashri Kasi-vasi Swamipatha Swamigal Senthamil Kalloori at Tiruppanandal. Detailed statistics of pupils and teaching staff have been furnished separately.

Technical and Professional Education

In the matter of technical and professional education the progress recorded by Thanjavur, till recently, has been quite negligible. There is only one technical school in the district which had as many as 199 students during 1959-60. In addition to this privately managed institution there are four industrial schools training boys in various crafts in the district. Thus the progress in the field of technical education is very meagre and the Government is yet to take initiative in the provision of facilities for technical studies. However in the field of professional studies a beginning has been made with the opening of the Medical College at Thanjavur.

Adult Education

A good deal has been achieved in the field of elementary and secondary education. Adult education is another field in which considerable progress has been recorded. During 1959-60 there were in the district 223 Social education schools of which only two were under Government management. The rest 221 were privately aided institutions and the total number of students attending these schools was over 6,000. There were 775 females and 5,260 males attending these schools.

Public Health

Though the climatic conditions are quite conducive to good health, Thanjavur district is not free from various diseases. The occasional visitations of the most dangerous diseases were mostly due to the spread of infections by pilgrims who collected in large numbers in places like Thanjavur etc., and also by workers who gathered in huge numbers during harvest seasons in places where sanitation was non-existent. Even though the Madras Town Improvements Act and Madras Local Fund Act of 1871 made it obligatory on the part of the local bodies to ensure sanitation in urban areas, no comprehensive district 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. However, even now, there exists no underground drainage system anywhere in the district. During 1951 protected water supply through pipes was in force only in Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Nagapattinam municipalities.

Since then, under rural water supply scheme, a number of wells have been sunk for the augmentation of water supply. Further advance has been made under the Second Five Year Plan. The Community Development Programme alone provided for the sinking of 250 wells in the district during 1960 for the supply of drinking water. About 456 overhead tanks were constructed in order to extend the supply of water through pipes. In addition to these, the Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department have made considerable improvement in the position of proper water supply. They have taken up various schemes for execution since 1955. As a consequence of these measures, protected water supply is available in Mannargudi and Mayuram towns also. Details of these are available under official statistics.

Major diseases which have threatened the district from time to time are Cholera, Small pox, Malaria, Dysentery and Tuberculosis. Of these, Cholera has existed in the district even during last century. Serious havoc were caused by it during 1818-20, 1866, 1875, 1884 and 1897. The worst recorded epidemic occurred in 1844 when as many as 21,000 lives were taken away by this deadly disease. The outbreaks of 1897 caused a death total of 15,000 and that of 1898 around 13,000. Fortunately during recent times the frequency and serious nature of the outbreaks have declined and only a few times did this disease visit the region. Since 1920, the worst recorded epidemic took place in 1950 when the death toll totalled over 5,000. The last decade has recorded considerable improvement and, due to the anti-cholera measures, the disease is now on the decline. Thus even though in 1951 there were 1,568 deaths due to cholera, 1960 recorded only 2 deaths. The mortality due to cholera has been brought under control.

Smallpox has made its appearance quite frequently. There was a very serious outbreak in 1888 when the mortality due to this was recorded at over 9,000. However, with the introduction of compulsory vaccination, there has been a marked decrease in its incidence and a decline in the number of casualties. During 1951, there were 489 deaths due to smallpox in Thanjavur but the same during 1960 was only 196.

Malaria is rather new to Thanjavur. The construction of various dams, irrigation projects and the extension of ayacut areas tend to give rise to malarial conditions. In 1947-48, the District Anti-Malaria Scheme was introduced. Later the National Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras was introduced in 1955-56. The anti-malaria campaign has been carefully planned and the district kept fairly free from the disease. The introduction of National Malaria Eradication Project, which replaced the National Malaria Control Project

At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, six units, out of the proposed eight units, were completed in this industrial colony. Apart from this the following departmental units of Small Scale Industries are functioning in the district :

1. Cycle Assembly Unit, Thanjavur
2. Service Centre for the development of Brassware and Cutlery Industry, Kumbakonam
3. Model combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Mannargudi
4. Blacksmithy Unit, Thiruthuraipundi
5. Blacksmithy Unit, Papanasam
6. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Anai-karanchathram
7. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Kutralam
8. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Sembamarkoil
9. Industries Sales Emporium, Kumbakonam
10. Tool Room Shop, Thanjavur
11. Model Foundry, Thanjavur

Following are the departmental units of Craftsman Training Scheme in the district :

1. Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam
2. Industrial Training Institute, Thanjavur

Oil Pressing:—Oil pressing is a time-honoured industry, which employs a number of people in the district. The oils produced are coconut, gingelly, groundnut, iluppai, margosa and pinnai. The indigenous *Chekkus* are gradually being replaced by power-driven oil mills. It is estimated that oil pressing is done in 600 establishments in the district.

Cottage Industries:—There are a variety of cottage and village industries which provide occupation to a considerable number of people in this district.

Handspinning, handloom weaving, dyeing, mat making, metal works, basketry, pottery and toy making are some of the important cottage industries for which the district had been famous for long. To-day, however, only some of these like silk weaving, mat making and metal work are being done on an appreciable scale.

Thanjavur district stands foremost in South India even now in the varieties of the fabrics woven in silk and lace and the exquisite artistic skill shown in workmanship. The details regarding the handloom industry in the district are furnished in a separate chapter.

Mat industry employs a large number of people, next to handloom industry. Mats are prepared out of korai, screw pine, palm leaf and coconut leaf. Korai grows abundantly throughout the district; it is also

cultivated on a commercial scale in Marur, Madukaveri, Thirunayar, Thillaisthanam, Sirkazhi and Nidamangalam. The mats woven are mostly of the coarse variety, measuring 3.5 × 6 feet. In places like Chakkarapalli, Pakkirihaikkal and Mudukkur, superior varieties of mats are produced. The mats are popular in other districts of the State also. Screw-pine mats are made out of the leaves of the screw-pine which grows in plenty in the coastal villages. Small mats of this variety are in great demand for packing tobacco and jaggery. Palm leaf mats are generally rough and are used for packing chillies. Coconut leaves are plaited into mats called *keeths* almost throughout the district; this is done on a commercial scale in Adirampattinam and Thandrikottai. These *keeths* are used for roofing by poor people; they are useful for putting up sheds also.

Thanjavur is noted for its metal industry. Nachiarkoil, Kivalur, Kumbakonam and Kariaman-galam are the important centres for this industry. The industry is entirely in the hands of merchants who supply the materials and pay wages to the workmen. A few thousand workers depend on this industry. Brass, bronze and tin are the metals utilised in this industry. Domestic vessels like *kudam*, *chembu* etc., are made of brass. *Kujas*, pots, bells and lamps are made of bronze; a variety of small cooking vessels are made of tin. The works of art like beautiful temple and other lamps produced at Nachiarkoil and Swamimalai have raised South Indian bell-metal work to the standard of fine art craft.

Thanjavur is also famous for industries like the making of pith articles, ornamental fans, scented *bathis*, engraving and inlaying work or "Thanjavur Swami Work" and musical instruments. Toys of various kinds are made in some places. Apart from crude toys like the well known Thanjavur rocking-dolls, fine paper toys are also made. Goldsmithy, painting, wood carving and idols making are also found in the district. Earthen pots made in Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam are said to withstand heat better than pots made in other places. Rattan work is done chiefly by Muslims in Sirkali taluk and in the Vedaranyam area in Thiruthuraipundi taluk. Crayons are manufactured at Kumbakonam, where many chalk works are found now. The Government are taking steps to give help and guidance to the votaries of these industries. The following Departmental Units are functioning in the district for handicrafts :

1. Training-cum-service centre for Art Metal Works, Swamimalai
2. Service-cum-Training Centre for Bell-Metal Industry, Nachiarkoil
3. Sales-cum-Procurement Depot, Thanjavur

CHAPTER IX

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Thanjavur District is famous for the silk sarees produced in several centres in Kumbakonam and Thanjavur taluks. The Kornad saree—a mixture of cotton and pure silk yarn—which had a wide market in the past is woven on a small scale in the Kornad area at present. While silk weaving is a full time occupation of the weavers, production of cotton fabrics on handlooms is a subsidiary occupation to a large number of agriculturists.

The number of handlooms which was 6,299 in 1921 increased to 10,161 in 1941 and to 14,172 in 1961. In addition, there are 7,000 pure silk looms. There are thus 21,172 handlooms of which 12,875 are fly shuttle looms, 8,235 throw shuttle looms and 62 of other types. The density of looms is 5.6 against the State average of 14.5. The number of looms in the co-operative fold is 5,160 which is 24.4 percent of the total looms in the district.

Cotton handloom industry

Except Saliars, the other three hereditary weaving castes and Naidus among non-hereditary weavers communities are engaged in the industry. Based on the data collected in a sample survey, the percentage of these communities is given below :

	(in percent)
Sengunthars	32.3
Devangas	34.1
Saurashtras	24.9
Others (Naidus)	8.7
Total	100.0

Table 2—Details of income per loom by category of weaver

Category of weaver	Average indebtedness for the		Income			
	for the		Average per loom per annum for the		Average per household per annum for the	
	District	State	District	State	District	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Dependent weaver	...	435	358	309	829	781
2 Members of Co-operatives	...	302	420	327	840	891

Weavers' co-operatives

There were 37 weavers' co-operatives in the district with 4,413 looms. The progress of these societies is exhibited in the following statement :—

- (i) Quantity of handloom cloth produced in 1960-61 9,83,787 yds.
- (ii) Average production per loom per annum 222.9 yds.

As the average number of handlooms per household is 2.30, the number of households with cotton handlooms may be estimated at 6,162. Handloom industry does not play an important part in the economy of the district.

As in South Arcot district, the bulk of the goods produced on handlooms is shirting and lungi. Either of these two varieties is produced according to demand. Of the total estimated production of 12.5 million yards of cloth in 1960-61, shirtings and lungis came to 10.62 million yards. The varietywise break-up in the co-operative sector and outside is as follows :

Table 1—Handloom cloth production by varieties

Variety	Co-operative Sector (Million yards)	Outside the Co-operative sector (Million yards)	Total (Million yards)
Varieties other than			
Shirtings and lungis	1.01	0.87	1.88
Shirtings and lungis	0.09	10.53	10.62
Total	1.10	11.40	12.50

The production in the co-operative sector is 8.8 percent while the number of looms which have been enrolled in the co-operatives is 31.1 percent.

The bulk of the looms are controlled by master weavers; the independent weavers are practically non-existent. The average income per loom is generally much higher than the State average as shown below :

- (iii) Average production per loom per month 18.6 yds.
- (iv) Weaving wages disbursed by societies Rs. 6,42,923
- (v) Average income per loom per annum Rs. 145.70
- (vi) Average income per loom per month Rs. 12.14
- (vii) Value of goods sold Rs. 20.96 (lakhs)

(viii) Of the above, value of goods sold through the Apex society	Rs. 1.83 (lakhs)
(ix) Percentage of Item (viii) to (vii)	8.7

The societies are obliged to dispose of the bulk of the goods by themselves since the percentage of goods procured by the State society is negligible.

Khadi

Handspinning and production of khadi have not made appreciable progress in the district. There are only 70 khadi looms of which 30 are under the control of the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board had no spinners in 1960-61 while in 1961-62 it has enrolled 1,136 traditional spinners. Khadi production in 1961-62 by the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh and the State Board was worth Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 1,31,625 respectively. Yarn production by the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh in 1961-62 was 3.26 lakhs of hanks while it was 4.69 lakhs of hanks in the centres of the State Board.

Pure silk handloom

Silk weaving has been in existence for a long time. Mr. Geoghegan mentions in his report on "Silk in India" (1872) that the district produced silk sarees, gold and silver embroidery on silk piece-goods. Mr. Edgar Thurston has stated in his report on "Silk Fabric Industry of the Madras Presidency" (1899) that there were 7,601 silk looms in the district. The Census returns of 1921 show that there were then 3,055 silk weavers while the present estimate of silk looms is 7,000 of which 6,485 are throw shuttle looms. Apparently there was a decline in the industry from 1899 to 1921, and there has been a revival since then. The number of looms at present is more or less the same as it was sixty years ago. The following five centres account for 70 percent of the looms in the district.

1. Kumbakonam	3,000 looms
2. Thirubhuvanani	800 looms
3. Ayyampet	700 looms
4. Pattesvaram	300 looms
5. Thanjavur (Manambhuchavadi)	500 looms
Total	5,300 looms

In Manambhuchavadi more and more cotton looms are being switched over to silk and a survey at the next Census may reveal a large increase in looms in this centre.

Hereditary castes of weavers and non-hereditary weavers are engaged in the production of silk fabrics, though the majority of weavers are Saurashtras. Based on the data collected in a sample survey, the proportion of the various castes engaged in Silk weaving is given below :

Saurashtras	67.4 per cent
Sengunthars	5.9 per cent
Devangas	17.3 per cent
Saliars	1.9 per cent
Others (Vellalas, Naickers and Jangamas)	7.5 per cent

The production of silk fabrics may be estimated at 13.19 lakhs of yards or 29.7 percent of the output in the State. The following tabular statement gives comparative figures for the State and for the district.

Table 3—Silk (handloom) output in Thanjavur in relation to total State production

	Total No. of looms	Solid border varieties (Lakhs of yards)	Non-korvai varieties (Lakhs of yards)
1 State	20,650	27.51	17.00
2 Thanjavur district	7,000	11.21	1.98
3 Percentage of district to State	33.9	40.7	11.6

Thanjavur and Chingleput districts account for two thirds of the total production of silk fabrics in the State.

The cost of production of 6 yards plain saree produced in Tanjore in 1961 is given below :

	Rs.	nP.
Quality of raw silk used for warp and weft. (10 palams)		
1. Price of raw silk used at Rs. 3.75 per palam	37	50
2. Cost of lace used	5	00
3. Weaving wages	15	60
Total Cost of production	58	10

The above costings relate to cheap varieties. Costlier goods similar to these woven at Kancheepuram are produced against orders.

Silk co-operatives have been started at all important Silk centres. There are nine societies. The work done by these societies in 1960-61 is exhibited in the following statement.

Table 4—Details of work of silk co-operatives in the district

Name of the society	Date of starting	Number of silk looms	Varieties of cloth produced	Quantity of silk fabrics produced (yards)	Actual weaving wages paid	Average per loom month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Rs.	Production (yards)	Rs. nP.
Ammamet Silk W.C.S.	20-12-57	102	Sarees, shirtings and dhoties	5,449	16,423	4.5	13.41
Kumbakonam Silk W.C.S.	23-11-55	93	Sarees ...	5,642	18,390	5.1	16.48
Darasuram Silk W.C.S.	15-11-57	100	Sarees, shirts and blouse pieces ...	11,463	38,729	9.6	32.27
Patteswaram Silk W.C.S.	15-8-57	100	Sarees and shirtings ...	4,298	13,039	3.6	10.87
Thirubhuvanani Silk W.C.S.	24-11-55	100	Sarees, dhoties and pieces	9,014	42,061	7.5	35.05
Manambhuchavadi Silk W.C.S.	14-12-62	103	Sarees, dhoties, angavastrams and choli pieces ...	2,884	8,993	2.3	7.28
Ammayappan Silk W.C.S.	14-12-60	46	Sarees, dhoties and shirtings	644	947	1.2	1.71
Ayyampet Silk W.C.S.	20-1-47	100	Sarees, pieces and kutni ...	1,644	4,843	1.4	4.04
*Mannargudi Cotton and Silk W.C.S.	20-1-39	3	Sarees ...	110	446	...	...

*(Commenced production of silk fabrics on 28-2-1961)

The low average income per loom is an indication that members of co-operatives work for master-weavers also or on their own account for part of a month.

Silk production centres of the Government and Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh

In the silk production centres at Kumbakonam run by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh, there are 70 and 42 silk looms respectively. While all the members of the State Board Centre are Saurashtras, in the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh 29 members are Saurashtras, 7 are Devangas, 3 are Sengunthars and the remaining 3 are Goundars and Naidus. The varieties produced are :

State Board Centre Plain pieces, sarees with lace borders, dhoties and tissue sarees

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh centres Solid border and plain sarees, dhoties, angavastrams and plain pieces

The average production and income per loom in 1960-61 are as shown below :

Table 5—Average production and income per loom for different producers

Name of Producer	Average production	Average income per loom	
(1)	Per annum yards (2)	Per month Rs. (4)	Per month Rs. (5)
State Khadi and Village Industries Board	252	21.0	725.00
Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	756	63.0	1,212.00

Note:—The figures of the State Board are the averages of all the four Government centres in the State

CHAPTER X

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTIONS

Local Administration

The first local body was introduced by the enactment of Local Fund Act of 1871. It provided for the formation of a Local Fund Board for each district or part of a district. The Madras Local Board Act of 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, 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 not be far short of 150 square miles and the average population will be approximately 75,000. In the district, the existing village panchayats have been grouped into 36 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 Thanjavur there are 2,510 educational institutions of which 2,266 are primary schools and 103 secondary schools, while the rest are other institutions imparting other types of education to the local population. There are 294 medical institutions of various descriptions. 21,998 wells are maintained by these panchayat blocks for the benefit of the people. The following statement will show the details of such amenities provided in each block.

Table 1—Statistical details relating to Panchayat Blocks in Thanjavur District

Name of Panchayat Unions	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Other educational institutions	Medical institutions	Tube wells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ammapet	40	3	2	7	123
Anaickaranchatram	70	2	3	10	750
Arantangi	80	2	5	8	10
Avadayarkoil	55	2	6	6	44
Budalur	32	2	6	4	237
Kivalur	46	6	...	7	279
Kodavasal	63	4	4	6	787
Koradacheri	55	2	2	7	474

Table 1—Statistical details relating to Panchayat Blocks in Thanjavur District—concl'd.

Name of Panchayat unions	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Other Educational Institutions	Medical Institutions	Wells and Tube wells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kottur	64	1	...	12	243
Kumbakonam	67	3	4	9	837
Kuttalam	94	7	2	11	1,520
Madakkur	29	1	...	2	102
Mannargudi	65	1	...	15	228
Mayuram	79	7	16	8	2,048
Muthupet	59	2	4	9	101
Nagapattinam	67	4	10	16	446
Nannilam	72	2	4	12	885
Naidumangalam	57	2	...	6	290
Orathanad	75	1	...	2	244
Papanasam	28	5	2	5	720
Pattukottai	70	12	4	9	522
Peravurani	57	2	...	2	29
Sembanarkoil	112	4	6	14	985
Sethubavachatram	51	...	2	4	24
Sirkali	62	6	...	8	822
Thalanayar	42	1	...	7	367
Thiruparandal	49	...	5	13	3,069
Thiruvarur	41	...	6	5	260
Thiruvidadamarudur	79	3	36	11	1,036
Thanjavur	80	1	7	11	200
Thirumarugal	55	7	1	4	712
Thiruthuraiipundi	52	...	...	12	728
Thiruvaiyaru	78	3	2	7	748
Thiruvanam	80	1	...	5	104
Valangiman	58	1	2	7	506
Vedaranyam	103	3	...	13	1,518
Total	2,266	103	141	294	21,998

Source—Rural Development and Department (Government of Madras)

Elections

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

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

In Thanjavur district, Congress candidates were returned from 15 constituencies out of twenty and candidates belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam from four constituencies. A candidate of the Communist party was declared elected from one constituency. The analytical statistics of the results

of the general elections in 1957 and 1962 are appended. They show the total number of voters of the district, number of valid votes polled, number of votes rejected and the number of votes secured by each party. A study of these statements will give a precise indication of the swing of public opinion in this district.

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

Name of Constituency	Electorate	No. of persons voted	Total No. of valid votes polled	Total No. of rejected votes	Name of elected party	No. of votes secured by the elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thiruvayaru	86,295	63,981	61,993	1,988	Congress	33,332
Papanasam (SC)	86,481	64,186	62,048	2,138	Congress	33,144
Saliangalam	92,945	67,107	63,605	3,502	Congress	36,259
Kumbakonam	85,256	67,168	65,159	2,009	Congress	32,397
Aduthurai	1,00,303	77,350	74,462	2,888	D.M.K.	39,750
Kodavasal	89,549	64,625	61,302	3,323	Congress	29,819
Mayuram	1,01,309	75,786	73,118	2,668	Congress	37,362
Sirkali	86,331	65,850	62,658	3,192	Congress	22,434
Porayar	85,974	63,621	61,114	2,507	Congress	24,112
Nannilam	85,864	68,425	66,235	2,190	Congress	26,346
Tiruvarur	90,165	67,729	65,454	2,275	Congress	29,384
Nagapattinam	81,745	65,912	63,988	1,924	Congress	27,447
Vedaranyam	87,047	70,337	67,852	2,485	Congress	27,200
Tiruthuraiipundi	97,640	83,420	80,226	3,194	Communist	45,148
Mannargudi	91,758	74,478	71,459	3,019	Congress	37,117
Thanjavur	79,718	64,549	63,161	1,388	D.M.K.	32,145
Gandharvakottai	89,012	62,134	59,247	2,887	Congress	24,878
Adirampattinam	89,616	68,949	66,556	2,393	Congress	31,503
Pattukkottai	1,07,011	82,327	79,191	3,136	D.M.K.	35,151
Arantangi	87,806	63,190	61,143	2,047	D.M.K.	33,781

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	No. of seats secured	No. of votes secured	Percentage to No. of valid votes	State percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Congress	15	604,072	45.42	46.14
D.M.K.	4	355,884	26.76	27.10
Independent	...	46,954	3.53	5.34
Swatantra	...	46,972	3.53	7.82
Social labour	...	3,362	0.25	0.34
Communist	1	210,962	15.86	7.72
We Tamils	...	2,250	0.17	0.93
P.S.P.	...	31,802	2.39	1.26
Muslim League	...	27,713	2.08	0.71
Total number of valid votes		1,329,971		

Table 4—Results of the General Elections 1957 (Madras Legislative Assembly)

Name of Constituency (1)	Electorate (2)	No. of persons voted (3)	No. of valid votes (4)	No. of rejected votes (5)	Name of elected party (6)	No. of votes secured by elected party (7)
*Sirkali ...	158,328	90,177	167,411	12,943	Congress	48,973
*Mayuram ...	183,122	85,571	159,660	11,482	Congress	47,194
*Nannilam ...	165,455	95,200	177,349	13,051	Congress	49,188
Nagapattinam ...	81,753	47,281	47,133	148	Congress	26,374
*Tiruthuraipoondi	176,410	114,065	220,916	7,214	Congress	45,923
Mannargudi ...	90,015	56,416	56,266	150	Congress	35,258
Aduthurai ...	97,950	54,655	54,496	159	Congress	24,552
Kumbakonam ...	88,621	46,645	46,483	162	Congress	54,049
*Papanasam ...	160,721	70,790	131,252	10,328	Congress	51,168
*Tiruvaiyaru ...	82,597	46,012	45,860	152	Congress	25,095
Thanjavur ...	81,430	42,565	42,477	88	Congress	29,516
Gandarvakottai...	80,716	41,255	41,124	131	Congress	22,613
Adiramapattinam	83,913	53,139	52,946	193	P.S.P.	38,971
Pattukottai ...	90,416	56,370	56,185	185	Congress	31,531
Arantangi ...	88,613	41,165	40,807	358	Independent	19,722
						21,810
						18,928
						26,785
						24,237
						17,637

*Includes seats reserved for scheduled caste

CHAPTER XI

PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

An attempt will be made to spotlight the important achievements made in this district during the first two Plan periods, viz., 1950-51 to 1960-61.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of this district. It produces one fourth of the total output of rice in the State. The impact of Planning has to be judged by the improvement in the cultivation of paddy. In 1955-56, the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown was 84.9 in Thanjavur district. It rose to 85.3 only by 1960-61. The area of irrigated paddy had increased from 1,296,611 acres in 1955-56 to 1,417,802 acres in 1960-61 in this district. The acreage of total food crops irrigated increased from 1,343,555 (1955-56) to 1,467,751 (1960-61). The acreage of total food and non-food crops irrigated increased from 1,356,136 in 1955-56 to 1,497,126 in 1960-61.

The increase in area of cultivation under Second Five Year Plan was not impressive. Perhaps not much land is left unused. One of the important commercial crops of this district is sugarcane. At the end of the First Plan, the area under sugarcane was 7,061 acres. This acreage increased to 9,274 in 1960-61. The total acreage under foodgrains (cereals and pulses) was 1,474,538 in 1955-56 in this district which rose to 1,614,955 in 1960-61. The acreage under total food crops in Thanjavur district during these two periods was 1,523,397 and 1,673,098 respectively. Oil seeds like groundnut, coconut, gingelly etc., were also cultivated in this district. Edible and non-edible oil seeds were cultivated in an area of 94,011 acres in 1955-56. The Second Plan witnessed an increase in their area to 100,474 acres in 1960-61. In 1955-56, the total area under food and non-food crops in the Thanjavur district was 1,654,122 acres out of which an area of 264,659 acres was cropped more than once and the balance formed the net cropped area. Towards the close of the Second Plan (1960-61) these figures were 1,902,777 acres, 453,848 acres and 1,448,929 acres.

In 1955-56, Thanjavur district produced 6,12,350 tons of rice which was 17.9 percent of the State total of 34,19,110 tons. In 1960-61 district production increased to 8,86,900 tons thereby accounting for 25.32 percent of the State total of 35,03,090 tons. The per acre yield of paddy in Thanjavur district (1,015.86 lbs) in 1955-56 was much below the State average of 1,128.16 lbs. But at the end of the Second Plan the district average of 1,344.32 lbs exceeded the State average of 1,261.33 lbs. As per acre yield can be taken as an index of agricultural development, this

increase may be attributable to the achievements of planning in this sector, especially due to the successful implementation of the 'Package Plan'.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme or the more popularly known "Package Plan" was introduced in Thanjavur district on 13th April 1960 and started functioning from June 1960. This scheme was intended to step up agricultural production through scientific methods of intensive cultivation. The scheme, sponsored with the assistance of the Ford Foundation, was implemented in seven places in India for the cultivation of different crops on the basis of natural advantages and minimum possibility of natural hazards like floods, earthquake etc. Thanjavur district was one of those seven select places.

The choice fell on this district because of its favourable agrarian character and abundant irrigation facilities. In the first year (1960-61) the scheme covered 20 percent of the cultivated area, 317 villages and 23 Development Blocks. In 1961-62, 30 percent of the area in 26 Development Blocks was covered by the scheme. The number of villages benefited was 464. In 1962-63, the scheme spread to 40 percent of the area in 22 Blocks covering 570 villages. The total area under the Package Scheme during the first three years was 2,28,871 acres, 3,43,048 acres and 4,33,724 acres respectively.

Under the Package Scheme, individual Farm Production Plans were prepared in each year after assessing the farm requirements of each farmer. The number of these Farm Production Plans was 30,683 in 1960-61, 53,401 in 1961-62 and 68,689 in 1962-63. Apart from the individual Farm Production Plans, Village Plans have been prepared for all the villages under this Scheme in 1962-63. Block Plans were also prepared and on the basis of these plans a District Plan was also evolved.

As has been mentioned earlier, the most important objective underlying the Package Scheme is to increase agricultural production through scientific methods of cultivation. In order to convince the ryots of the benefits of improved methods various demonstrations were laid, the details of which are given below:—

Types	Number held in		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (Upto 31st October 1962)
Composite	514	1,029	1,056
Manurial	265	542	300
Varietal	249	362	...
Others	242	2,929	...

It has been observed, on the basis of the analysis of the results of 569 demonstrations held, that 47 per cent of the demonstrations recorded yields above 3,000 lbs. per acre and 24 percent recorded yields above 2,500 lbs. This would mean an additional yield of 792 lbs. over the yield obtained in non-package area. The cost of improved practices is Rs. 52 and the value of the additional yield is Rs. 132 per acre. Soil testing was also conducted. In the first year 610 soil samples were analysed at the Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai. The number of samples analysed during the next two years was 8,332 and 5,108 respectively.

All the credit requirements are met through the co-operatives except for the following which are given by the Government agency.

- (1) Tractor loans
- (2) Threshing floor loans
- (3) Pumpset loans
- (4) Horticulture loans
- (5) Loans for coconut cultivation

The amount of short term and medium term credit advanced through the co-operative societies is shown below :—

Year	Short term credit	Medium term credit
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	29,46,744	16,20,246
1961-62	56,04,633	11,45,177
1962-63	87,12,283	4,22,883
(Upto 31-12-62)		

For providing storage facilities, godowns have been constructed. According to the programme the target was to cover the entire district by constructing 252 godowns at the rate of 7 per Block. When the Package Scheme started in 1960, there were only 35 godowns. In the year 1960-61, six godowns were constructed which rose to 102 in 1961-62. At the beginning of 1962-63, a total of 143 godowns were available. In 1962-63 upto the end of December 1962, 26 godowns have been completed and 32 were under construction. Thus 169 godowns were available under the ownership of co-operatives. Besides these, 213 godowns were hired.

Package Plan also emphasises the need for the propagation of improved seeds of good quality. The four State seed farms started during the Second Plan in the State were in Thanjavur district. Arrangements have been made with farmers to raise 25 acres of paddy for seed purposes. An Agricultural Engineering Workshop is also being set up at Tiruvarur. This workshop will look after the repairing and servicing of agricultural implements and machinery like tractors, jeeps, trucks etc. The supervision of field testing of

the implements and the production of a sufficient number of proto type of new implements etc., are also some of the works of this workshop.

Apart from the provision of seeds, storage and credit facilities and facilities for repairing agricultural machinery etc., provision was also made for the supply of other requirements of farmers such as fertilisers etc. Details of these supply schemes are given in the Appendix.

The Package Plan in the Thanjavur district has contributed much to the agricultural development of the district. In 1960-61, 602 crop-cutting experiments were conducted in the Package and Non-Package areas of Thanjavur district and in the control areas of Thiruchirapalli and South Arcot districts. It had been estimated that the average yield per acre in the district during 1959-60 was 1,339 lbs. of rice. The average yield per acre in the Package area during 1960-61 was 1,337 lbs. while it was 1,324 lbs. in the Non-Package area i.e. an increase of 4.2 percent in the Package area as compared with the Non-Package area.

In 1961-62, 1,046 crop-cutting experiments were conducted. It had been estimated that the average yield per acre in terms of rice in Package area was 1,735 lbs. as against 1,467 lbs. in the non-Package area i.e. an increase of 18.3 percent. Compared with the yield in 1960-61, the year 1961-62 showed an increase of 26 percent in the yield in the Package area.

Apart from the cultivation of paddy which is the most important item of foodgrains in this district, non-food crops like groundnut, tobacco, coconut, cotton etc., were also cultivated. Of these, the cultivation of groundnut was more important. In 1955-56, the area under groundnut in Thanjavur district was 45,545 acres which increased to 52,508 acres in 1960-61. Production of groundnut increased from 22,320 tons to 26,250 tons during the same period. The area under coconut cultivation increased only slightly from 35,796 acres to 36,891 acres. The area under cotton was substantially reduced from 448 acres in 1955-56 to 71 acres in 1960-61. Similarly, production of cotton decreased to a mere 30 bales in 1960-61 from 8,130 bales in 1955-56. While the production of tobacco slightly increased to 680 tons from 650 tons, production of gingelly decreased to 1,150 tons from 1,270 tons during the same period.

On the whole, it may be seen that agriculture has made good progress in Thanjavur district.

Power

Extension of electricity to rural areas is one of the main objectives of the Plans. At the beginning of the Plan 23 towns and 226 villages were electrified in the district. At the end of the First Plan, the

number of towns electrified increased only by 2 and the villages increased by 141. At the end of the Second Plan, the number of towns electrified increased by 4 and villages by 139. An important aspect to be noted in this district is the absence of any hydro-electric project or any thermal unit.

Industry

The district of Thanjavur is predominantly an agricultural district. It has got no large scale industries unlike Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai, Chingleput etc. But there is a sugar factory in this district in the private sector which commenced work in 1956. The quantity of sugar produced in this factory increased steadily from 1,898 tons in 1955-56 to 13,421 tons in 1960-61.

Even though large and medium industries are lacking in this district, still the district has creditable achievements with respect to the development of handicrafts and small scale industries. The district is famous for its exquisite varieties of artistic goods. The bell-metal industry at Nachiarkoil, the art metal industry at Swamimalai, the Kalamkari printing industry at Sikkinayakanpet etc., are famous throughout the country for their artistic products. Various co-operative societies are also organised for the benefit of the artisans. As against the 9 industrial co-operative societies at the end of the First Plan, there were 36 industrial co-operative societies at the end of the Second Plan with a membership of 2,104. Government had also provided loan to the extent of Rs. 763,970 during the Second Plan period. Various training centres were opened for different handicrafts during the Second Plan period; select batches of artisans were given training in these handicrafts. The training centre for bell-metal industry at Nachiarkoil was started in February, 1957 at a cost of Rs. 78,000. During the period of the Second Plan, since its commencement, the centre had produced 2,518 articles valued at Rs. 51,765 out of which 1,356 articles valued at Rs. 27,079 were sold. The training-cum-service centre for art metal industry at Swamimalai started functioning since February, 1957 at a cost of Rs. 21,875. During the Plan period this centre produced 348 icons of different varieties valued at Rs. 15,413. A training centre for painting pictures on wood was started at Thanjavur in April, 1959 at a recurring cost of Rs. 8,500 and non-recurring Rs. 3,100. This unit had produced 277 articles to the value of Rs. 3,128.

A training centre for paper toys and paper mache articles was started in May 1957 with 16 trainees at a recurring cost of Rs. 16,180 and a non-recurring cost of Rs. 4,150. After the completion of

one year's training the centre was wound up in May 1958. A co-operative society was also formed with the ex-trainees as members to which a loan of Rs. 11,000 was given. Another training centre for Kalamkari printing industry at Sikkinayakanpet was started in February, 1958 at a cost of Rs. 6,640. A training centre for coir industry was started in December, 1960, at a cost of Rs. 17,300. A sales-cum-procurement depot was opened at Thanjavur which eased the marketing problems of the artisans.

In 1957, a multi-purpose work-centre was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3,500 (non-recurring) and Rs. 10,000 (recurring). The ready-made garment weaving section was started with 12 women trainees. Another section was started for making brushes out of palmyrah fibre at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 3,500 and a recurring cost of Rs. 16,498. After one year training period this section was wound up.

In order to provide the necessary impetus to small scale industrialists, an industrial colony was constructed at Thanjavur in September, 1961. Six units have been constructed. The total cost of the colony amounted to Rs. 3.66 lakhs. The annual production capacity of this colony was valued at Rs. 6 lakhs. The Government had also approved the scheme for starting a cycle assembly unit at Thanjavur in 1959 at a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 541,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 740,400.

The State Government opened an industrial training institute at Nagapattinam in July, 1956. The scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 12.70 lakhs under recurring and non-recurring items of expenditure. About 400 persons were trained in this institute. The training was given in different trades for a period of 18 months. In order to demonstrate improved methods in carpentry and blacksmithy, two mobile workshops with modern machinery installed were organised by the Government at a total cost of Rs. 9.82 lakhs. These workshops had also a training programme for 15 artisans in carpentry and 20 artisans in blacksmithy. The training period was one year. The production in the unit reached a maximum of Rs. 65,000 per month. A service centre for brassware industry and cutlery unit was started at Kumbakonam in 1957 at a cost of Rs. 2.47 lakhs. This unit produced quality brassware articles, stainless steel articles etc. Government had also given help to small industrialists under the State Aid to Industries Act. Under this Act, a sum of Rs. 205,000 had been provided for distribution during the Second Plan period.

APPENDIX

1. AGRICULTURE

Achievements under important agricultural schemes during the decade 1951-61

Item	Divisions			
	Mayuram	Pattukottai	Kumbakonam	Thanjavur
Quantity of chemical fertilisers and manures distributed (tons)	25,538	35,867*	141,133	216,000
Area covered (Acres)	636,950	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Quantity of improved seeds distributed (tons)	856	1,910	665	N.A.
Area covered (acres)	38,563	85,950	N.A.	N.A.
Quantity of secondary seeds distributed from the village seed farms (tons)	12,888	7,599	9,970	13,400
Area covered (acres)	579,960	342,075	N.A.	N.A.
Quantity of green manure seeds distributed (tons)	2,153	1,315	526	N.A.
Area covered (acres)	322,950	175,620	N.A.	N.A.
Number of filter point tube wells erected	637	N.A.	524	N.A.
Amount of loan distributed (rupees)	983,621	N.A.	1,254,900	N.A.
Number of engines and motors supplied	392	230	10	396
Number of compost and manure pits dug	10,394	N.A.	17,120	N.A.
Quantity of pesticides distributed (tons)	206†	446	N.A.	500
Area covered (acres)	177,231	259,094	158,878	310,000
Value of pesticides distributed (rupees)	301,280†	N.A.	262,786	N.A.
Number of improved implements distributed	8,720	2,258	2,360	5,500

*Figures of area and Ammonium Nitrate included in this total refer only to the Second Plan period

†For First Plan period only

N.A.—Not Available

2. FISHERIES

Achievements under the First Five Year Plan (1951-52 & 1952-53)

Schemes	Achievements during 1951-52	Achievements during 1952-53
Intensive seed collection & distribution in inland waters	70, 60, 140 seeds were collected	40,21,079 seeds were collected
Salt subsidy	19,410 mds. and 19 Srs. of fish were let out	9,972 mds. and 2 Srs. of fish were let out
Deep sea fishing	32,822 lbs. of fish were landed realising a sum of Rs. 3,896.56	1,461 lbs. of fish were caught realising a sum of Rs. 175.91
Scheme for distribution of yarn	An amount of Rs. 1,13,961.50 was realised from fishermen by sale of yarn at 75% subsidised rate	Rs. 1,04,723.56 was realised on account of sale of yarn and sail cloth to fishermen at subsidised rate

Achievements under First Five Year Plan during 1953-54 & 1954-55

Schemes	Achievements during 1953-54	Achievements during 1954-55
Intensive seed collection & distribution in inland waters	1,23,29,140 fingerlings were collected	81,34,019 fingerlings were collected
Salt subsidy	8,552 mds. & 16 Srs. of fish were let out	12,128 mds. & 17 Srs. of fish were let out
Deep Sea fishing	22,040 lbs. of shark were caught realising a sum of Rs. 387.17	Total quantity of 45,673 lbs. of fish was landed valued at Rs. 5,026.53
Scheme for distribution of yarn	An amount of Rs. 8,688.08 was realised by sale of yarn and sail cloth at subsidised rate	Total expenditure on drafts and tackle Rs. 4,894.94

First Five Year Plan Achievements during (1955-56)

Scheme	Achievement during 1955-56
Intensive seed collection and distribution in inland waters	56,24,506 fingerlings were collected
Salt subsidy	B. E. 500 tons. 1,506 mds. 35 srs. upto the end 29-5-55
Deep sea fishing	A quantity of 40,112 lbs. of fish was caught realising a revenue of Rs. 2,800.50.
Scheme for distribution of yarn	...

First Five Year Plan Achievements during the Years 1956-57 & 1957-58

Scheme	Achievements during 1956-57	Achievements during 1957-58
Intensive seed collection and distribution	93,78,568 fingerlings were collected	90,39,866 fingerlings were collected
Salt subsidy	1,030 maunds and 25 srs. of salt to cure 5,631.65 lbs.	...
Rural fishery demonstration	7,597 lbs. of fish were removed from demonstration tanks	5,200 lbs. of fish valued at Rs. 1,287.95 were caught
Deep sea fishing	7,098 lbs. of fish were landed by departmental boats	...
Quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres	1 Van has been given to Parvatharajakula Fishermen Co-operative Society, Thanjavur, under hire purchase system	...

Second Five Year Plan Achievements during the Years 1958-59 & 1959-60

Scheme	Achievements during 1958-59	Achievements during 1959-60
Intensive seed collection and distribution for stocking in inland water.	1,66,55,430 fingerlings were collected	77,85,180 fingerlings were collected
Salt subsidy	718 tons	440 tons of fish were cured during the quarter out of the target of 310 tons
Rural fishery Demonstration Units	Fish valued at Rs. 38,973.13 were caught	2,841 lbs. of fish were caught and sold for Rs. 573.61
Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for marketing of fish	8 Marine societies have so far been granted long term loan and 4 inland societies have been granted medium term loan during the year	22½ bales of 16s, 20s and 40s yarn and 30 gross No. 10 and No. 30 Kohinoor yarn were distributed to fishermen co-operative societies in this district
Improvement and remodeling of fish markets	4 fish markets	Long term loan Rs. 59,200. Medium term loan Rs. 6000. No. of societies given loan—6

Second Five Year Plan Achievements during the Year 1960-61

Scheme	Achievements during the year 1960-61
Intensive seed collection scheme	1,58,25,587 fingerlings were collected
Rural Fishery demonstration units	49,056½ lbs. of fish were caught and an amount of Rs. 11,806.76 has been realised
Salt subsidy	50,185.56 lbs. of fish were let out
Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies (Yarn)	37 bales of 20s, 12 bales of 16s, 16 bales of 60s and 10 bales of 40s of cotton yarn and 24 gross of 10s and 13 gross of 30s were supplied among societies

3 IRRIGATION

Second Plan Schemes

	No. of works	Area benefited		Additional production (tons)
		Existing	New	
		(Acres)		
No. of schemes sanctioned	232	37,856	7,820	7,896
No. of works taken up for execution	232	37,856	7,820	7,896
No. of works completed	225	26,800	6,940	7,430

Expenditure incurred up to end of 31-3-1961 = Rs. 38,83,244

Achievements Under Second Plan (1956-61) Vennar Division

Name of Irrigation Schemes taken up and completed	Amount spent in Rs.	Additional Acreage of irrigation	Anticipated increase in food production (in tons)
<i>Special Minor Irrigation Programme Schemes</i>			
Providing drainage facilities to Upper and Gopolasamudram villages ...	28,795	230	77
Providing irrigation facilities to 400 acres of land in Thalanayar II Sethi by extending A. 59 South Rajan Channel of Harichandranadi ...	85,040	400 (new)	200
Improvements to Mannangondanar drain in Tiruthuraiyandi taluk ...	1,17,884	584 (new)	112
Providing irrigation facilities to Talanayar V Sethi lands by excavating a new drain and forming banks parallel to overseer voikkal ...	18,597	500 (existing) 13 (new)	63
Providing irrigation facilities to 717 acres of Manavari lands in Aymoor, Vadugur etc. villages by pumping from Mallainar ...	1,36,652	717 (new)	358
Constructing the bed dam across Vellayar at mile 80/15 to head up water to Paluvanar ...	4,257	374.24 (existing)	47
Converting the Kalyani dam across Kattar at mile 88/7 into a regulator ...	18,266.28	135	60
Improvements to Chunnambukaran Voikkal in Vadakkupoyyur etc., villages ...	12,393.10	190 (existing)	40
Formation of banks in the L.B. of Vedaranyam canal from 4/4 to 5/2 ...	2,493.00	52 (existing)	16
Improvements to Kovilvenni drain from road culvert ...	680.00	72 (existing)	29
Converting the existing tail dam into a regulator across Thookananguruviyar at 4/1-2 ...	28,690	513 (existing)	20
Providing irrigation facilities to 740 acres of Manavari lands in Pamani etc. villages by pumping from Adppar II & III reaches ...	1,20,133	740	232
Valavanar pumping scheme ...	1,28,217	970 (existing) 658 (new)	559 (work in progress)
Providing irrigation facilities by syphoning the Kandaparichanar under Korayar ...	1,65,375	2,372 (existing)	479
Converting the Porasakudi dam across Shullanar into a regulator at 0/2-3 ...	5,514	97 (existing)	26.5
Converting the Olappacheri dam across Shullanar at 3/3-4 into a regulator ...	15,052	415 (existing)	66.5
Converting the Mutharasapuram dam into a regulator ...	4,140	489 (existing)	59

Achievements Under Second Plan (1956-61) Vennar Division—concl'd.

Name of Irrigation Schemes taken up and completed	Amount spent in Rs.	Additional acreage of irrigation	Anticipated increase in food production (in tons)
Thennadar pumping scheme ...	87,645	1,040 (new)	520 (work in progress)
Providing irrigation facilities to 650 acres of lands in Thondaikadu village from 10/70 L.B. of Marakkakorayar ...	43,819	1,000	296 (work in progress)
Providing irrigation facilities to certain lands in Amaravathi and Sithanvelur village ...	1,579	30 (new)	25
Formation of R.B. of Vettar from 96/2-4 ...	967	10 (new)	8
Improvements to Orathur and its extension channel branching off from Pillaivoikkal No. 3 ...	9,304	1,674 (existing)	125
Improvements to 984 acres in Pamani village	23,042	984 (existing)	126
Constructing a masonry dividing dam across Palampandiar at 0/4-20 at the off-take of Ariyalur channel ...	1,849	300	88.5
Improvements to Pokku voikkal and other drains in Kariapatnam village ...	39,440	705	88 (work in progress)
Provision of irrigation facilities to Nathapallam channel ...	4,363	400	21
Shifting the head sluice of Melavenmani & Mylangudi channels ...	5,754	400	17.4 (work in progress)
Providing irrigation facilities to the waste lands in Jambuvanodai village ...	34,679	425.00 (existing) 410 (new)	102
Providing drainage facilities to lands in Katchanagaram etc., villages ...	41,229	447.00 (existing)	101
Converting the Kulakudi dam into a regulator at mile 15/3 ...	26,573	300.00 (existing)	33
Construction of an anicut across Vettar at mile 65/3-360 ...	1,38,354	1,500.00 (existing) Conversion of the same into Double crop	750
Widening the bed and strengthening the banks of Devanadhi 10.6.330 to in fall into Odambogiyar ...	31,090	370.00 (existing)	46.25
Providing irrigation facilities to 700 acres of Manavari lands in Ayakkarambalam I sethi village from Mulliar ...	89,360	700.00 (new)	350
Deepening the beds and strengthening the banks of Vettar from Devanadi regulator to its infall into sea ...	49,070	1,100.00	130
<i>Intensive Cultivation Schemes</i>			
Extension of irrigation under tail end of Mulliar I stage ...	57,313	1,128.00	520
Mulliar pumping scheme ...	2,34,596	1,420.00 (new)	550
Provision of irrigation by pumping from Pamani south Rajan Channel to an extent of 920 acres in Segal ...	40,903	320.00 (new)	135
Mulliar Gravitation Scheme—II Stage ...	1,70,052	1,500.00 (new)	750
Extending irrigation in Desigurajapuram of Tiruthuraiyandi taluk by extending Mulliar Channel ...		137.00 (new) 46.00 (existing)	64

Areas of Principal Crops irrigated
in 1955-56 & 1960-61

Crops	At the end of	
	First Plan (1955-56) in acres	Second Plan (1960-61) in acres
Paddy	1,296,611	1,417,802
Cholam	3,385	4,141
Cumbu	550	457
Maize	5,926	3,079
Ragi	6,846	7,874
Chillies	4,833	5,165
Turmeric	699	298
Sugarcane	7,061	9,271
Total food crops	1,343,555	1,467,751
Gingelly	155	680
Groundnut	3,674	8,343
Tobacco	1,915	1,511
Coconut	1,006	10,238
Total non-food crops (including the above)	12,581	29,375
Total food and non- food crops	1,356,136	1,497,126

Power:

Progress in electrification

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Towns	23	25	29
Villages	226	367	506
Total	249	392	535

4. INDUSTRIES

No large scale industries exist in Thanjavur District except Vatapathimangalam Arooran Sugar Factory in the private sector. Date of commencement of work in the factory—February, 1956.

Own land under cultivation of sugarcane (acres)	...	3,700
Acreage of land held on long- term lease	...	3,300
No. of agricultural families benefited about	...	3,000

Production of Sugar

Year	Production in tons
1955-56	1,898
1956-57	5,541
1957-58	9,404
1958-59	9,686
1959-60	10,800
1960-61	13,421

Industrial
Co-operatives

	At the close	
	of First Plan	of Second Plan
Brass Metal workers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Bell Metal workers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Musical Instruments Co-operative Society	...	1
Art Plate Workers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Paper Toy and Papier Mache Workers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Icon Products Co-operative Society	...	1
Metal Workers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Brick Workers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Womens' Cottage Industries Co-opera- tive Society	3	4
Coir Workers' Co-operative Society	2	5
Mat-Weavers' Co-operative Society	...	10
Pith Workers' Co-operativ ociety	...	1
Co-operative Societies for Carpentry and Blacksmithy	...	2
Basket Makers' Co-operative Society	...	2
Shoe Makers' Co-operative Society	...	1
Steel-Trunk and Furniture Manu- facturing Co-operative Society	...	1
Total	9	36

Total membership at the end of Second
Plan 2,104

Amount of Government Loan given
during the Second Plan: Rs. 7,63,970

Co-operative Societies for Harijans (Under Centrally
sponsored Scheme):—

Harijan Basket Makers' Co-operative Society	2
Harijan Mat-Weaving Industrial Co-operative Society	7
Harijan Shoe-Maker's Co-operative Society	1
Harijan-palm Leaf Workers' Co-operative Society	1
Total	11

Amount of Governmental Finance to the 11 Co-operative
Societies—Rs. 1,32,950.

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

List of Major Bridge and other works completed under First Five Year Plan in Nagapattinam Division

Name of Work	Estimated cost (in Rs.)	Year of completion	Name of Work	Estimated cost (in Rs.)	Year of completion
A. EAST THANJAVUR DIVISION					
Constructing a bridge across Nattar in Konerirajapuram Road (G.O. Ms. 1736 LA dated 15-10-47)	25,000	3/54	Forming a road from Panan- gudy to Alalasundaram (G.O. Ms. 1200 LA dated 14-6-51)	15,000	3/55
Constructing a bridge across Kirthimanar in Koneriraja- puram village Road (G.O. Ms. No. 1736 LA dated 15-10-47)	24,300	3/54	Formation of a road from Elayalore village (G.O. Ms. 1200/LA dated 14-6-51)	3,300	12/52
Constructing a bridge across the Vellappar in Achutha- mangalam-Manakkal Road (G.O. Ms. No. 1736 LA dated 15-10-47)	20,600	3/54	Formation for Neikuppai village Road (G.O. Ms. 1200 LA dated 14-6-51)	4,900	3/53
Forming a Road from Kokoor to meet Tranquebar-Kum- bakonam Road (G. O. Ms. 1736 LA dated 15-10-47)	3,250	2/53	Forming a road from Keela- pudanur (to Thiruchattan- gudi Road) village Road ...	8,500	3/54
Constructing a bridge across the Cauvery in Kadiraman- galam village with a Rly. feeder road from the bridge site on Road No. 1 to Kadiramangalam Railway Station (G.O. 1736 LA dated 15-10-47)	51,000	3/55	Forming Tiruppayathangudy (to Valgudu) village Road (G.O. Ms. 1200 LA dated 14-6-51)	5,200	3/53
Constructing a bridge across Korayar river near Jambu- vaodai in Muthupet Panchayat limits (G.O. Ms. 1736 LA dated 15-10-47)	80,000	3/55	Forming a road Periakam- namangalam Kudia St., (G.O. Ms. 1200 LA dated 14-6-51)	4,800	2/53
Constructing a bridge across Thirumalarajan river in mile 2/5 of Achuthaman- galam Thiruvizhimazhalai	39,000	3/55	Forming Nagakudian-Kathi- rupulam Road (G.O. 1200 LA dated 14-6-51)	36,000	3/54
New metalling Thirukkuvalai Easanur Road 2/2-4/0 (G.O. Ms. 2263 LA dated 27-11-50)	28,200	9/52	New metalling Vaithiswaran- koil Tirupanandal Road Miles 2/7-7/0 (G.O. Ms. 425 LA dated 12-3-52)...	75,050	2/53
Forming a road from Kala- manallur to Marudam- pallam	13,900	3/54	Forming Ayakkarambalam Road (G.O. Ms. 362 LA dated 6-3-52)	31,100	55
Forming a road from Peram- bur to Elumayalore	7,000	55	New metalling Tiruppanandal to Vaithiswarankoil Road miles 7/0-8/0	20,000	2/53
Forming Vettaikaranaruppu Road (G.O. 2263 dated 27-11-50)	9,000	3/52	New metalling Tiruppanndal Vaithiswarankoil miles 8/0 -12/3	87,000	3/55
Forming road from Syama- lam to Kuthiampet (G.O. 2263 LA dated 27-11-50)	5,300	12/52	New metalling Kivalur to Aliyur via Tirukkanangudy Road 0/0-2/4	11,500	3/54
			New metalling Papakoil Illup- pur Road 0/3 to 3/0	33,000	3/54
			New metalling Kivalur to Palayavalam	19,200	3/54
			New metalling Nannilam to Kodavasal miles 11/5 to 15/0	46,500	3/33

Completed Works—Government Roads

Name of work	Expenditure incurred during IIInd Plan (Rs.)	Remarks
I. Major District Roads		
Constructing a bridge across Coleroon near Anaikaranchatram	34,50,000	Work completed in 1958-59
Improvements to Nagapattinam to Velanganni road and shifting of level-crossing	16,700	Road portion completed. Level-crossing to be shifted and provided
II. Blacktopping of major district roads		
Blacktopping Tiruthuraipundi to Vedaranyam Road M 18/0-39 3	2,86,000	Work completed in 1958-59
Blacktopping Koothanallur to Mavur Road miles 28/0-21/0	1,00,000	Work completed
Blacktopping Kumbakonam to Karaikal road 12/6-21/0	1,40,000	Work completed
Upgrading Nagapattinam to Nagore road 0/0-4/4	98,000	Work completed
Blacktopping Kumbakonam to Karaikal road M/21/0-27/0	71,000	Work completed
III. Upgrading by granite metalling & new metalling		
Metalling Vedaranyam to Kodikkarai road M 0/0-2/0	25,000	Work completed
Metalling Kumbakonam to Sirkali road miles 23/4 to 31/6 including laterite sub-grade and widening	1,34,000	Work completed
IV. Construction of minor culverts and causeways and improvements of all kinds including widening and strengthening of major district roads		
Widening the bridge at Awkward Curve at mile 17/1 of Mannargudi Tiruthuraipundi road	13,000	Work completed
V. Major bridges		
Reconstructing a bridge at mile 1/7 of Vedaranyam to Kodikkarai road	90,000	Work completed
Blacktopping Mayuram Sirkali road mile 28/3-31/0	97,000	Work completed
Other district roads (iii) Metalling		
Metalling Alathambadi to Alangudi road miles 10/0-17/0	...	Work completed
Metalling Thalanayar to Vedaranyam road 20/2-23/5	...	Work completed
District Board Roads		
District Board Roads—Major District Roads Metalling		
New Metalling of Mayuram Elanthope Pattavarthi road 4/5-5/7	20,000	Work completed
Major District Roads		
New Metalling		
Metalling Grand Anicut to Cauveripattinam road M 63/5 78/2 56/2-61/2	2,55,000	Work completed under C.R.F. in 58-59
Metalling Sattanathapuram Tiruvangadu 1/4 to 5/0	30,000	Work completed under C.R.F.

Completed Works—Government Roads—concl'd.

Name of work	Expenditure incurred during IIInd Plan (Rs.)	Remarks
Major District Roads—concl'd.		
New Metaling—concl'd.		
Metalling Sirkali to Tirumulaivasal road mile 1/4-8/3	75,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Metalling Mayuram to Pattavarthi road 3/7-7/2	20,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Metalling Akkur to Sirkali road 7/0-15/0	65,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Metalling Akkur Feeder Road 0/0-8/3	5,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Other District Roads New Metalling		
Metalling Velanganni Church road	15,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Metalling Sikkil to Palakurichi road 0,0-11/6	1,60,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Metalling Kodavasal Nannilam Road 11/5-15/0	1,20,300	Work completed under C.R.F.
Blacktopping major district roads		
Blacktopping Kumbakonam to Koradacheri road M 10/5-12/0	60,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Blacktopping Mavur R.S. to Mavur road 0/0-1/6	24,000	Work completed under C.R.F.
Blacktopping Major District Roads		
Road transferred to Government		
Blacktopping Mayuram-Pattavarthi Road miles 0/0-7/2	40,000	Completed
Blacktopping Peralam to Karaikkal road 0/0-5/0	65,000	Completed
Blacktopping Kodavasal to Koradacheri road	13,000	Completed
Blacktopping Koradacheri Rly. Feeder Road	7,000	Completed
District Roads—New Metalling		
Metalling Velanganni-Vedaranyam Road 6/7-25/0	25,000	Work in progress
Metalling Gopalamudram to Voimedu road 0/0-10/6	24,000	Work in progress
Metalling Major District Roads—Road transferred to Government		
Metalling Vaithiswarankoil to Tirupanandal road mile 0/0-12/2	...	Work done under maintenance. Hence no provision is necessary for this work
Major District Roads—Metalling		
Metalling Poonthottam to Karaikal road 1/5-21/7	45,000	Work completed
Metalling Kadalangudi to Kodavasal road	65,000	Work in progress
Other District Roads—Construction of Bridge & Culverts		
Constructing a bridge across Vellayar in 10/1 of Sirkali to Palakurichi road	90,000	Work completed in 58-59
Construction of Minor Bridges and Culverts		
Other District Roads		
Widening bridges and culverts at mile 4/6 of Mavur Sattaikudi road	...	Work not taken up
Village Roads Formation		
Formation of Cauveranallur Manapparavai	4,000	Completed

Physical achievements under Harijan Welfare Scheme in 1960-61

Item	Allotment Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Achievement
Rent to Harijan Welfare Schools	6,300	6,458	82 schools
Distribution of books & periodicals	150	150	5 schools
Construction & repairs of schools	18,800	20,256	7 repaired 5 constructed
Provision of midday meals	2,05,600	2,05,661	6,232 students benefited
Scholarship	8,100 } 4,200 }	12,300	{ 40 students benefited 4 students benefited
Distribution of equipments to schools	3,300	3,290	153 schools
Maintenance of hostels	34,600	35,046	No. of hostels—5 Strength—265
Boarding grants	84,300	84,228	100 boarders
Other grants	53,600	53,580	40 boarders
<i>Expenditure connected with removal of untouchability (Centrally sponsored schemes)</i>			
Housing	38,500	37,566	58
Drinking water wells	27,000	16,876	15 New Wells
Agricultural subsidy	58,200	58,150	204
Technical subsidy	18,000	18,000	Tailoring 14 Carpentry 23 Tin & copper smithy 1 Shoe making 58
			Total 106
Distribution of charkas	1,000	1,000	283
<i>Schemes with half grant from Union Government</i>			
Scholarships	67,570	67,570	3,521 students
Boarding grants	78,800	78,661	248 boarders
Midday meals (Harijans)	20,000	20,001	822 students
Midday meals (Non-Harijans)	7,000	7,121	
Rewards to neatly maintained Harijan colonies	3,600	3,600	12 radios supplied to 12 colonies
Community centres	13,000	13,326	3 Centres
Construction & repairs to schools	1,800	1,763	repaired schools—7
Housing	1,96,900	1,86,810	338
Maintenance of Harijan Welfare Schools	16,500	16,500	153 Schools
<i>Housing facilities for de-notified tribes</i>			
No. of houses constructed with Central Government grants	...	60 houses	...
Expenditure incurred	...	Rs. 33,000	...
No. of drinking wells sunk for the benefit of backward classes	...	11	...
Expenditure incurred	...	Rs. 20,344	...
No. of hostels constructed	...	1	...
Amount of boarding grants distributed	...	Rs. 32,000	...
Amount of loans distributed to Harijans for constructing houses	...	Rs. 1,15,600	...
No. of persons benefited	...	5,723	...
Cost of housing facilities	...	Rs. 16,500	...
<i>Women's Welfare</i>			
No. of training centres in bamboo industry	...	2	...
No. of trainees who have undergone training in the 1st batch	...	15	15 (II Branch)

Particulars of work done in Sarabojirajapuram

	Year	
	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Produced Articles</i>		
(1) Bamboo articles	7,759	6,739
(2) Thatches	16,752	13,737
Value of the articles	Rs. 2,058	1,731
Value of sold articles	Rs. 2,012	1,795
<i>Details of work done in Pandaravadai Training Centre</i>		
No. of trainees who have undergone training in 1st batch	15	15
<i>Produced articles</i>		
(1) Bamboo articles	9,718	11,495
(2) Thatches	4,340	5,407
Value of the articles	Rs. 1,102	1,177
Value of sold articles	Rs. 947	1,186

Details of expenditure on Second Plan Schemes

Head of Development	Expenditure in the year of					Total for five years		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
(Rupees in lakhs)								
<i>Agricultural production</i>								
Minor irrigation & Land Development	...	13.50	22.43	24.96	30.25	45.97	137.11	
Animal Husbandry	...	0.56	1.28	1.48	0.91	2.70	6.93	
Dairying and Milk supply	...	0.90	1.03	1.28	1.32	1.39	5.92	
Fisheries	...	1.75	2.13	3.91	2.83	2.80	13.42	
Forests & Soil Conservation	...	0.47	1.37	2.00	1.98	1.89	7.71	
Community Development	...	23.12	33.81	32.38	29.47	33.76	152.54	
Co-operation	...	0.99	2.68	3.48	6.17	7.34	20.66	
<i>Village and Small Industries</i>								
(i) Handlooms	...	0.15	5.55	0.13	0.07	2.50	8.40	
(ii) Small Scale Industries	...	}	1.25	4.54	6.10	6.03	3.86	21.78
(iii) Industrial Estates	...		0.03	0.81	0.79	1.33	1.30	4.26
(iv) Handicrafts	...	...	0.42	0.18	0.45	0.04	1.09	
(v) Coir	...	10.97	9.19	14.34	17.20	18.21	69.91	
Roads	...	7.53	15.74	17.80	27.91	33.33	102.31	
Education	...	...	...	0.05	0.87	0.92		
Technical Education	...							
<i>Health</i>								
(i) Urban water supply	...	5.67	3.50	5.22	7.26	8.65	30.30	
(ii) Rural water supply	...	2.00	3.93	10.93	13.63	19.08	49.57	
(iii) Health	...	0.76	1.67	1.99	5.47	7.12	17.01	
(iv) Medical	...	1.09	2.58	5.19	7.27	23.72	39.85	
Welfare of Backward Classes	...	3.17	2.95	5.36	5.67	6.99	24.14	
Social Welfare	...	...	...	0.01	1.19	1.27	2.47	
Housing	...	1.94	1.66	1.62	1.19	1.85	8.26	
Labour Welfare	...	0.58	2.67	4.90	2.09	2.21	12.45	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								
(i) Statistics	...	...	0.09	0.26	0.38	0.48	1.21	
(ii) Town Planning	...	0.29	0.65	0.13	0.58	...	1.65	
(iii) Broadcasting	...	0.07	0.15	0.32	0.29	0.39	1.22	
(iv) Loans to Local Bodies	...	1.26	1.28	0.94	1.49	0.85	5.82	
Total	...	78.05	122.11	145.70	172.48	228.57	746.19	

Source: Finance (P & D) Department, Madras

Completed Works—Government Roads—concl'd.

Name of work	Expenditure incurred during IIrd Plan (Rs.)	Remarks
Construction of Minor Bridges and Culverts—concl'd.		
<i>Village Roads New Formation</i>		
Formation of Chettiar Ghat to Tiruvarur	2,000	...
<i>Village Roads construction of Bridges</i>		
Constructing a bridge across Mudicondan in Tirupugalore	80,000	Work completed
<i>Village Road Construction of Minor Bridges</i>		
Constructing a bridge across Vadiar in mile 1.8 of Thillayadi-Tirukadayur Road	35,000	Work completed under National Extension Service
Works in Progress		
<i>District Board Roads, Other District Roads, Construction of Minor Bridges</i>		
Constructing a bridge across Kaduvayar at M 4/4 of Sikkal-Palakurichi Road	75,000	Work in progress
<i>Work sanctioned but not commenced—Major Bridges</i>		
Constructing a bridge across Arasalar at mile 4/2 of Tiruneelakudi to Kadalangudi road	49,000	Tenders called for & work is in progress
<i>Construction of minor bridges and culverts—Other district roads</i>		
Construction of a bridge across Cauveri at mile 69.7 of Grand Anicut to Cauveripattinam	...	Work in progress
<i>Other District Roads—Metalling</i>		
Met lling Sembanarkoil to Nalladai road	...	Work in progress
Metalling Manakkal to Achuthamangalam road 0.0-14.0	2,00,000	Work in progress
Metalling Tirunellikaval to Kopalad 0.0-9.0	...	Work included in III Plan
<i>Other District Roads—Major Bridges</i>		
Constructing a bridge across Adapparar 19.4 of Velanganni-Vedaranyam Road	...	Work in progress

B. WEST THANJAVUR DIVISION

Achievements during First Plan Period

Year	Allotment (Rs.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
<i>Highways :—</i>		
51—52	1,90,000	1,80,891
52—53	77,900	80,834
53—54	1,66,400	1,17,982
54—55	1,10,800	1,11,590
55—56 (—)	3,000	(—) 3,166
Total ...	5,45,100 — 3,000	4,91,297 — 3,166
	5,42,100	4,88,131

Second Plan Works

District Board Works—Second Five Year Plan Works

Name of the scheme	Budget provision (in rupees)	Expenditure incurred (in rupees)
New formation	10,50,000	10,57,847
Metalling etc.		

Highways works—Second Five Year Plan Works :—

Blacktopping and cement concreting		
Metalling		
Construction of new bridges	16,03,120	16,26,190

Transport Department :—

Particulars relating to road transport in Thanjavur district :

	Vehicular position as on		
	31st December 1951	31st March 1956	31st March 1961
No. of State carriages.	158	276	310
Public carriers	88	107	261
Private carriers	31	40	68
Taxis	3	14	16

Education

The growth of education in the district during the First and Second Plan periods is shown below :

(1)	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61		
	East Thanjavur (2)	West Thanjavur (3)	Total (4)	East Thanjavur (5)	West Thanjavur (6)	Total (7)	East Thanjavur (8)	West Thanjavur (9)	Total (10)
No. of Elementary Schools	1,018	877	1,895	1,069	978	2,047	1,220	1,163	2,383
No. of boys	75,908	62,665	138,573	78,436	70,707	149,143	94,604	84,157	178,761
No. of girls	35,039	32,269	67,308	43,923	37,839	81,762	57,914	47,987	105,901
No. of Basic Schools	20	6	26	183	74	257	260	174	434
No. of boys	1,216	769	1,985	12,248	7,977	20,225	20,218	22,325	42,543
No. of girls	552	157	709	6,587	7,147	13,734	12,966	15,620	28,586
No. of Secondary Schools for boys	28	26	54	36	28	64	55	35	90
No. of boys	17,810	16,645	34,455	20,048	18,028	38,076	24,984	22,980	47,964
No. of girls	982	1,592	2,574	2,180	2,735	4,915	3,680	4,788	8,468
No. of Secondary Schools for girls	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	N.A.	9	8	7	15
No. of boys	..	..	34	..	..	73	..	111	111
No. of girls	..	..	2,662	..	..	3,773	3,414	2,918	6,332
No. of Colleges for Men	..	..	1	..	..	4	N.A.	N.A.	5
Men Students	..	..	800	..	..	1,290	..	..	2,107
Women Students	..	..	32	..	..	61	..	..	107

No college for women was started during the Plan period 1951-61

WEST THANJAVUR DIVISION

School Improvement scheme (as on 31-3-61)

No. of places in which school improvement functions were conducted	7
No. of schools benefited	817
No. of schemes	7,765
Total cost	Rs. 22,14,231
Cost of improvements carried out so far	Rs. 13,53,916

Free cloth distribution scheme (as on 31-3-61)

No. of places in which free clothes were given	34
No. of schools participated	754
No. of children benefited	20,573
<i>No. of sets given :—</i>	
(1) by the parents	12,289
(2) by the public	9,041
<i>Value of clothes given :—</i>	
(1) by the parents	Rs. 85,090.07
(2) by the public	Rs. 59,464.34
Total	Rs. 1,44,554.41

EAST THANJAVUR DIVISION

School Improvement Scheme

No. of places in which school improvement functions were conducted	8
Total confirmed cost	Rs. 34,36,025
Cost of things so far collected	Rs. 9,14,808

Free cloth distribution scheme

No. of places in which free clothes were given	21
--	----

No. of sets given :—

(1) by the parents	11,174
(2) by the public	9,138

Value of clothes given :

(1) by the parents	Rs. 74,489
(2) by the public	Rs. 47,492

Total Rs. 1,21,981

Medical and Public Health

	1950		1951		1955		1956		1960		1961	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
No. of hospitals and dispensaries	85	100	85	100	80	94.12	80	94.12	92	108.24	92	108.24
No. of beds	1,330	100	803	60.38	2,006	150.53	2,006	150.53	2,178	163.76	2,597	195.26
No. of primary health centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	100	14	350	14	350

(Base Year Index = 100)

CHAPTER XII

TEMPLES

Thanjavur district along with Tiruchirapalli was directly administered by the Cholas, who were responsible for many of the well known temples in the district. The Cholas who held sway for over four centuries from about 850 to 1300 A. D., were famous temple builders. We therefore find that this district has the largest number of temples in South India. In fact, nearly one third of the temples in Tamilnad are in the districts of Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli, over which the Cholas directly ruled.

With a view to compile a compendium on temples, a questionnaire calling for the necessary particulars was sent to all the temples through the Revenue Department. Out of 1,545 temples in the Thanjavur district under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board in 1962-63, details were received from 1,307 temples. In addition, particulars have been collected in respect of 111 shrines not taken over by the Board.

Except Sirkali, all the wet taluks have a good number of temples. The talukwise distribution of the temples is as follows:—

Table 1—Talukwise Distribution of Temples

Taluk	Number of Temples		Total
	Under the H.R. & C.E. Board	Not under H.R. & C.E. Board	
Sirkali	57	2	59
Mayuram	172	34	206
Kumbakonam	141	10	151
Nannilam	175	3	178
Papanasam	116	5	121
Thanjavur	109	26	135
Orathanad	5	3	8
Mannargudi	126	8	134
Nagapattinam	194	12	206
Tiruthuraipundi	116	4	120
Pattukkottai	55	4	59
Arantangi	41	...	41
Total	1,307	111	1,418

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals that there are 903 Saivite temples, 332 Vaishnavite temples and 183 for other Gods as shown in the adjacent column.

Table 2—Temples classified by Deities

Name of the Deity	Temples under the Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
Siva and his consort	721	46	767
Vishnu and his consort	309	23	332
Vinayagar	75	16	91
Murugan	42	3	45
Village deities (Goddesses)	103	15	118
Others	57	8	65
Total	1,307	111	1,418

In 225 of the Siva temples, the *moolavar* is a *swayambu lingam*. In 3 temples, there is neither an idol nor a picture. In 486 temples the main deity is in standing pose and in 161 temples in sitting pose. In 12 Vishnu temples, the principal deity is in a reclining (*Sayanam*) pose.

Out of 1,418 shrines, *poojas* are performed in 1,391 temples. There are no priests in 27 temples. While Brahmin priests offer *poojas* in 1,277 temples, priests of other communities perform *poojas* in 114 shrines.

Out of 1,418 temples, 1,248 shrines cover an area of less than 2 acres. Temples occupying an extent of 2 acres and over is less than 10 percent and the number of such temples is only 96. The following statement shows the area covered by the temples.

Table 3—Number of Shrines by Extent of Land Occupied

Area	No. of Temples
Below 5 cents	253
5 to 19.99 cents	338
20 to 99.99 cents	526
1.00 to 1.99 acres	131
2 to 4.99 acres	77
5 to 9.99 acres	11
10 acres and above	8
Area not stated	74
Total	1,418

676 out of 1,418 temples own ornaments. The value of jewellery exceeds Rs. 1,00,000/- in the following nine temples:—

- (1) Sri Rajagopalaswamy temple, Mannargudi, Mannargudi Taluk
- (2) Sri Navaneetheswarar temple, Sikkil, Nagapattinam Taluk
- (3) Sri Thyagarajaswamy Temple, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam Taluk

- (4) Sri Swetaranyeeswaraswamy Temple, Tiruvengadu, Sirkali Taluk
- (5) Sri Srinivasaperumal Temple, Nachiyarkoil, Kumbakonam Taluk
- (6) Sri Adi Kumbeswarar Temple, Kumbakonam, Kumbakonam Taluk
- (7) Sri Swaminathaswami Temple, Swamimalai, Kumbakonam Taluk
- (8) Sri Mayuranathar Temple, Mayuram, Mayuram Taluk
- (9) Sri Parimala Ranganathar Temple, Thiruvilandur, Mayuram Taluk

No festivals are celebrated in 619 temples. 677 temples get an annual income of Rs. 1,000/- and above from their immovable properties. The annual income of 11 shrines exceeds rupees one lakh.

Twenty-four temples are maintaining public institutions like schools, *choultries*, libraries and dispensaries.

Of the 1,418 temples, 438 were built prior to 1750 i.e., before the British secured political power. The majority of the temples are thus less than 200 years old.

Of the 1,307 temples under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, paid Executive Officers have been appointed for 235 temples.

The directory on temples relating to the district gives details of all temples. There are numerous shrines of importance in the district but it is not possible to give an account of all of them in a hand book of this nature. Among these, eight temples have been selected for inclusion in this handbook. These are:—

- (1) Sri Adikumbeswaraswamy temple, Kumbakonam
- (2) Sri Sarangapaniswamy temple, Kumbakonam
- (3) Sri Mahalingaswamy temple, Thiruvudaimarudur
- (4) Sri Brihadeeswarar temple, Thanjavur
- (5) Sri Navaneetheswarar temple, Sikkil
- (6) Sri Thyagarajaswamy temple, Thiruvarur
- (7) Sri Rajagopalaswamy temple, Mannargudi
- (8) Sri Vedaranyaswamy temple, Vedaranyam

Sri Adikumbeswaraswamy Temple

This temple is an ancient one of all-India importance. The presiding deity of this temple is Lord Adi Kumbeswara and his consort is Sri Mangalambigai. The other names of the deity are Amudha Kumbesar and Amudesar. The temple was in existence even in the 7th century A.D. since Appar and Sambandar

have praised this deity in their Thevaram. It was built by a Chola King and the temple building itself would seem to have been added to and improved by the Nayak rulers. Some of the old images like Sri Ambal, Sri Durgai Amman and Sri Kirathamoorthi bear the impress of the antiquity about them. The temple covers an area of 4 acres and 33.75 cents and bears stone inscriptions. Lord Kumbeswara is a *swayambu lingam*; Sri Mangalambigai is in standing pose.

Poojas are performed six times daily. The temple owns antique jewellery made of gold, silver and diamonds valued at over rupees two lakhs. Among the jewels there is a string of Danish gold coins. Two pipes (musical instruments called Nathaswaram) made of granite stone are said to have been once used by celebrated pipers. They are preserved in good condition.

The temple owns about 241.2 acres of wet and dry lands and some shop buildings, which fetch an annual income of about Rs. 60,000

In addition to a number of ancient silver plated *vahanas*, there is a silver plated chariot presented to the temple by His Holiness Kasi Vasi, the Thambiran Swamigal of Tiruppanandal Mutt.

Of the festivals celebrated almost every month, throughout the year, the *Makham* festival in the month of *Masi* (February and March) is the important one. Once in 12 years the *Mahamakham* festival is celebrated when lakhs of pilgrims from far and wide flock to the place and take a bath in the holy *Theertham*, the *Mahamakham* tank.

This temple is managed by a Board of three honorary trustees and a paid Executive Officer appointed under the provisions of a scheme of administration settled by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Sri Sarangapaniswamy Temple

This ancient shrine dedicated to Lord Vishnu in Kumbakonam was built more than a thousand years ago. Even though the exact age of the temple is not known, there is ample evidence to show that it was in existence during the period of early Alwars from the references made to it in their songs. Sri Sarangapaniswamy, Aravamudhan and Sri Komalavalli Thayar are the presiding deities of the temple. Further additions, namely, the front *mandapam* around the *dwajasthambam* and the *sannadhis* of Alwars were made to the temple some 40 to 50 years back by the then trustee. The temple covers an area of a little over 3 acres and has a pagoda and two *prakaras*. The sanctum and the front *mandapas* are designed to look like a car (*Ratham*) with wheels and horses.

attached to the main temple viz. Sri Gopralaya temple and Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple. There are also smaller temples for the minor village deities such as Ayyanar, Selliamman, etc. Sri Vasudheva Perumal with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side is the *moolavar*, while Sri Rajagopalaswamy with Sri Rukmani and Sathyabhama is the *uthsavar*.

In the Ambal temple the *moolavar* is known as Sri Shanbagavalli Thayar and the *uthsavar* is called Sri Sengamala Thayar or Sri Hemambujanayaki. Of the 16 *gopuras*, the Eastern tower which is the tallest is 154' high.

A family of about 25 *sthanika thengalai archagars* are performing the *poojas* of the temple according to the *pancharatragama*. The temple owns jewellery to the value of about rupees five lakhs. It owns 1196.03 acres of wet and dry lands. The annual income is about Rs. 1.23 lakhs. The temple owns as many as 25 *vahanas* and palanquins made of gold, silver and wood.

The temple celebrates a number of festivals annually, of which the most important ones are *Adipooram* for 10 days, *Ahyayana uthsavam* for 20 days in *Margazhi*, *Brahmothsavam* for a period of 25 days during the months of *Panguni* and *Chitrai* and the floating festival in the month of *Ani*. These festivals attract a large number of devotees from the adjoining villages, towns and districts.

An Executive Officer and a Board of trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the affairs of the temple.

Sri Vedaranyaswamy Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva in Vedaranyam was renovated by the Chola Rulers. Since both Appar and Sambandar have worshipped the Lord here the temple should have been in existence prior to 7th century A.D. The place is connected by rail and bus. Sri Vedaranyaeswarar and His consort Sri Vedanayaki Amman are the presiding deities of the temple. It covers an area of 6 acres and has some 90 stone inscriptions. The temple is fashioned like the Thiruvavur temple and has two *prakaras* and a tower. There are three *mandapas* in the temple precincts.

There are two *sthalapuranas* concerning this temple, of which the first one is the '*Vedaranya-puram*' consisting of 3,243 verses by Sri Agoradevar and the other is by Sri Paranjodhi Munivar where there are 1,000 verses. There is also reference to this temple by Sekkizhar in his '*Periyapuranam*.'

Poojas are performed six times daily by a non-hereditary *Brahmin gurukkal*, who gets a monthly salary. The temple owns antique jewellery of both gold and silver worth about a lakh of rupees. The

immovable properties belonging to the temple comprise 10880.35 acres of wet and dry lands distributed in about 33 villages and about 2,452 acres of saltbeds in the village of Agasthiyampalli. The income derived from the lands by way of lease is about Rupees one lakh while the saltbeds fetch Rs. 6,968 per annum. Besides, a subsidy of Rs. 948-10-0 is paid by the Government.

The temple runs two *choultries*. The annual *hundi* collection of the temple amounts to Rs. 500. The *hundi* is opened once in a year in the presence of the trustees and an official of the H.R. & C.E. Board. The temple also collects charges from devotees for performing *archanas*, which fetch an additional annual income of Rs. 500 to the temple. There are five ancient cars and a *ratham* in the temple, made of wood.

The following are the regular annual festivals observed by the temple :

The <i>Brahmotsavam</i>	...	<i>Masi</i> month
The 18 days <i>Theerthavari</i> festival during <i>Masi makham</i>		<i>Masi</i> month
The <i>Mahasivarathri</i>	...	<i>Masi</i> month
The <i>Panguni uthiram</i>	...	<i>Panguni</i> month
Wedding of the Lord and Goddess on the <i>Sukla Sapthami</i> day	...	<i>Chithirai</i> month
<i>Skandhasashti</i> (<i>Surasamharam</i>)	...	<i>Iyppasi</i> month
The <i>Karthigai Deepam</i>	...	<i>Karthigai</i> month
The <i>Dhanur pooja</i> (<i>Thiruvathirai</i>)	...	<i>Margazhi</i> month
New Year's day, <i>Poosam</i> and <i>Pongal</i>	...	<i>Thai</i> month

Of these, the '*Thirukalyana utsavam*' during the month of *Chithirai* is the most important one, which attracts thousands of devotees from the neighbouring villages, taluks and districts.

An Executive Officer and a single hereditary trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

Special Feature

The *Navagrahas* in the temple are installed in a line unlike other shrines, where they are in three rows of three each.

Legends

The popular belief is that the temple was built by Amsuman, one of the sons of Sagara, an ancestor of Sri Rama.

Pancha Pandavas installed five *lingas* and worshipped them here.

Sri Rama got rid of his sins after worshipping Sri Veerahathi Vinayakar here.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

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

According to the *sthalapuranam* of the temple, the presiding deity is in the pose of briskly rising up from his bed of Adi Sessa, for giving *dharshan* to Saint Thirumazhisai Alwar. Seven Alwars namely Bhoothathalwar, Poigai Alwar, Peyalwar, Thirumizhasai Alwar, Nammalwar, Periyalwar and Andal Thirumangai Alwar have visited this shrine and composed verses extolling the presiding deity.

Even though the Lord of the temple is *Vadagalai*, 12 families of hereditary *Thengalai bhattacharis* have the right of performing *poojas* by turns. Only married men of these families after due initiation according to *Pancharatra agamas* are eligible to perform *poojas*. They are entitled to enjoy the *Prasadams* given in the temple and the offerings of the devotees. Six *poojas* are performed daily.

The temple owns antique jewellery made of gold, silver and diamonds valued at Rs. 95,000 of which the stone studded crown (headgear) and the gold *kavachas* with precious stones are worth mentioning. The temple runs a *Prabantha Putasala* as a charitable institution. It owns 357 acres of wet lands, 153 acres of dry lands and 33 buildings which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2 lakhs. It gets an additional income of Rs. 300 to 400 per annum from its *hundi* collections. There are some ancient *vahanas*, cars and *rathas*, made of wood.

The *Chithirai* and *Thai Brahmothsavams*, *Vasantha Uthsavam*, *Pavithra Uthsavam*, *Navarathri*, *Margazhi Adhyayana Uthsavam* and the floating festival in the month of *Panguni* are the regular festivals observed every year, of which the *Chithirai* and *Thai Brahmothsavam* are the most important; these attract thousands of devotees from the neighbouring villages and towns.

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

The Brihadeeswarar Temple

The Brihadeeswarar temple at Thanjavur known as the Big temple is a fine example of the Chola style of architecture. The most striking feature of this shrine is its imposing *Vimanam*, which rises perpendicularly from a 96 foot square base to a height of 50 feet and then tapers off to a total height of 216 feet. On the square formed by the topmost tier, is a 89 ton stone. A ramp of four miles was required for its installation. The big *Nandhi* made of a single stone is 12 feet high, 20 feet in length and 8 feet in width. Its weight is 20 tons. The wonder is how a single stone of such dimensions was secured in a district where stones are wholly absent, out of which the *Nandhi* could be carved. The presiding deity is 23 feet high and the circumference of the base is 54 feet. The priests have to mount up a ladder for *archanai* and *abishekam*.

The temple was built by Raja Raja-I, the greatest among the Chola rulers. He ascended the throne in 985 A.D. and set out on an expedition to subdue the other rulers in which he was successful. He ruled over a vast empire and the magnificent temple shows the earthly splendour which the Cholas attained under this great ruler. It took seven years for him to complete the construction of the shrine.

In the sanctum by the side of the mighty *lingam* is the copper idol of His consort.

There is a separate sanctum for the consort Sri Brihannayaki. The Subrahmanya temple in the outer *prakaram*, built by the Nayak rulers, is an example of delicate but brilliant carvings. The sculptural decoration of the tower is very pleasing to look at. To the south of the shrine of Sri Brihannayaki is the sanctum of Sri Natarajar and Sri Sivakamasundari; both the idols are made of copper.

Brahmin *gurukkals* are performing *poojas* as in all Siva temples. The temple is reputed to have had very extensive properties; unfortunately there is no information as to what had happened to them.

Sri Mahalingaswami Temple

This is one among the several famous temples in Thanjavur district. The village is a railway station between Mayuram and Kumbakonam and the shrine is half a mile from the railway station. It is six miles from Kumbakonam town; buses ply between the two centres. As the four *Nayanmars* have sung about this deity, the temple was in existence even in the 7th century A. D. There are numerous stone inscriptions of Para Kesari Varman who held sway about 1,200 years ago. Lord Siva gave *dharsan* to the *rishis* as a pillar of fire and stayed on as Mahalingam. The presiding deity is therefore a *Swayambu Lingam*. There are numerous other deities in the temple. The consort, Sri Mookambikai, is doing penance.

The area covered by the temple including the tank is 20 acres. Brahmin priests offer *poojas* six times daily. The ornaments in the temple are worth Rs. 55,000. It owns 2,674 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. There are several silver *vahanas* worth about Rs. 70,000. The main festivals are *Thai Poesam* and *Vasanta Utsavam* in *Vaikasi*.

As the Temple belongs to the Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam, it is managed by the Adheenam.

Sri Navaneetheswarar Temple

Sikkil, a railway station on the Thanjavur-Nagore line, is on the bus route from Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam and is 3 miles distant from the latter, which is the headquarters of the taluk. As Sambandar

has sung in praise of Sri Navaneetheswarar, the temple can be presumed to be in existence since the 7th Century A.D.

The temple was in a state of ruin towards the close of the last century. One Sri Alagappa Chettiar of Thekkur in Ramnad District renovated it at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and a *Kumbabishekam* was performed in 1933. There are eight stone inscriptions in the temple. Though the presiding deity is Navaneetheswarar, the temple is more widely known as one of the seats of Lord Subrahmanya who is known as Singaravelavar; He is the processional deity.

The area covered by the temple is about 2 acres. There are numerous other deities including a Perumal who is installed in a separate sanctum. His name is Kola Vamanar. The non-hereditary Brahmin priests who are paid a monthly salary offer six *poojas* daily. The ornaments in the temple are worth about Rs. 1,30,000. Of these, the diamond *Vel* and the gold crown of Sri Singaravelavar are works of exquisite beauty.

The temple owns 1,123 acres of lands—mostly wet lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been invested in Government Securities. The *hundi* collections will be about Rs. 600 per annum while under *archanas* and *aradhana* charges the income is Rs. 1,200 per annum. The temple maintains an orphanage where poor orphans are fed, clothed and educated free of cost. A small hospital is also maintained for the benefit of those in the orphanage. There is a public library attached to the temple. There are two protected wells with automatic electric motors in the shrine and free water supply is made to the public.

The temple owns gold and silver *vahanas* as mentioned below:

- a gold bedstead,
- a gold goat,
- two gold peacocks,
- a gold horse,
- two silver *Rishabhas*,
- a silver couch,
- and a silver bandicoot.

These *vahanas* will be worth Rs. 4 lakhs. These are gifts by gentlemen of Nagarathar community.

Apart from *Skanda Sashti*, the other main festival is *Brahmotsavam* in *Chitrai*. About 7,000 people attend these festivals.

The temple is managed by an Executive Officer and three trustees.

Sri Thyagarajaswamy Temple

This temple in Thiruvavur, dedicated to Lord Siva, dates back to pre-historic days. Of all the temples in Thanjavur District, two are bigger than all the rest;

they are the Brihadeeswarar shrine at Thanjavur and the Thyagaraja temple, Thiruvavur. As Sri Sambandar and Appar have sung about the deity, this temple can be presumed to be in existence even in the 7th century A.D. This is one of the *Pancha Bootha* (five elements) *sthalams* and is famous as the seat of the *Prithvi* (earth) *Lingam*. The three giants of carnatic music namely Sri Thyagaraja, Sri Syama Sastry and Sri Muthuswami Deekshitar were all born at Thiruvavur where they spent their early life. This is one of the well known shrines of South India. The temple covers an area of 30 acres. The main structure consists of a pagoda, three *prakarams*, 1,008 stone pillars, four sanctums and six *mandapas*. Sri Thyagarajaswamy and His consort Sri Kamalambal, Sri Vanmiganathar with His consort Nilothpalambal are the principal deities of the temple. The *Moolavar*, Sri Vannikanathar is a *swayambu lingam*.

Poojas are performed six times daily. The temple owns jewellery worth about a lakh of rupees of which the gold *kavacham* and *Thiruvasi* deserve special mention. It also owns about 2000 acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an annual income of one lakh of rupees and this is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It has an '*annadhana kattalai*' for feeding school-going orphans of tender age. The temple also derives an additional annual income of Rs. 2,500 through the levy of a fee at the rate of 12 nP. per *ashtothram*, 25 nP. per *sahasranamam* and Rs. 500 for *musugundha archana*.

The *Brahmothsavam* in *Panguni* and the *Adi Pooram* are the two important festivals celebrated annually, which attract some 50,000 devotees from far and near.

This is one of the temples attached to the *Dharmapuri Adheenam*. The Head of this mutt is the hereditary trustee of the temple. The day-to-day affairs are managed by an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

The numerous stone inscriptions specify the several charities and endowments made by the successive Chola rulers from Parantaka-I (10th century).

Sri Rajagopalaswamy Temple

This temple was constructed in the 12th century but the sanctum is believed to have been in existence earlier. The place is known as South Dwarka and Lord Krishna gave *dharsan* to two devotees, Gopalarayar and Gopilar. He also enacted before them all his 32 exploits from his birth to his becoming a charioteer of Arjuna. A Naik King of Thanjavur made extensive additions. It is one of the important *Thengalai Vaishnavite* shrines in South India, adopting *Pancharatragama*. There are two sub-temples

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A SERIES

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

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

Urban Area :

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

- (1) The population of the area should not be less than 5,000
- (2) 75 percent of the male population should depend on non-agricultural resources for their livelihood and
- (3) there should be a density of 1,000 persons per square mile.

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

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

Taluk	Name of the new urban areas	Class of town	Population	
			1961	1951
Nagapattinam	Vadakkupoyyur	VI	2,242	5,748
Kumbakonam	Darasuram	VI	4,165	3,778
Papanasam	Ammapettai	V	9,258	7,283
Kumbakonam	Aduthurai	V	8,587	7,373
Kumbakonam	Anakudi Tiru-nageswaram	V	8,254	7,373

However due to this change in the concept of urban area there has been no declassification in the district during 1951—61 period. The following statement will show the progress in the number of towns since 1901 :

Year	Number of Towns
1961	34
1951	29
1941	24
1931	22
1921	21
1911	19
1901	19

Villages :

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

Year	Number of villages
1961	1,899
1951	2,251
1941	2,413
1931	2,511
1921	2,510
1911	2,508
1901	2,510

The statement below 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
Thanjavur district	4.87	4.70	5.65	1,016	1,019	1,004	100.00	79.62	20.38	868	716	5,108
Sirkali taluk	4.99	4.90	5.48	1,020	1,024	999	100.00	82.83	17.17	1,089	978	2,391
Mayuram taluk	4.88	4.65	6.04	1,028	1,034	1,007	100.00	79.49	20.51	1,289	1,081	5,004
Kumbakonam taluk	5.35	4.91	6.53	1,008	1,007	1,010	100.00	66.62	33.38	1,737	1,240	8,677
Nannilam taluk	4.65	4.64	4.72	1,046	1,047	1,027	100.00	94.00	6.00	919	897	1,458
Papanasam taluk	4.84	4.78	5.20	1,024	1,027	1,009	100.00	84.76	15.24	1,021	889	5,857
Thanjavur taluk	5.09	4.73	5.78	995	1,004	981	100.00	61.68	38.32	1,001	642	9,732
Orathanad taluk	5.08	5.06	5.60	1,001	1,008	839	100.00	96.32	3.68	558	539	8,036
Mannargudi taluk	4.70	4.57	5.37	1,021	1,014	1,054	100.00	80.72	19.28	902	753	5,127
Nagapattinam taluk	4.89	4.58	5.66	1,018	1,024	1,006	100.00	67.26	32.74	1,164	825	7,501
Tiruthuraipundi taluk	4.54	4.50	4.78	1,009	1,006	1,025	100.00	84.43	15.57	554	486	2,298
Pattukottai taluk	4.67	4.63	4.94	999	996	1,023	100.00	86.90	13.10	714	638	3,458
Arantangi taluk	4.64	4.63	4.83	1,035	1,043	928	100.00	93.42	6.58	389	366	3,549

TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Taluk/ Town Group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popu- lation per square mile	No. of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied resi- dential houses	Population		
		Square miles	Square kms.		In- habited	Unin- habited			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	T	3,739.0	9,684.0	868	1,899	125	34	666,691	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686
	R	3,609.5	9,348.6	716	1,899	125	...	549,580	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211
	U	129.5	† 335.4	† 5,108	...	...	34	117,111	661,520	330,045	331,475
1. Sirkali Taluk	T	170.6	441.9	1,089	75	...	3	37,250	185,778	91,984	93,794
	R	157.3	407.4	978	75	...	...	31,425	153,876	76,024	77,852
	U	13.3	† 34.5	2,391	...	...	3	5,825	31,902	15,960	15,942
Sirkali (P)	U	5.33	13.81	3,664	...	...	1	3,393	19,531	9,887	9,644
Tirumalaivasal (P)	U	5.46	14.14	1,342	...	...	1	1,409	7,326	3,526	3,800
Vaitheeswarankoil (P)	U	2.55	6.60	1,978	...	...	1	1,023	5,045	2,547	2,498
2. Mayuram Taluk	T	282.5	731.7	1,289	172	3	3	74,594	364,059	179,497	184,562
	R	267.6	693.1	1,081	172	3	...	62,241	289,393	142,288	147,105
	U	14.9	† 38.6	† 5,004	...	...	3	12,353	74,666	37,209	37,457
Mayuram (M)	U	4.36	11.30	11,787	...	...	1	8,025	51,393	26,007	25,386
Kuttalam (P)	U	2.56	6.63	3,328	...	...	1	1,562	8,519	4,205	4,314
Tranquebar (Poraiyur) (P)	U	8.00	20.72	1,844	...	...	1	2,766	14,754	6,997	7,757
3. Kumbakonam Taluk	T	211.8	548.5	1,737	140	2	5	68,730	367,868	183,230	184,638
	R	197.6	511.9	1,240	140	2	...	49,932	245,087	122,136	122,951
	U	14.2	† 36.6	† 8,677	...	...	5	18,798	122,781	61,094	61,687
Aduthurai alias Maruthurakudi (P)	U	2.54	6.58	3,381	...	...	1	1,580	8,587	4,392	4,195
Tiruvadamardhur (P)	U	3.29	8.52	2,795	...	...	1	1,921	9,194	4,478	4,716
Anakudi Tirunage- suarani (P)	U	2.61	6.76	3,162	...	...	1	1,435	8,254	4,142	4,112
Kumbakonam Town Group	U	5.71	14.79	16,943	...	...	2	13,862	96,746	48,082	48,664
(a) Darasuram (P)	U	1.29	3.34	3,229	...	...	1	696	4,165	2,053	2,112
(b) Kumbakonam (M)	U	4.42	11.45	20,946	...	...	1	13,166	92,581	46,029	46,552
4. Nannilam Taluk	T	290.7	752.9	919	194	...	2	57,450	267,017	130,491	136,526
	R	279.7	724.4	897	194	...	...	54,058	250,995	122,587	128,408
	U	11.0	† 28.5	† 1,458	...	...	2	3,392	16,022	7,904	8,118
Nannilam (P)	U	7.92	20.51	994	...	...	1	1,669	7,874	3,856	4,018
Kodavasal (P)	U	3.07	7.95	2,654	...	...	1	1,723	8,148	4,048	4,100
5. Papanasam Taluk	T	228.1	590.7	1,021	126	...	4	48,128	232,901	115,075	117,826
	R	222.0	575.0	889	126	...	...	41,303	197,410	97,405	100,005
	U	6.1	† 15.7	† 5,857	...	...	4	6,825	35,491	17,670	17,821
Ayyampertai (P)	U	0.07	0.18	137,400	...	...	1	1,689	9,618	4,740	4,878
Papanasam (P)	U	1.17	3.03	8,295	...	...	1	1,948	9,705	4,904	4,801
Valangiman (P)	U	2.11	5.47	3,275	...	...	1	1,364	6,910	3,437	3,473
Ammappettai (P)	U	2.71	7.02	3,416	...	...	1	1,824	9,258	4,589	4,669
6. Thanjavur Taluk	T	361.4	936.1	1,001	156	17	4	71,110	361,650	181,283	180,367
	R	347.2	899.2	642	156	17	...	47,134	223,069	111,312	111,757
	U	14.2	† 36.9	† 9,732	...	...	4	23,976	138,581	69,971	68,610
Tiruvaiyaru (P)	U	2.16	5.59	5,172	...	...	1	1,935	11,171	5,595	5,576
Tirukattupalli (P)	U	1.00	2.59	8,038	...	...	1	1,545	8,038	4,087	3,951
Thanjavur (M)	U	9.08	23.52	12,236	...	...	1	19,011	111,099	56,135	54,964
Vallam (P)	U	2.00	5.18	4,137	...	...	1	1,485	8,273	4,154	4,119

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

District/Taluk/ Town Group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popu- lation per square mile	No. of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied resi- dential houses	Population		
		Square miles	Square kms.		In- habited	Unin- habited			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7. Orathanad Taluk	T	348.2	901.8	558	120	8	1	38,282	194,424	97,171	97,253
	R	347.3	899.5	539	120	8	...	37,004	187,272	93,282	93,990
	U	0.9	† 2.3	† 8,036	...	...	1	1,278	7,152	3,889	3,263
*Orathanad (P) (Muktambalpuram)	U	0.89	2.31	8,036	...	...	1	1,278	7,152	3,889	3,263
8. Mannargudi Taluk	T	301.5	780.9	902	153	7	3	57,780	271,828	134,487	137,341
	R	291.3	754.4	753	153	7	...	48,023	219,426	108,971	110,455
	U	10.2	† 26.5	5,127	...	...	3	9,757	52,402	25,516	26,886
*Needamangalam (P)	U	1.14	2.95	4,295	...	...	1	880	4,896	2,422	2,474
Kuthanallur (P)	U	4.62	11.96	3,019	...	...	1	2,949	13,948	6,333	7,615
Mannargudi (M)	U	4.46	11.55	7,524	...	...	1	5,928	33,558	16,761	16,797
9. Nagapattinam Taluk	T	240.0	621.60	1,164	146	23	3	57,137	279,309	138,392	140,917
	R	227.8	590.6	825	146	23	...	40,988	187,867	92,804	95,063
	U	12.2	† 31.6	† 7,501	...	...	3	16,149	91,442	45,588	45,854
Nagapattinam Town Group	U	8.13	21.06	7,541	...	...	2	10,553	61,305	30,449	30,856
(a) Nagapattinam (M)	U	5.44	14.09	10,857	...	...	1	10,007	59,063	29,426	29,637
(b) Vadakkupoyyur (P)	U	2.69	6.97	833	...	...	1	546	2,242	1,023	1,219
Tiruvurur (M)	U	4.06	10.51	7,423	...	...	1	5,596	30,137	15,139	14,998
10. Tiruthurai- pundi Taluk	T	496.2	1,285.2	554	105	3	3	60,470	274,822	136,781	138,041
	R	477.6	1,237.0	486	105	3	...	51,529	232,034	115,654	116,380
	U	18.6	† 48.2	† 2,298	...	...	3	8,941	42,788	21,127	21,661
Tiruthurai- pundi (P)	U	4.57	11.84	2,956	...	...	1	2,788	13,508	6,932	6,576
Muthupet (P)	U	2.27	5.88	4,955	...	...	1	2,383	11,247	5,369	5,878
Vedaranyam (P)	U	11.78	30.51	1,531	...	...	1	3,770	18,033	8,826	9,207
11. Pattukottai Taluk	T	406.7	1,053.4	714	191	9	2	62,181	290,303	145,193	145,110
	R	395.7	1,024.9	638	191	9	...	54,489	252,268	126,396	125,872
	U	11.0	† 28.5	† 3,458	...	...	2	7,692	38,035	18,797	19,238
Pattukottai (P)	U	7.00	18.13	3,532	...	...	1	5,086	24,726	12,664	12,062
Adirampattinam (P)	U	4.00	10.36	3,327	...	...	1	2,606	13,309	6,133	7,176
12. Arantangi Taluk	T	401.3	1,039.3	389	321	53	1	33,579	155,968	76,657	79,311
	R	398.4	1,031.8	366	321	53	...	31,454	145,710	71,337	74,373
	U	2.9	† 7.5	† 3,549	...	...	1	2,125	10,258	5,320	4,938
*Arantangi (P)	U	2.89	7.48	3,549	...	...	1	2,125	10,258	5,320	4,938

Note:—The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a city or town:

M—Municipality

P—Panchayat

* 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.

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

APPENDIX I—Table A-I

Statement showing 1951 Territorial Units constituting the present set up of Madras State
(Only those names areas which have undergone changes since 1951 have been shown below :)

District and taluk	1951 Territorial units	Details of gain in territories		Details of loss in territories		Net area square miles	Gain or 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)
Thanjavur District	Thanjavur District	One village transferred from Tirumayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district	0.3	0.7	...	...	...
Thanjavur taluk	Thanjavur taluk		...	...	22 villages transferred to form a new taluk known as Orathanad taluk...	60.4	156.5
Orathanad taluk	...	Newly formed by the following transfers:	314.6	814.8	...	...	...
		(i) 22 villages transferred from Thanjavur taluk	60.4	156.5	...	...	...
		(ii) 156 villages transferred from Pattukottai taluk	254.2	658.3	...	...	...
Pattukottai taluk	Pattukottai taluk	One village transferred from Arantangi taluk	0.2	0.4	(i) 156 villages transferred to form a new taluk known as Orathanad taluk	264.6	685.1
		...	...	...	...	...	...
		(ii) 7 villages transferred to Arantangi taluk	10.4	26.8	...	...	...
Arantangi taluk	Arantangi taluk	...	10.7	27.5	One village transferred to Pattukottai taluk	0.2	0.4
		(i) One village transferred from Tirumayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district	0.3	0.7	...	...	...
		(ii) 7 villages transferred from Pattukottai taluk	10.4	26.8	...	...	...

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 square miles		Remarks
	1951	1961	
Kumbakonam	4.86	4.42	Computational error
Mannargudi	6.88	4.46	Computational error
Nagapattinam	5.43	5.44	Computational error
Tiruvavur	4.12	4.06	Computational error

LIST OF VILLAGES TRANSFERRED FROM AND TO THANJAVUR DISTRICT

1. Villages transferred from Pattukottai Taluk to Orathanad Taluk

Name	Area in Square Miles	1951 Population
Kovilur	2.47	1,306
Tolungankadikkadu	2.52	1,560
Parampathur	2.23	1,019
Kakkarai	2.41	1,016
Kannandangudi	...	...
Keelayur	4.04	1,983
Okkanadu Melayur	4.78	2,232
Okkanadu Keelayur	3.99	2,598
Kavarapattu	1.04	980
Poovathur	4.19	1,713
Keelavanipattu	2.42	1,258
Melavanipattu	Hamlet attached to Keelavanipattu	
Pudur	2.37	1,665
Mukthambalpuram (Urban)	0.84	5,035
Chelapuram	1.83	1,192
Ayankudi	0.97	601
Mandalakottai	1.47	575
Vadakkukottai	0.74	296
Kakkarakottai	1.38	952
Arumalai	1.84	730
Thirumangalakottai	...	...
Melayur	4.68	2,131
Pekkarambankottai	1.80	1,027
Pulavankadu	4.15	940
Tondrampet	3.50	1,716
Konnugudi Melpathe	3.29	2,816
Tirumangalakottai	...	...
Keelayur	1.53	2,661
Kokkudukilpatti	1.99	1,183
Kodiyalam	0.77	316
Parayathur	1.25	289
Vadaseri	4.69	5,026
Nullurpattikadu	1.07	1,104
Vadayankuthugai	Recently settled as separate Revenue Village	
Avadanalla	...	...
Vijayapuram	2.14	1,318
Vedavijayapuram	0.20	486
Vellur	2.76	1,222
Ambalapatti	7.29	4,674
Gopalapuram	0.17	64
Ramapuram	0.09	70
Nemmili Tippiakudi	2.21	1,586
Unjuviduthi	3.15	1,511
Thalagai Vudirthi	1.83	1,086
Akkaraivattam Uddadai (alias Suryanur Thipuram)	0.35	204
Vedanayakipuram	0.94	145

1. Villages transferred from Pattukottai Taluk to Orathanad Taluk—contd.

Name	Area in Square Miles	1951 Population
Mellayakottai	0.24	217
Pinraiur	4.64	1,818
Sillathur	7.25	2,917
Pugal Sillathur	Recently settled as Revenue Village	
Krishnapuram	...	...
Illuppaviduthi	0.93	496
Thirunallur	2.57	880
Poyyundankudikadu	1.96	662
Sankaranarkudikadu	1.15	917
Vedakkukottai	1.53	778
Kilamangalam	2.32	1,596
Chidambarapuram	0.18	Hamlet attached to Kilamangalam
Yoganayakipuram	0.39	91
Therkukottai	1.28	562
Cholagankudikadu	1.78	1,228
Chinna Ammangudi	1.64	412
Peria Amangudi	0.05	Uninhabited
Pandipalmanaikadu	0.39	219
Kalathur	3.23	2,378
Ammangudi	0.79	113
Pachur	1.48	919
Adanakottai	1.42	888
Povvundakottai	4.88	3,344
Vadakkurtherkkukottai	1.64	945
Vadakkur	...	...
Vadakkusethi	2.21	1,228
Thekkur	4.12	3,088
Akkaraivattam	1.72	600
Pisanathur	2.89	601
Pisanathur Ukkadai	Inam village having separate Revenue account	
Vettuvakottai	4.25	2,920
Thoppuviduthi	2.67	1,314
Kavalipatti	3.03	2,141
Pannikondanviduthi	1.74	783
Kaduvettivuduthi	2.11	2,020
Nelveli Vadapathi	2.87	2,380
Nelveli Thenpathi	2.78	1,232
Meikadipatti	1.33	344
Adambai	4.60	1,634
Padirankottai	...	...
Vadapathi	1.10	543
Kollukadu	1.31	993
Ananthagopalapuram	...	...
Vadapathi	0.44	58
Ananthagopalapuram	...	...
Thenpathi	0.96	601
Padirankottai	...	...
Thenpathi	2.49	554

LIST OF VILLAGES TRANSFERRED FROM AND TO THANJAVUR DISTRICT—*contd.*1. Villages transferred from Pattukottai Taluk to Orathanad Taluk—*contd.*

Name	Area in Square Miles	1951 Population
Kayanur ...	2.75	795
Soundaranayakipuram ...	0.18	Uninhabited
Venkarai ...	7.04	2,261
Krishnapuram ...	0.16	Uninhabited
Senniyaviduthi ...	1.87	1,104
Manganoor ...	Recently settled as separate Revenue village	...
Komapuram ...	5.41	2,020
Ariyanipatti ...	4.39	1,303
Manjapettai ...	Recently settled as separate Revenue village	...
Ponakulam ...	5.36	1,870
Mudukulam ...	3.42	1,254
Veeradipatti ...	...	...
Pogaduvanpatti ...	Recently settled as separate Revenue village	...
Pallavarapattu ...	0.82	498
Kadirkadu ...	Hamlet attached to Veeradipatti	...
Periakottai ...	3.13	1,648
Mohanur (i) ...	Hamlets attached to Periakottai	...
Mohanur (ii) ...		...
Nachianavayal ...		...
Kothagopatti ...		...
Karaiyaviduthi ...	Hamlets of Pudupatti	...
Pudupatti ...		1,841
Vembanpatti ...		...
Mallianatham ...		...
Sevandanpatti ...	Hamlet of Pudukkudi	...
Pudukkudi (Pudunagar) ...		638
Tirusupatti ...	Hamlet of Pudukkudi	...
Palayagandarvakottai ...	2.53	655
Cholagappatti ...	Hamlet of Palayagandarvakottai	...
Vadugapattu ...	1.66	607
Erinivayal ...	Inam village with separate account	...
Mangalavayal ...	Hamlets of Vandugapatti	...
Vandupatti ...		...
Aravanpatti ...	1.29	599
Sepala Odai ...	Hamlet of Aravam	...
Gandarvakottai ...	1.84	3,271
Pudirivayal ...	0.41	16
Okandankuli ...	...	Inam village
Kothagan ...	...	Inam village
Kottuvayal ...	1.99	1,848

1. Villages transferred from Pattukottai Taluk Orathanad Taluk—*concl.*

Name	Area in Square Miles	1951 Population
Akkachipatti ...	Hamlet of Kattuvayal	...
Mattangal ...	2.42	1,322
Sundarampatti ...	1.29	1,071
Perichivanniyapatti ...	Hamlets of Sundarampatti	...
Kuhaikulam ...		...
Araiyaikulam ...	Hamlet of Sundarampatti	...
Kollampatti ...		1,022
Marungurni ...	Hamlet of Sundarampatti	...
Neppugai ...	2.32	1,039
Andanur ...	2.21	855
Velavadiyatti ...	0.21	185
Seviyarkudikadu ...	...	Recently settled as Revenue village
Nadupatti ...	1.79	814
Parukkaividuthi ...	...	Hamlet of Nadupatti
Namburanpatti ...	1.45	450
Vattakulapatti ...	...	Hamlet of Namburanpatti
Tinnakulam ...	0.81	254
Sangamaviduthi ...	2.55	946
Vellipatti ...	...	Hamlets of Sangamaviduthi
Chokkampettai ...	...	
Kallakottai ...	2.68	1,700
Kannugudiatti ...	...	Hamlets
Panduvakottai ...	...	
Vellaviduthi ...	4.12	1,604
Mangalakoil ...	...	Inam village
Athangaraividuthi ...	1.47	1,087
Therkuvandanviduthi ...	...	Hamlet
Thuvay (Inam) ...	3.84	1,795
Grand Total ...	254.15	139,072

2. Villages transferred from Pattukottai to Arantangi Taluk

G.O. Ms. No. 1868 (Revenue) dated 14-6-1955

Name	1951 Population
Kalakkamangalam ...	625
Ramanujapuram ...	0
Arunachalapuram ...	95
Arizamankadu ...	384
Chidambarapuram ...	0
Chitrakkanur ...	203
Pidarikadu ...	500

LIST OF VILLAGES TRANSFERRED FROM AND TO THANJAVUR DISTRICT—*concl.*

3. Villages transferred from Thanjavur Taluk to Orathanad Taluk

G.O. Ms. No. 1306 (Revenue) dated 25-5-1954

Name	Location Code No.	Area in Sq. Miles	1951 Population
Raghavambalpuram	92	5.69	4,089
Murthiyambalpuram	93	2.89	2,092
Neyvasal Tenpadi	94	4.25	2,560
Ponnappur Kilpadi	95	3.80	1,931
Ponnappur Melpadi	97	2.08	1,599
Kulamangalam	96	4.79	1,604
Parithikottai	98	2.81	1,617
Kila Ulur	100	2.31	1,297
Paruthiyayappan Koil	100.1	0.58	147
Vandaiyaniruppur	101	2.68	1,966
Karumundakottai	102	...	Recently settled as village
Fennamanadu	...	5.14	3,277
Kannanadanguudi Melayur	...	3.94	2,447
Falaiyamangalam	...	1.55	1,227

3. Villages transferred from Thanjavur Taluk to Orathanad Taluk—*concl.*

G.O. Ms. No. 1305, (Revenue), dated 25-5-1954

Name	Location Code No.	Area Sq. Miles	1951 Population
Uluvur	...	2.61	2,674
Kattukurichi	...	...	Recently settled
Alivaikal (Aliyavaykal)	...	3.65	3,380
Panchandikottai	...	2.67	1,979
Karukkukottai	...	...	Recently settled
Ichchankottai	...	4.61	1,521
Sami Patti	...	...	Recently settled
Naduvur	...	4.37	1,934

4. Villages transferred from Tirumayam taluk of Tiruchirapalli district to Arantangi Taluk

G.O. Ms. No. 5, (Revenue), dated 3-1-1955

Name	Area	1951 Population
Alathivayal	0.26	45

APPENDIX II

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

District, Taluk	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of Total rural population	Number	Population	Percentage of Total urban population
Thanjavur District ...	22	134,583	0.54	3	11,303	0.13
Sirkali Taluk ...	1	6,881	0.03	...	...	...
Mayuram Taluk ...	2	10,097	0.04	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Taluk ...	4	25,281	0.10	1	4,165	0.05
Nannilam Taluk ...	1	5,093	0.02	...	...	...
Papanasam Taluk ...	3	16,125	0.07	...	...	...
Thanjavur Taluk ...	1	6,823	0.03	...	...	...
Orathanad Taluk ...	1	5,500	0.02	...	...	...
Mannargudi Taluk ...	1	5,157	0.02	1	4,896	0.05
Nagapattinam Taluk ...	...	...	...	1	2,242	0.03
Tiruthuraipoondi Taluk ...	4	25,456	0.10	...	...	...
Pattukottai Taluk ...	3	23,110	0.09	...	...	...
Arantangi Taluk ...	1	5,060	0.02	...	...	...

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/Taluk (1)	Total Rural Urban (2)	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Thanjavur District	T	12,767	8,160	4,607	16,865	10,986	5,879
	R	6,664	3,769	2,895	4,755	3,426	1,329
	U	6,103	4,391	1,712	12,110	7,560	4,550
Sirkali Taluk	T	343	194	149	412	367	45
	R	222	106	116	80	73	7
	U	121	88	33	332	294	38
Mayuram Taluk	T	1,581	944	637	1,541	1,030	511
	R	679	360	319	343	274	69
	U	902	584	318	1,198	756	442
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	796	487	309	2,539	1,738	801
	R	422	244	178	1,015	767	248
	U	374	243	131	1,524	971	553
Nannilam Taluk	T	657	391	266	292	189	103
	R	619	365	254	161	99	62
	U	38	26	12	131	90	41
Papanasam Taluk	T	290	174	116	985	536	449
	R	228	132	96	677	321	356
	U	62	42	20	308	215	93
Thanjavur Taluk	T	1,621	1,070	551	6,662	4,388	2,274
	R	579	331	248	1,484	1,075	409
	U	1,042	739	303	5,178	3,313	1,865
Orathanad Taluk	T	624	371	253	254	246	8
	R	578	332	246	60	52	8
	U	46	39	7	194	194	...
Mannargudi Taluk	T	1,217	698	519	866	526	340
	R	703	392	311	1	1	...
	U	514	306	208	865	525	340
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	3,500	2,572	928	1,105	749	356
	R	808	444	364	605	454	151
	U	2,692	2,128	564	500	295	205
Tiruthuraipoondi Taluk	T	945	502	443	1,313	525	788
	R	863	458	405	65	61	4
	U	82	44	38	1,248	464	784
Pattukottai Taluk	T	1,092	694	398	803	612	191
	R	894	562	332	202	200	2
	U	198	132	66	601	412	189
Arantangi Taluk	T	101	63	38	93	80	13
	R	69	43	26	62	49	13
	U	32	20	12	31	31	...

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 small village from Tiruchirapalli district was added on to Arantangi taluk of this district under

G.O. Ms. No. 5 of 3-1-1955 and consequent on this change the following adjustment has been necessary to bring the 1951 census population of the district to the jurisdiction of the district as at 1961 Census. The statement inset here will show their adjustments.

Area in 1961		1961 Population	Area in 1951		1951 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1951	Population in 1951 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1961	Net increase/ decrease between Col. 6 and 7
Square Miles	Square Kilo- metres		Square Miles	Square Kilo- metres			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3,739.0	9,684.0	3,245,927.	3,738.1 (+ 0.9)	9,681.7 (+ 2.3)	2,982,670 (+ 45)	2,982,715	+ 45

TABLE A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thanjavur District	1901	2,248,090	...	...	1,067,847	1,180,243
	1911	2,366,089	+ 117,999	+ 5.25	1,124,686	1,241,403
	1921	2,329,959	— 36,130	— 1.53	1,118,455	1,211,504
	1931	2,385,964	+ 56,005	+ 2.40	1,143,758	1,242,206
	1941	2,563,422	+ 177,458	+ 7.44	1,247,087	1,316,335
	1951	2,982,715	+ 419,293	+ 16.36	1,467,514	1,515,201
	1961	3,245,927	+ 263,212	+ 8.82	1,610,241	1,635,686

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This table presents rural population of the district classified by the size of villages in which they live. For this purpose the inhabited villages in the district have been classed into seven groups according to the size of their population. These groups are villages with a population of less than 200; from 200—499; from 500—999; from 1,000—1,999; from 2,000—4,999; from 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 2,584,407 persons are found to live in these villages. The average village population of the district is 1,361. The same for taluks is given below in descending order.

Taluks	Persons per inhabited village
Tiruthuraipoondi	2,210
Sirkali	2,052
Kumbakonam	1,751
Mayuram	1,683
Papanasam	1,567
Orathanad	1,561
Mannargudi	1,434
Thanjavur	1,430
Pattukottai	1,321
Nannilam	1,294
Nagapattinam	1,287
Arantangi	454

The number of villages with less than 200 persons is found to be uniformly low in all taluks except Arantangi where over half the total number of villages belong to this category. Arantangi taluk has 163 villages of this population size. The least number of such villages has been noticed in Thanjavur taluk which has only five villages of this size. But Sirkali, Kumbakonam, Papanasam and Tiruthuraipoondi taluks have no villages of this category at all.

District Taluk (1)	Percentage of Rural Population living in villages of Population size						
	Less than 200 (2)	200 to 499 (3)	500 to 999 (4)	1,000 to 1,999 (5)	2,000 to 4,999 (6)	5,000 to 9,999 (7)	10,000 and over (8)
Thanjavur District	0.82	0.90	12.56	39.77	39.74	5.21	...
Sirkali Taluk	...	...	5.83	36.35	53.35	4.47	...
Mayuram Taluk	0.12	0.37	9.96	38.94	47.12	3.49	...
Kumbakonam Taluk	...	0.57	10.04	39.74	39.33	10.32	...
Nannilam Taluk	0.30	0.80	19.40	47.17	30.30	2.03	...
Papanasam Taluk	...	0.24	12.31	46.00	33.28	8.17	...
Thanjavur Taluk	0.31	1.59	13.58	49.84	31.62	3.06	...
Orathanad Taluk	0.39	1.08	7.80	39.02	48.77	2.94	...
Mannargudi Taluk	0.35	2.40	14.62	38.77	41.50	2.35	...
Nagapattinam Taluk	0.52	1.46	19.06	42.38	36.58	...	...
Tiruthuraipoondi Taluk	...	...	1.80	35.11	52.12	10.97	...
Pattukottai Taluk	1.00	3.48	15.13	32.17	39.06	9.16	...
Arantangi Taluk	9.86	14.95	23.45	28.18	20.09	3.47	...

Thanjavur has no village with a population of 10,000 and above. Even the number of villages with a population of 5,000—9,999 is small and the largest number of such villages is 4, recorded in both Kumbakonam and Tiruthuraipoondi. Nagapattinam has no village of this size and most other taluks have only one or two villages of this category.

Majority of the rural population in the district are found to live in villages of 1,000 and less than 2,000 population size and percentage of rural population living in them is 39.77. The number of such villages in the district totals to 714 of which as many as 77 are found in Thanjavur taluk and 75 in Mayuram. Arantangi taluk has only 31 villages of this population size. Villages of 2,000 to 4,999 population size are next in importance with 39.74 per cent of the rural population living in them. Of a total of 359 villages of this size, Mayuram has 50 and Tiruthuraipoondi 42. Arantangi taluk, with only 10, has the least number of such villages.

Considering the percentage of rural population living in these villages we will find that villages of 1,000 to 1,999 population size and villages of 2,000 to 4,999 population sizes are significant, for both these groups account for over 79 per cent of the total rural population. This percentage of population in villages of 1,000 to 4,999 varies from 89.70 in Sirkali to 48.27 in Arantangi taluk. The percentage of persons living in villages of 5,000—9,999 population size is only 5.21 for the district. Tiruthuraipoondi and Kumbakonam have higher proportion of population in them with 10.97 and 10.32 per cents of rural population respectively. The statement below will show the percentage of rural population living in villages of various population sizes in the district.

The following table will furnish information on the percentage of villages and population classified by class of villages during earlier censuses viz. 1901 to 1961.

Year	Villages with population of											
	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000 and above	
	Percentage of village (2)	Percentage of population (3)	Percentage of village (4)	Percentage of population (5)	Percentage of village (6)	Percentage of population (7)	Percentage of village (8)	Percentage of population (9)	Percentage of village (10)	Percentage of population (11)	Percentage of village (12)	Percentage of population (13)
1901	42.71	11.29	30.95	30.02	20.52	36.95	5.66	20.59	0.16	1.15	...	...
1911	41.59	11.09	29.94	28.17	21.69	36.59	6.66	23.28	0.12	0.87	...	...
1921	42.39	11.38	30.04	28.38	20.92	36.40	6.45	22.33	0.20	1.51	...	...
1931	42.18	10.72	29.03	26.74	21.82	37.58	6.65	22.74	0.32	2.22	...	...
1941	35.81	8.39	32.04	27.91	22.83	27.28	8.99	27.13	0.12	5.88	0.21	3.41
1951	34.38	6.36	24.03	16.96	27.28	35.84	13.55	36.27	0.76	4.57	...	...
1961	20.22	2.72	22.12	12.56	37.60	39.77	18.90	39.74	1.16	5.21	...	...

It is evident that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of villages having a population of less than 500 from 1901 to 1961, the figures being :

Year	Percentage of village	Percentage of Population
1901	42.71	11.29
1931	42.18	10.72
1961	20.22	2.72

Among villages of 500—999 population an increasing trend has been noticed in the percentage of population living in this group while the percentage of villages of this category has declined from 30.95 in 1901 to 22.12 during 1961.

The villages of 2,000—4,999 population have recorded an increasing trend and during the decades their percentage to total number of villages has increased from 5.66 in 1901 to 18.90 in 1961. A similar

trend is evident even among villages of 5,000—9,999 population size. Their percentage has moved up from 0.16 to 1.16 during the last few decades. This increase is reflected even in the percentage of population in these villages to total rural population. The figures relating to percentage of villages as well as population of this category are given below :—

Year	Percentage of villages	Percentage of Population
1901	0.16	1.15
1931	0.32	2.22
1961	1.16	5.21

The figures reveal a spurtive increase during 1931—1961 period. For purposes of study, sub-totals for villages and population grouped under 4 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 Rural Population				Villages with Population of							
	Total No. of villages (2)	Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Less than 500		500—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000 and above	
					No. of villages (6)	Persons (7)	No. of villages (8)	Persons (9)	No. of villages (10)	Persons (11)	No. of villages (12)	Persons (13)
Thanjavur District	1,899	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	384	70,269	1,134	1,352,597	359	1,026,958	22	134,583
Sirkali Taluk	75	153,876	76,024	77,852	...	...	47	64,909	27	82,086	1	6,881
Mayuram Taluk	172	289,393	142,288	147,105	10	1,413	110	141,536	50	136,347	2	10,097
Kumbakonam Taluk	140	245,087	122,136	122,951	4	1,403	99	122,005	33	96,398	4	25,281
Nannilam Taluk	194	250,995	122,587	128,408	17	2,757	148	167,103	28	76,042	1	5,093
Papanasam Taluk	126	197,410	97,405	100,005	1	481	99	115,103	23	65,701	3	16,125
Thanjavur Taluk	156	225,069	111,312	111,757	15	4,245	115	141,470	25	70,531	1	6,823
Orathanad Taluk	120	187,272	93,282	93,990	13	2,748	73	87,691	33	91,333	1	5,500
Mannargudi Taluk	153	219,426	108,971	110,455	24	6,060	98	117,151	30	91,058	1	5,157
Nagapattinam Taluk	146	187,867	92,804	95,063	17	3,715	105	115,441	24	68,711	...	...
Tiruthuraipoondi Taluk	105	232,034	115,654	116,380	...	...	59	85,648	42	120,930	4	25,456
Pattukottai Taluk	191	252,268	126,396	125,872	51	11,298	103	119,314	34	98,546	3	23,110
Arantangi Taluk	321	145,710	71,337	74,373	232	36,149	78	75,226	10	29,275	1	5,060

TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District/Taluk	(1)	I. Villages with less than 2,000 Population												Total Rural Population	(2)	Total No. of inhabited villages					
		Less than 200				200—499				500—999							1,000—1,999				
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Number (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Number (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Number (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)				Number (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)		
Thanjavur District	1,899	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	235	10,674	10,523	149	24,393	24,679	420	160,869	163,858	714	510,228	517,642					
Sirkali Taluk	75	153,876	76,024	77,852	7	176	177	3	508	552	10	4,502	4,465	37	27,568	28,374					
Mayuram Taluk	172	289,393	142,288	147,105	7	176	177	3	508	552	35	14,124	14,712	75	55,796	56,904					
Kumbakonam Taluk	140	245,087	122,136	122,951	...	...	...	4	710	693	31	12,301	12,313	68	48,565	48,826					
Nannilam Taluk	194	250,995	122,587	128,408	10	394	365	7	992	1,006	65	24,063	24,637	83	58,064	60,339					
Papanasam Taluk	126	197,410	97,405	100,005	...	...	...	1	260	221	33	12,124	12,172	66	45,120	45,687					
Thanjavur Taluk	156	223,069	111,312	111,757	5	331	374	10	1,739	1,801	38	14,951	15,343	77	55,604	55,572					
Orathanad Taluk	120	187,272	93,282	93,990	7	349	385	6	1,033	981	21	7,309	7,308	52	36,405	36,669					
Mannargudi Taluk	153	219,426	108,971	110,455	9	412	388	15	2,642	2,618	40	15,964	16,109	58	42,119	42,959					
Nagapattinam Taluk	146	187,867	92,804	95,063	10	500	475	7	1,343	1,397	46	17,681	18,134	59	39,569	40,057					
Tiruthuraiipoondi Taluk	105	232,034	115,654	116,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,055	2,128	54	40,518	40,947					
Pattukottai Taluk	191	252,268	126,396	125,872	24	1,280	1,230	27	4,373	4,415	49	19,061	19,111	54	40,789	40,353					
Arantangi Taluk	321	145,710	71,337	74,373	163	7,232	7,129	69	10,793	10,995	47	16,734	17,426	31	20,111	20,955					
II Villages with a Population of 2,000—9,999																					
III Villages with a Population of 10,000 & above																					
District/Taluk		2,000—4,999				5,000—9,999				Number (24)				Males (25)				Females (26)			
Thanjavur District	359	507,409	519,549	22	66,623	67,960	22	66,623	67,960	22	66,623	67,960	22	66,623	67,960	22	66,623	67,960			
Sirkali Taluk	27	40,483	41,603	1	3,471	3,410	1	3,471	3,410	1	3,471	3,410	1	3,471	3,410	1	3,471	3,410			
Mayuram Taluk	50	66,762	69,585	2	4,922	5,175	2	4,922	5,175	2	4,922	5,175	2	4,922	5,175	2	4,922	5,175			
Kumbakonam Taluk	33	47,851	48,547	4	12,709	12,572	4	12,709	12,572	4	12,709	12,572	4	12,709	12,572	4	12,709	12,572			
Nannilam Taluk	28	36,864	39,178	1	2,210	2,883	1	2,210	2,883	1	2,210	2,883	1	2,210	2,883	1	2,210	2,883			
Papanasam Taluk	23	32,491	33,210	3	7,410	8,715	3	7,410	8,715	3	7,410	8,715	3	7,410	8,715	3	7,410	8,715			
Thanjavur Taluk	25	35,196	35,335	1	3,491	3,332	1	3,491	3,332	1	3,491	3,332	1	3,491	3,332	1	3,491	3,332			
Orathanad Taluk	33	45,416	45,917	1	2,770	2,730	1	2,770	2,730	1	2,770	2,730	1	2,770	2,730	1	2,770	2,730			
Mannargudi Taluk	30	45,269	45,789	1	2,565	2,592	1	2,565	2,592	1	2,565	2,592	1	2,565	2,592	1	2,565	2,592			
Nagapattinam Taluk	24	33,711	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tiruthuraiipoondi Taluk	42	60,169	60,761	4	12,912	12,544	4	12,912	12,544	4	12,912	12,544	4	12,912	12,544	4	12,912	12,544			
Pattukottai Taluk	34	49,158	49,388	3	11,735	11,375	3	11,735	11,375	3	11,735	11,375	3	11,735	11,375	3	11,735	11,375			
Arantangi Taluk	10	14,039	15,236	1	2,428	2,632	1	2,428	2,632	1	2,428	2,632	1	2,428	2,632	1	2,428	2,632			

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

FLY LEAF

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/towngroups and their variation during the last three Censuses, 1941—1961.

The concept of towngroup 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 towngroup which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. There exists one such towngroup in the district now and it is the Kumbakonam towngroup. 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

Increase in the number of Towns

The number of towns excluding towngroups has gone up considerably when compared to the position in 1941 or even in 1951. The total number of towns of all classes was 24 in 1941 but this was recorded to be 34 during 1961. It would be more useful to see the increase in the population of these towns. The percentage of population in towns (excluding towngroups) to total district population is given below :—

1961	...	20.38
1951	...	19.37
1941	...	16.62

It is evident from the above figures that there has been a gradual but quite definite increase in the population in these towns.

Changes in the classification of Towns

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

Class of town town-group (1)	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns (2)	Percentage to total number of towns and towngroups (3)	Number of towns (4)	Percentage to total number of towns and towngroups (5)	Number of towns (6)	Percentage to total number of towns and towngroups (7)
I	1	3.12	1	3.45	..	...
II	3	9.38	2	6.90	3	12.50
III	3	9.38	3	10.34	3	12.50
IV	9	28.13	9	31.03	6	25.00
V	15	46.87	12	41.38	11	45.83
VI	1	3.12	2	6.90	1	4.17
Total	32	100.00	29	100.00	24	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 below :

Class of Town (1)	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns (2)	Percentage to total number of towns (3)	Number of towns (4)	Percentage to total number of towns (5)	Number of towns (6)	Percentage to total number of towns (7)
I	1	2.94	1	3.45	...	...
II	3	8.82	2	6.90	3	12.50
III	3	8.83	3	10.34	3	12.50
IV	9	26.47	9	31.03	6	25.00
V	15	44.12	12	41.38	11	45.83
VI	3	8.82	2	6.90	1	4.17
Total	34	100.00	29	100.00	24	100.00

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

The percentage of population in each class of town excluding towngroups has undergone considerable variations. This is evident from the table below :—

Class of town	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns (2)	Percentage of population to total urban population (3)	Number of towns (4)	Percentage of population to total urban population (5)	Number of towns (6)	Percentage of population to total urban population (7)
I	1	16.79	1	17.42	...	...
II	3	30.69	2	25.87	3	44.27
III	3	13.37	3	17.40	3	18.36
IV	9	19.01	9	22.00	6	17.09
V	15	18.43	12	15.75	11	19.37
VI	3	1.71	2	1.56	1	0.91
Total	34	100.00	29	100.00	24	100.00

The percentage of population in Class II towns is most remarkable. Inspite of the small number of towns under this category they account for over 30 per cent of the total urban population now. Except class VI towns no other category has recorded a steady growth in population during 1941—61. However class IV and V towns also account for considerable percentage of the total urban population.

Density of population per square mile in different classes of Towns:—

The density of population per square mile is noticed to be quite heavy in class II towns. It is so even in class I towns. Only in class VI towns it is recorded at as low a level as 2,208. The following statement will show the density per square mile under different categories of towns.

Class of Town	Density per sq. mile
I	12,236
II	14,278
III	5,697
IV	2,757
V	3,051
VI	2,208

Statement of changes in classification of Towns

Taluk/Towngroup/Town	Class of Town		
	1961	1951	1941
1. Sirkali Taluk			
Sirkali (P)	IV	IV	IV
Tirumalaivasal (P)	V	V	V
Vaitheeswarankoil (P)	V	VI	VI
2. Mayuram Taluk			
Mayuram (M)	II	III	III
Kuttalam (P)	V	V	V
Tranquebar (Poraiyur) (P)	IV	IV	IV
3. Kumbakonam Taluk			
<i>Aduthurai alias</i>			
Maruthuvakudi (P)	V	...	...
Tiruvadamarudhur (P)	V	IV	IV
<i>Anakudi</i>			
Tirunageswaram (P)	V	...	...
Kumbakonam (T.G)	II	II	II
Darasuram (P)	VI	...	...
Kumbakonam (M)	II	II	II

Statement of changes in classification of Towns—concl'd.

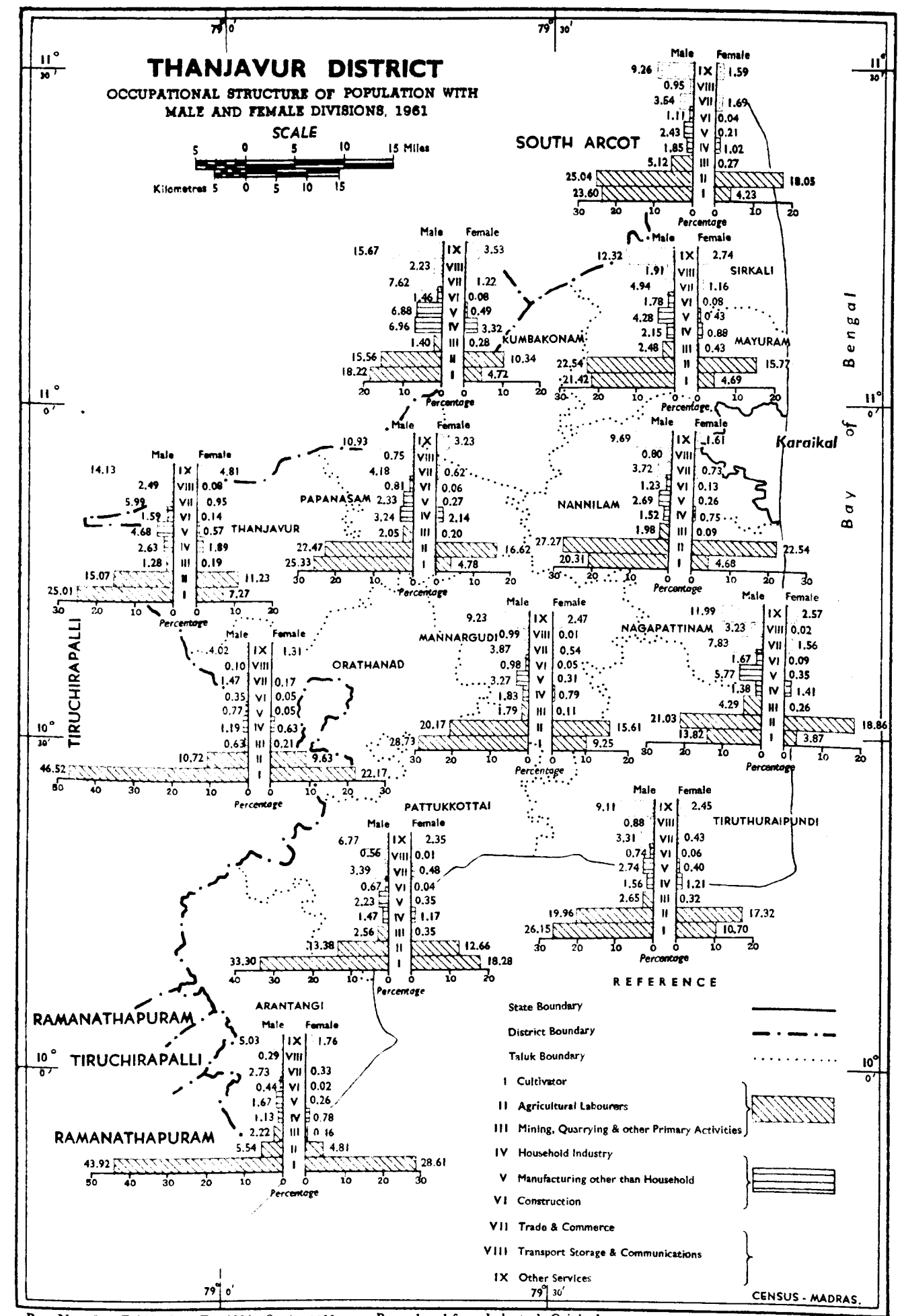
Taluk/Towngroup/Town	Class of Towns		
	1961	1951	1941
4. NANNILAM TALUK			
Nannilam (P)	V	V	...
Kodavasal (P)	V	V	...
5. PAPANASAM TALUK			
Ayyampettai (P)	V	V	V
Papanasam (P)	V	V	V
Valangaiman (P)	V	V	V
Ammappettai (P)	V	...	...
6. THANJAVUR TALUK			
Tiruvaiyaru (P)	IV	IV	V
Tirukattupalli (P)	V	V	V
Thanjavur (M)	I	I	II
Vallam (P)	V	V	V
7. ORATHANAD TALUK			
Orathanad (Muktambalpuram) (P)	V	V	...
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK			
Needamangalam (P)	VI	VI	...
Kuthanallur (P)	IV	IV	V
Mannargudi (M)	III	III	III
9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK			
Nagapattinam (T. G)	II	II	II
Nagapattinam (M)	II	II	II
Vadakkupoyyur (P)	VI	...	...
Tiruvarur (M)	III	III	III
10. TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK			
Tiruthurai pundi (P)	IV	IV	V
Muthupet (P)	IV	V	V
Vedaranyam (P)	IV	IV	IV
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK			
Pattukottai (P)	III	IV	IV
Adirampattinam (P)	IV	IV	IV
12. ARANTANGI TALUK			
Arantangi (P)	IV	V	...

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

District/Towngroup/Town (1)	Year (2)	Population (3)	Difference (4)	Percentage variation (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
All Classes						
Thanjavur District						
Area : 129.5 Sq. Miles;	1941	426,153	...	...	210,095	216,058
335.4 Sq. Km.	1951	577,896	+ 151,743	+ 35.61	285,290	292,606
	1961	661,520	+ 83,624	+ 14.47	330,045	331,475
Class I (100,000 and over)						
Thanjavur District						
Area : 9.08 Sq. Miles;	1941	...	...	...	...	...
23.52 Sq. Km.	1951	100,680	...	...	50,044	50,636
	1961	111,099	+ 10,419	+ 10.35	56,135	54,964
Thanjavur (M)						
Area : 9.08 Sq. Miles;	1941	68,702	...	...	34,165	34,537
23.52 Sq. Km.	1951	100,680	+ 31,978	+ 46.55	50,044	50,636
	1961	111,099	+ 10,419	+ 10.35	56,135	54,964
Class II (50,000—99,999)						
Thanjavur District						
Area : 18.20 Sq. Miles;	1941	188,646	...	...	93,220	95,426
47.15 Sq. Km.	1951	149,497	- 39,149	- 20.75	72,994	76,503
	1961	209,444	+ 59,947	+ 40.10	104,538	104,906
Kumbakonam Town-group						
Area : 5.71 Sq. Miles;	1941	67,008	...	...	32,921	34,087
14.79 Sq. Km.	1951	91,643	+ 24,635	+ 36.76	45,403	46,240
	1961	96,746	+ 5,103	+ 5.57	48,082	48,664
(a) Kumbakonam (M)						
Area : 4.42 Sq. Miles;	1941	67,008	...	...	32,921	34,087
11.45 Sq. Km.	1951	91,643	+ 24,635	+ 36.76	45,403	46,240
	1961	92,581	+ 938	+ 1.02	46,029	46,552
(b) Darasuram (P)						
Area : 1.29 Sq. Miles;	1941	4,165	...	...	2,053	2,112
3.34 Sq. Km.	1951	...	...	...	...	...
	1961	...	...	...	...	...
Nagapattinam Town-group						
Area : 8.13 Sq. Miles;	1941	52,936	...	...	26,134	26,802
21.06 Sq. Km.	1951	57,854	+ 4,918	+ 9.29	27,591	30,263
	1961	61,305	+ 3,451	+ 5.97	30,449	30,856
(a) Nagapattinam (M)						
Area : 5.44 Sq. Miles;	1941	52,936	...	...	26,134	26,802
14.09 Sq. Km.	1951	57,854	+ 4,918	+ 9.29	27,591	30,263
	1961	59,063	+ 1,209	+ 2.09	29,426	29,637
(b) Vadakkupoyyur (P)						
Area : 2.69 Sq. Miles;	1941	2,242	...	...	1,023	1,219
6.97 Sq. Km.	1951	...	...	...	...	...
	1961	...	...	...	...	...
Mayuram (M)						
Area : 4.36 Sq. Miles;	1941	32,670	...	...	16,074	16,596
11.30 Sq. Km.	1951	43,436	+ 10,766	+ 32.95	21,680	21,756
	1961	51,393	+ 7,957	+ 18.32	26,007	25,386
Class III (20,000—49,999)						
Thanjavur District						
Area : 15.52 Sq. Miles;	1941	78,233	...	...	38,616	39,617
40.19 Sq. Km.	1951	100,547	+ 22,314	+ 28.52	50,350	50,197
	1961	88,421	- 12,126	- 12.06	44,564	43,857
Mannargudi (M)						
Area : 4.46 Sq. Miles;	1941	23,288	...	...	11,577	11,711
11.55 Sq. Km.	1951	29,860	+ 6,572	+ 28.22	15,072	14,788
	1961	33,558	+ 3,698	+ 12.38	16,761	16,797
Tiruvarur (M)						
Area : 4.06 Sq. Miles;	1941	22,275	...	...	10,965	11,310
10.51 Sq. Km.	1951	27,251	+ 4,976	+ 22.34	13,598	13,653
	1961	30,137	+ 2,886	+ 10.59	15,139	14,998

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

B SERIES (B I—B IX)



**A IV—TOWNS (AND TOWNGROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941—*concl.***

District/Town group/Town (1)	Year (2)	Population (3)	Difference (4)	Percentage variation (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Class III (20,000—49,999)—<i>concl.</i>						
Pattukottai (P)	1941	12,709	...	...	6,464	6,245
Area : 7.00 Sq. Miles;	1951	18,246	+ 5,537	+ 43.57	9,363	8,883
18.13 Sq. Km.	1961	24,726	+ 6,480	+ 35.51	12,664	12,062
Class IV (10,000—19,999)						
Thanjavur District	1941	72,819	...	...	35,797	37,022
Area : 46.12 Sq. Miles;	1951	127,148	+ 54,329	+ 74.61	62,192	64,956
118.15 Sq. Km.	1961	125,759	- 1,389	- 1.09	61,392	64,367
Sirkali (P)	1941	12,804	...	...	6,454	6,350
Area : 5.33 Sq. Miles;	1951	15,275	+ 2,471	+ 19.30	7,745	7,530
13.81 Sq. Km.	1961	19,531	+ 4,256	+ 27.86	9,887	9,644
Vedaranyam (P)	1941	14,508	...	...	6,954	7,554
Area : 11.78 Sq. Miles;	1951	16,945	+ 2,437	+ 16.80	8,236	8,709
30.51 Sq. Km.	1961	18,033	+ 1,088	+ 6.42	8,826	9,207
Tranquebar (Poraiyur) (P)	1941	11,111	...	...	5,135	5,976
Area : 8.00 Sq. Miles;	1951	15,016	+ 3,905	+ 35.15	7,098	7,918
20.72 Sq. Km.	1961	14,754	- 262	- 1.74	6,997	7,757
Kuthanallur (P)	1941	9,805	...	...	4,428	5,377
Area : 4.62 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,909	+ 2,104	+ 21.46	5,430	6,479
11.96 Sq. Km.	1961	13,948	+ 2,039	+ 17.12	6,333	7,615
Tiruthuraipundi (P)	1941	8,071	...	...	4,170	3,901
Area : 4.57 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,107	+ 3,036	+ 37.62	5,665	5,442
11.84 Sq. Km.	1961	13,508	+ 2,401	+ 21.62	6,932	6,576
Adirampattinam (P)	1941	10,004	...	...	4,997	5,007
Area : 4.00 Sq. Miles;	1951	13,074	+ 3,070	+ 30.69	5,958	7,116
10.36 Sq. Km.	1961	13,309	+ 235	+ 1.80	6,133	7,176
Muthupet (P)	1941	7,798	...	...	3,586	4,212
Area : 2.27 Sq. Miles;	1951	9,738	+ 1,940	+ 24.88	4,625	5,113
5.88 Sq. Km.	1961	11,247	+ 1,509	+ 15.50	5,369	5,878
Tiruvaiyaru (P)	1941	9,302	...	...	4,616	4,686
Area : 2.16 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,336	+ 2,034	+ 21.87	5,727	5,609
5.59 Sq. Km.	1961	11,171	- 165	- 1.46	5,595	5,576
*Arantangi (P)	1951	8,219	...	...	4,137	4,082
Area : 2.89 Sq. Miles;	1961	10,258	+ 2,039	+ 24.81	5,320	4,938
7.48 Sq. Km.						
Class V (5,000—9,999)						
Thanjavur District	1941	82,573	...	...	40,577	41,996
Area : 39.95 Sq. Miles;	1951	91,026	+ 8,453	+ 10.24	45,306	47,720
103.39 Sq. Km.	1961	121,901	+ 30,875	+ 33.92	60,994	60,907
Papanasam (P)	1941	7,635	...	...	3,818	3,817
Area : 1.17 Sq. Miles;	1951	8,753	+ 1,118	+ 14.64	4,369	4,384
3.03 Sq. Km.	1961	9,705	+ 952	+ 10.88	4,904	4,801
Ayyampettai	1941	7,546	...	...	3,769	3,777
Area : 0.07 Sq. Miles;	1951	9,352	+ 1,806	+ 23.93	4,693	4,659
0.18 Sq. Km.	1961	9,618	+ 266	+ 2.84	4,740	4,878

**A IV—TOWNS (AND TOWNGROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941—*concl.***

District/Town group/Town (1)	Year (2)	Population (3)	Difference (4)	Percentage variation (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Class V (5,000—9,999)—<i>concl.</i>						
Ammappettai (P)	1961	9,258	...	...	4,589	4,669
Area : 2.71 Sq. Miles;						
7.02 Sq. Km.						
Tiruvadamardhur (P)	1941	11,683	...	...	5,793	5,890
Area : 3.29 Sq. Miles;	1951	14,240	+ 2,557	+ 21.89	6,970	7,270
8.52 Sq. Km.	1961	9,194	- 5,046	- 35.44	4,478	4,716
Aduthurai alias Maruthuvakudi (P)	1961	8,587	...	...	4,392	4,195
Area : 2.54 Sq. Miles;						
6.58 Sq. Km.						
Kuttalam (P)	1941	6,848	...	...	3,308	3,540
Area : 2.56 Sq. Miles;	1951	7,706	+ 858	+ 12.53	3,871	3,835
6.63 Sq. Km.	1961	8,519	+ 813	+ 10.55	4,205	4,314
Vallam (P)	1941	8,076	...	...	3,931	4,145
Area : 2.00 Sq. Miles;	1951	8,720	+ 644	+ 7.97	4,286	4,434
5.18 Sq. Km.	1961	8,273	- 447	- 5.13	4,154	4,119
Anakudi Tirunageswaram (P)	1961	8,254	...	...	4,142	4,112
Area : 2.61 Sq. Miles;						
6.76 Sq. Km.						
Kodavasal (P)	1941	Declassified				
Area : 3.07 Sq. Miles;	1951	7,210	...	...	3,523	3,687
7.95 Sq. Km.	1961	8,148	+ 938	+ 13.01	4,048	4,100
Tirukattupalli (P)	1941	5,609	...	...	2,860	2,749
Area : 1.00 Sq. Miles;	1951	6,938	+ 1,329	+ 23.69	3,557	3,381
2.59 Sq. Km.	1961	8,038	+ 1,100	+ 15.85	4,087	3,951
Nannilam (P)	1941	Declassified				
Area : 7.92 Sq. Miles;	1951	7,416	...	...	3,783	3,633
20.51 Sq. Km.	1961	7,874	+ 458	+ 6.18	3,856	4,018
Tirumalaivasal (P)	1941	6,113	...	...	3,198	2,915
Area : 5.46 Sq. Miles;	1951	5,903	- 210	- 3.44	2,814	3,089
14.14 Sq. Km.	1961	7,326	+ 1,423	+ 24.11	3,526	3,800
*Orathanad (Mukthambalpuram)(P)	1951	5,035	...	...	2,643	2,392
Area : 0.89 Sq. Miles;	1961	7,152	+ 2,117	+ 42.05	3,889	3,263
2.31 Sq. Km.						
Valangiman (P)	1941	5,770	...	...	2,893	2,877
Area : 2.11 Sq. Miles;	1951	6,036	+ 266	+ 4.61	3,005	3,031
5.47 Sq. Km.	1961	6,910	+ 874	+ 14.48	3,437	3,473
Vaitheeswarankoil (P)	1941	3,882	...	...	1,885	1,997
Area : 2.55 Sq. Miles;	1951	4,377	+ 495	+ 12.75	2,127	2,250
6.60 Sq. Km.	1961	5,045	+ 668	+ 15.26	2,547	2,498
Class VI (less than 5,000)						
Thanjavur District	1941	3,882	...	...	1,885	1,997
Area : 1.14 Sq. Miles;	1951	8,998	+ 5,116	+ 131.79	4,404	4,594
2.95 Sq. Km.	1961	4,896	- 4,102	- 45.59	2,422	2,474
*Needamangalam (P)	1951	4,621	...	...	2,277	2,344
Area : 1.14 Sq. Miles;	1961	4,896	+ 275	+ 5.95	2,422	2,474
2.95 Sq. Km.						

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 and continued in 1961,
Town treated as such for the first time 1961 are shown in italics as *Darasuram*.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

The general economic tables of this district have been presented in this series. Here the entire population is divided into two broad categories, viz., workers and non-workers. A worker was defined in Census as to include any person who had some regular work for more than an hour per day during the greater part of the working season; in the case of seasonal occupation and in the case of a 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 were treated as non-workers. The workers were divided into nine industrial categories based on the industry to which their activity relates. The unit of classification was 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 land. But the workers engaged in plantation were 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 was termed as agricultural labourer. Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and other allied activities were included in the third category of workers. The fourth category of workers namely, Household Industry includes all persons engaged in industries relating to production, processing, servicing or repairs, conducted by the head 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, railway, telegraph and telephone etc., come under the sixth category of Construction. Trade and Commerce is the seventh category of workers. In this category, persons engaged in retail and wholesale trade and commercial activities like Banking, Stock Exchange and Shares are included. The eighth category of workers of Transport and Communication covers all workers engaged in transport activities by all modes, workers engaged in communications like posts and telegraph, wireless etc. The ninth and the last category of workers includes workers in Government services, the medical, legal, business, personal services and community services. This category includes 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 institutions, never employed and unemployed. These groups of non-workers are defined in detail in Fly leaf to Table B VIII and B IX.

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

FLY LEAF

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

42 per cent of the total population of this district are workers and this proportion ranks eleventh among the districts of the State. 64.66 per cent of the population of the working age-group viz. 15-59, are workers in this district. This proportion also ranks eleventh among all the districts of the State. The female workers form 29.8 per cent out of the total workers. In the rural areas, 44.8 per cent are workers whereas in the urban areas 30.9 per cent are workers. In this district one third of the total workers are engaged as cultivators and an equal proportion as agricultural labourers. In all the other districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers is much less than the proportion of cultivators. Thanjavur is the only district which forms the exception. In this district most of the lands are owned by big landlords who direct or supervise the cultivation and employ labourers to carry out the actual work and hence this high proportion of agricultural labourers in this district. 4.6 per cent and 6.3 per cent of the total workers belong to the non-working age-group of 0-14 and 60 and over respectively.

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

Total Rural Urban (1)	Age-group (2)	Total Population			Total Workers		Workers I. As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	All ages	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686	956,608	406,938	361,059	133,609
	0-14	1,187,294	596,828	590,466	41,697	20,589	10,290	5,586
	15-34	1,067,520	509,569	557,951	448,515	201,105	152,429	63,797
	35-59	811,351	415,264	396,087	399,367	165,831	163,065	58,096
	60+	179,624	88,487	91,137	66,955	19,396	35,245	6,124
	Age not stated	138	93	45	74	17	30	6
Rural	All ages	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	785,666	373,234	347,861	130,806
	0-14	941,427	473,095	468,332	37,210	19,091	10,129	5,528
	15-34	848,384	403,884	444,500	368,406	185,886	148,082	62,652
	35-59	652,309	332,755	319,554	323,695	150,873	156,350	56,689
	60+	142,149	70,369	71,780	56,281	17,367	33,270	5,931
	Age not stated	138	93	45	74	17	30	6
Urban	All ages	661,520	330,045	331,475	170,942	33,704	13,198	2,803
	0-14	245,867	123,733	122,134	4,487	1,498	161	58
	15-34	219,136	105,685	113,451	80,109	15,219	4,347	1,145
	35-59	159,042	82,509	76,533	75,672	14,958	6,715	1,407
	60+	37,475	18,118	19,357	10,674	2,029	1,975	193
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Workers—(contd.)

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	II. As Agricultural Labourer		III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	All ages	248,793	197,182	31,101	3,602	32,296	19,031	47,886	4,766
	0-14	14,391	10,395	7,187	1,092	1,870	1,509	1,866	193
	15-34	132,653	105,908	12,193	1,183	14,009	8,961	25,227	1,745
	35-59	90,566	72,998	9,993	1,135	13,751	7,480	18,491	2,376
	60+	11,170	7,871	1,725	192	2,666	1,081	2,298	452
	Age not stated	13	10	3	...	...	...	4	...
Rural	All ages	238,572	190,463	24,397	3,050	20,938	12,669	21,712	2,823
	0-14	13,985	10,160	6,817	1,063	1,293	993	887	126
	15-34	127,374	102,079	9,177	948	9,074	5,913	11,225	1,063
	35-59	86,498	70,556	7,146	893	8,816	5,049	8,460	1,355
	60+	10,702	7,658	1,254	146	1,755	714	1,136	279
	Age not stated	13	10	3	...	...	...	4	...
Urban	All ages	10,221	6,719	6,704	552	11,358	6,362	26,174	1,943
	0-14	406	235	370	29	577	516	979	67
	15-34	5,279	3,829	3,016	235	4,935	3,048	14,002	682
	35-59	4,068	2,442	2,847	242	4,935	2,431	10,031	1,021
	60+	468	213	471	46	911	367	1,162	173
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Workers—(concl.d.)									
		VI. In Cons- truction		VII. In Trade and Commerce		VIII. In Trans- port, Storage and Communications		IX. In Other Services		X. Non-workers	
		Males (19)	Females (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)
Total	All ages	15,242	997	62,246	11,288	18,519	194	139,466	36,269	653,633	1,228,748
	0—14	471	82	1,538	88	114	16	3,970	1,628	555,131	569,877
	15—34	6,747	474	29,836	2,403	8,588	84	66,833	16,550	61,054	356,846
	35—59	7,162	406	26,819	7,321	9,132	85	60,388	15,934	15,897	230,256
	60+	861	35	4,052	1,476	684	9	8,254	2,156	21,532	71,741
	Age not stated	1	...	1	...	1	...	21	1	19	28
Rural	All ages	8,089	536	29,022	8,345	5,674	38	89,401	24,504	494,530	930,977
	0—14	304	46	907	62	51	9	2,837	1,104	435,885	449,241
	15—34	3,515	270	14,438	1,770	2,721	19	42,800	11,172	35,478	258,614
	35—59	3,816	202	11,762	5,392	2,653	9	38,194	10,728	9,060	168,681
	60+	453	18	1,914	1,121	248	1	5,549	1,499	14,088	54,413
	Age not stated	1	...	1	...	1	...	21	1	19	28
Urban	All ages	7,153	461	33,224	2,943	12,845	156	50,065	11,765	159,103	297,771
	0—14	167	36	631	26	63	7	1,133	524	119,246	120,636
	15—34	3,232	204	15,398	633	5,867	65	24,033	5,378	25,576	98,232
	35—59	3,346	204	15,057	1,929	6,479	76	22,194	5,206	6,837	61,575
	60+	408	17	2,138	355	436	8	2,705	657	7,444	17,328
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

FLY LEAF

This table prepared in two parts presents the level of literacy between each category of worker and non-worker in the urban and rural areas respectively. The term 'literate' in Census denotes any person who is able to read and write even a simple letter. In part A, the literates have been classified into 7 major classifications viz., literates without any educational level, 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 level, primary or junior basic and matriculation and above. As in rural parts, the number of persons having qualification above that of matriculation being considerably very few, they have been grouped together as "Matriculation and above" without any further classification. In this handbook figures are furnished for each of the taluks separately in addition to the district figures.

50 per cent of the workers in this district are illiterates. In this district, the highest number of persons have been recorded under "Others" in the branch of Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate degree. 29.96 per cent of the total persons recorded under the Technical Degree come under "Others". Except in this district and Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram districts, the corresponding proportions in other districts are very low ranging from 0.1 to 7.7 per cent. Such a higher proportion recorded in this district may probably be due to the failure of the enumerator to record the exact technical qualifications of the enumerated personnel. Only those cases in which an entry has been merely made as "Technical Degree" in the individual slip has been shown under this heading "others". In this district, the workers with Technical Diploma amount to less than even 0.1 per cent of the total workers.

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

Educational Levels		Workers						
		Total population			I. As Cultivator		II. As Agricultural Labourer	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
THANJAVUR DISTRICT								
Total	...	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	347,861	130,806	238,572	190,463
Illiterate	...	1,838,988	713,890	1,125,098	148,582	123,793	172,200	187,201
Literate (without educational level)	...	583,555	437,829	145,726	166,147	6,168	59,166	2,886
Primary or Junior Basic	...	140,250	108,427	31,823	28,777	830	7,051	368
Matriculation and above	...	21,614	20,050	1,564	4,355	15	155	8
SIRKALI TALUK								
Total	...	153,876	76,024	77,852	16,426	2,920	17,080	12,678
Illiterate	...	114,367	45,995	68,372	7,335	2,773	12,471	12,432
Literate (without educational level)	...	30,094	22,985	7,709	7,311	125	4,134	218
Primary or Junior Basic	...	7,741	6,060	1,681	1,557	22	456	26
Matriculation and above	...	1,074	984	90	223	...	19	2
MAYURAM TALUK								
Total	...	289,393	142,288	147,105	28,402	6,339	30,083	21,286
Illiterate	...	196,118	74,417	121,701	10,492	5,836	19,993	20,734
Literate (without educational level)	...	70,587	50,216	20,371	13,949	449	8,718	486
Primary or Junior Basic	...	19,999	15,084	4,825	3,446	53	1,348	66
Matriculation and above	...	2,779	2,571	208	515	1	24	...
KUMBAKONAM TALUK								
Total	...	245,087	122,136	122,951	24,019	6,342	20,672	13,707
Illiterate	...	174,057	69,010	105,047	10,129	5,944	15,177	13,516
Literate (without educational level)	...	52,295	38,533	13,762	11,137	340	4,916	172
Primary or Junior Basic	...	16,148	12,225	3,923	2,327	55	570	19
Matriculation and above	...	2,587	2,368	219	426	3	9	...
NANNIHAM TALUK								
Total	...	250,995	122,587	128,408	21,757	5,054	29,053	24,361
Illiterate	...	171,214	64,286	106,928	6,331	4,668	20,553	24,056
Literate (without educational level)	...	60,963	43,716	17,247	12,433	351	7,670	275
Primary or Junior Basic	...	15,852	11,826	4,026	2,383	33	808	29
Matriculation and above	...	2,966	2,759	207	610	2	22	1
PAPANASAM TALUK								
Total	...	197,410	97,405	100,005	23,377	4,403	20,649	15,440
Illiterate	...	140,070	55,415	84,655	9,195	4,120	15,770	15,277
Literate (without educational level)	...	45,386	32,461	12,925	11,570	256	4,355	150
Primary or Junior Basic	...	9,938	7,672	2,266	2,138	22	513	11
Matriculation and above	...	2,016	1,857	159	474	5	11	2
THANJAVUR TALUK								
Total	...	223,069	111,312	111,757	33,646	9,792	20,056	14,767
Illiterate	...	154,613	60,007	94,606	13,725	9,187	13,168	14,293
Literate (without educational level)	...	55,030	40,863	14,167	17,388	559	6,176	420
Primary or Junior Basic	...	10,838	8,079	2,759	1,996	46	677	54
Matriculation and above	...	2,588	2,363	225	537	...	35	...

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

Educational Levels	Workers—contd.								
	III. In Mining and Quarrying		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI. In Construction		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
THANJAVUR DISTRICT—contd.									
Total	...	24,397	3,050	20,938	12,669	21,712	2,823	8,089	536
Illiterate	...	16,670	2,890	8,545	10,977	5,421	2,579	2,200	530
Literate (without educational level)	...	6,683	147	10,493	1,336	12,667	183	4,649	5
Primary or Junior Basic	...	925	13	1,853	331	3,051	51	982	1
Matriculation and above	...	119	...	47	25	573	10	258	...
SIRKALI TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	3,060	166	1,262	630	926	91	461	21
Illiterate	...	2,322	164	627	567	203	85	125	21
Literate (without educational level)	...	632	2	539	44	577	5	272	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	94	...	95	18	134	1	54	...
Matriculation and above	...	12	...	1	1	12	...	10	...
MAYURAM TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	2,542	548	2,073	891	2,851	468	1,416	47
Illiterate	...	1,702	538	712	723	616	444	378	45
Literate (without educational level)	...	750	10	1,094	119	1,740	18	848	2
Primary or Junior Basic	...	72	...	260	45	454	4	169	...
Matriculation and above	...	18	...	7	4	41	2	21	...
KUMBAKONAM TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	1,324	351	5,132	2,776	3,410	264	887	33
Illiterate	...	848	288	1,534	2,242	948	243	268	33
Literate (without educational level)	...	402	58	2,983	437	1,910	17	505	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	65	5	604	89	488	2	88	...
Matriculation and above	...	9	...	11	8	64	2	26	...
NANNILAM TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	2,113	88	1,459	751	2,606	267	1,222	141
Illiterate	...	1,242	84	425	642	583	249	351	140
Literate (without educational level)	...	722	4	863	88	1,637	15	677	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	131	...	163	19	331	2	152	...
Matriculation and above	...	18	...	8	2	55	1	42	...
PAPANASAM TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	1,761	156	1,529	963	1,265	179	433	41
Illiterate	...	1,189	150	696	818	272	152	123	41
Literate (without educational level)	...	511	5	735	101	847	24	250	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	57	1	95	40	132	3	45	...
Matriculation and above	...	4	...	3	4	14	...	15	...
THANJAVUR TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	1,229	211	1,496	1,192	1,440	384	717	82
Illiterate	...	816	199	714	1,006	404	317	206	81
Literate (without educational level)	...	358	11	705	154	858	53	414	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	42	1	75	28	147	10	67	...
Matriculation and above	...	13	...	2	4	31	4	30	...

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

Educational Levels	Workers									
	Total Population (workers and non-workers)									
	I. As Cultivator		II. As Agricultural labourer		III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities					
(1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	
Total	661,520	330,045	331,475	13,198	2,803	10,221	6,719	6,704	552	
Illiterate	318,084	112,568	205,516	3,434	2,430	7,178	6,583	3,321	510	
Literate (without educational level)	198,406	120,113	78,293	6,604	308	2,569	106	2,407	37	
Primary or Junior Basic	105,907	65,556	40,351	2,078	62	442	30	564	3	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	34,743	27,803	6,940	964	3	32	...	313	2	
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	359	259	100	11	...	...	...	14	...	
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	120	115	5	2	...	...	...	8	...	
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	2,449	2,319	130	90	...	...	...	42	...	
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	1,452	1,312	140	15	...	...	...	35	...	
(i) Engineering	126	126	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
(ii) Medicine	147	123	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	
(iii) Agriculture	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
(v) Technology	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
(vi) Teaching	662	547	115	6	...	...	...	...	...	
(vii) Others	435	434	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	

Workers (Contd.)

Educational Levels	Workers (Contd.)							
	IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI. In Construction		VII. In Trade and Commerce	
	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)
Total	11,358	6,362	26,174	1,943	7,153	461	33,224	2,943
Illiterate	2,961	4,879	5,062	1,683	1,891	402	3,567	2,656
Literate (without educational level)	6,736	1,184	13,521	198	3,393	53	17,252	245
Primary or Junior Basic	1,557	276	6,055	54	1,123	4	8,570	38
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	100	23	1,430	7	612	2	3,547	2
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	...	13	...	58	...	2	...
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	4	...	77	...	15	...	263	2
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	...	...	16	1	58	...	20	...
(i) Engineering	...	...	8	...	57	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...
(vii) Others	...	...	2	1	...	...	11	...

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

Educational Levels	Workers (concl.)					
	VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX. In Other Services		X. Non-workers	
	Males (19)	Females (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)
Total	12,845	156	50,065	11,765	159,103	297,771
Illiterate	2,596	112	12,281	8,366	70,277	177,895
Literate (without educational level)	4,704	28	18,039	822	44,888	75,312
Primary or Junior Basic	2,967	6	9,237	1,292	32,963	38,586
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,364	10	8,327	1,101	10,114	5,790
Technical diploma not equal to degree	10	...	119	9	32	91
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	...	77	2	21	3
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	182	...	929	49	717	79
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	21	...	1,056	124	91	15
(i) Engineering	7	...	27	...	25	...
(ii) Medicine	3	...	107	23	11	1
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	24	...	1	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	15	...	1	...
(v) Technology	...	...	1	...	1	...
(vi) Teaching	2	...	484	101	45	14
(vii) Others	9	...	398	...	7	...

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

Educational Levels	Workers—contd.								Non-Workers	
	VII. In Trade and Commerce		VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX. In Other Services					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)		
THANJAVUR DISTRICT—concl'd.										
Total	...	29,022	8,345	5,674	38	89,401	24,504	494,530	930,977	
Illiterate	...	3,951	7,895	1,071	27	35,994	22,109	319,256	767,097	
Literate (without educational level)	...	18,432	398	2,707	3	36,586	1,045	120,299	133,555	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	5,649	51	1,191	5	10,534	1,004	48,414	29,169	
Matriculation and above	...	990	1	705	3	6,287	346	6,561	1,156	
SIRKALI TALUK—concl'd.										
Total	...	1,462	1,104	353	1	4,871	914	30,123	59,327	
Illiterate	...	250	1,076	70	...	2,034	808	20,558	50,446	
Literate (without educational level)	...	924	26	178	1	1,886	36	6,532	7,252	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	251	2	76	...	599	57	2,744	1,555	
Matriculation and above	...	37	...	29	...	352	13	289	74	
MAYURAM TALUK—concl'd.										
Total	...	3,429	1,204	708	1	11,463	2,629	59,321	113,692	
Illiterate	...	412	1,152	131	...	4,288	2,323	35,693	89,906	
Literate (without educational level)	...	2,109	45	306	...	4,833	118	15,869	19,124	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	789	7	170	...	1,551	148	6,825	4,502	
Matriculation and above	...	119	...	101	1	791	40	934	160	
KUMBAKONAM TALUK—concl'd.										
Total	...	4,064	1,217	721	...	13,412	3,182	48,495	95,079	
Illiterate	...	680	1,165	142	...	6,334	2,918	32,950	78,698	
Literate (without educational level)	...	2,427	46	321	...	4,863	128	9,069	12,564	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	833	6	173	...	1,464	100	5,613	3,647	
Matriculation and above	...	124	...	85	...	751	36	863	170	
NANNILAM TALUK—concl'd.										
Total	...	3,543	743	785	1	9,339	1,554	50,710	95,448	
Illiterate	...	405	703	132	...	2,674	1,312	31,590	75,074	
Literate (without educational level)	...	2,237	36	408	1	4,676	114	12,393	16,363	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	737	3	153	...	1,158	92	5,810	3,847	
Matriculation and above	...	164	1	92	...	831	36	917	164	
PAPANASAM TALUK—concl'd.										
Total	...	2,254	470	392	1	8,260	2,636	37,485	75,716	
Illiterate	...	313	447	78	...	3,607	2,439	24,172	61,211	
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,490	21	193	1	3,483	96	9,027	12,271	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	360	2	56	...	755	63	3,521	2,124	
Matriculation and above	...	91	...	65	...	415	38	765	110	
THANJAVUR TALUK—concl'd.										
Total	...	1,915	720	498	24	8,858	3,700	41,457	80,885	
Illiterate	...	297	660	83	21	4,148	3,393	26,446	65,449	
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,291	53	235	...	3,445	150	9,993	12,766	
Primary or Junior Basic	...	240	7	72	1	720	107	4,043	2,505	
Matriculation and above	...	87	...	108	2	545	50	975	165	

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

Educational Levels	(1)	Total population			Workers			
		Persons (2)	Males (8)	Females (4)	I. As Cultivator		II. As Agricultural Labourer	
					Males (5)	Females (5)	Males (7)	Females (8)
ORATHANAD TALUK								
Total	...	187,272	93,282	93,990	45,001	21,528	10,369	9,349
Illiterate	...	146,867	58,775	88,092	25,591	20,977	8,376	9,274
Literate (without educational level)	...	35,480	30,273	5,207	17,933	519	1,862	65
Primary or Junior Basic	...	4,262	3,603	659	1,313	32	127	10
Matriculation and above	...	663	631	32	164	...	4	...
MANNARGUDI TALUK								
Total	...	219,426	108,971	110,455	31,624	10,372	22,073	16,984
Illiterate	...	156,135	60,685	95,450	13,311	9,683	16,241	16,724
Literate (without educational level)	...	48,372	36,343	12,029	14,511	593	5,069	227
Primary or Junior Basic	...	13,228	10,359	2,869	3,418	93	755	33
Matriculation and above	...	1,691	1,584	107	384	3	8	...
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK								
Total	...	187,867	92,804	95,063	14,514	4,192	22,480	20,348
Illiterate	...	127,070	48,039	79,031	3,638	3,794	16,287	20,026
Literate (without educational level)	...	46,732	33,722	13,010	8,516	342	5,549	284
Primary or Junior Basic	...	12,087	9,207	2,880	2,003	56	632	38
Matriculation and above	...	1,978	1,836	142	357	...	12	...
TIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK								
Total	...	232,034	115,654	116,380	29,646	12,371	23,428	20,380
Illiterate	...	159,544	60,296	99,248	8,686	11,328	16,330	20,019
Literate (without educational level)	...	55,889	41,888	14,001	16,649	884	6,304	314
Primary or Junior Basic	...	15,035	11,993	3,042	3,943	159	786	44
Matriculation and above	...	1,566	1,477	89	368	...	8	3
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK								
Total	...	252,268	126,396	125,872	46,050	25,567	18,446	17,507
Illiterate	...	189,306	74,807	114,499	21,781	24,298	14,604	17,256
Literate (without educational level)	...	50,980	41,675	9,305	20,998	1,081	3,506	215
Primary or Junior Basic	...	10,819	8,819	2,000	3,056	187	333	36
Matriculation and above	...	1,163	1,095	68	215	1	3	...
ARANTANGI TALUK								
Total	...	145,710	71,337	74,373	33,399	21,926	4,183	3,656
Illiterate	...	109,627	42,158	67,469	18,368	21,185	3,230	3,594
Literate (without educational level)	...	31,147	25,154	5,993	13,752	669	907	60
Primary or Junior Basic	...	4,393	3,500	893	1,197	72	46	2
Matriculation and above	...	543	525	18	82	...	...	...

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

Educational Levels	Workers—contd.								
	III. In Mining and Quarrying		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI. In Construction		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
ORATHANAD TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	504	174	1,059	601	576	30	271	50
Illiterate	...	403	174	619	592	202	26	119	49
Literate (without educational level)	...	90	...	425	6	345	4	125	1
Primary or Junior Basic	...	6	...	15	3	20	...	12	...
Matriculation and above	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	15	...
MANNARGUDI TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	1,703	83	1,539	648	1,899	219	443	5
Illiterate	...	1,218	80	762	609	397	202	80	5
Literate (without educational level)	...	404	3	597	33	910	14	261	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	74	...	179	6	364	3	86	...
Matriculation and above	...	7	...	1	...	228	...	16	...
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	2,977	154	1,107	1,078	2,466	184	873	29
Illiterate	...	1,841	142	297	927	427	168	162	29
Literate (without educational level)	...	947	10	694	130	1,567	12	539	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	179	2	107	20	411	4	144	...
Matriculation and above	...	10	...	9	1	61	...	28	...
TIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	2,466	334	1,713	1,266	1,639	216	560	39
Illiterate	...	1,652	297	780	1,131	479	194	129	39
Literate (without educational level)	...	671	35	815	99	872	7	326	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	136	2	115	35	255	15	94	...
Matriculation and above	...	7	...	3	1	33	...	11	...
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	3,057	431	1,894	1,307	1,814	333	584	31
Illiterate	...	2,395	427	1,019	1,226	657	327	184	30
Literate (without educational level)	...	611	4	766	70	920	3	313	1
Primary or Junior Basic	...	38	...	108	11	219	2	52	...
Matriculation and above	...	13	...	1	...	18	1	35	...
ARANTANGI TALUK—contd.									
Total	...	1,661	354	675	566	820	188	222	17
Illiterate	...	1,042	347	360	494	233	172	75	17
Literate (without educational level)	...	585	5	277	55	484	11	119	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	31	2	37	17	96	5	19	...
Matriculation and above	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	9	...

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

Educational Levels	Workers— <i>concl.</i>								Non-Workers	
	VII. In Trade and Commerce		VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX. Other		Total		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	(21)	(24)
	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
ORATHANAD TALUK—<i>concl.</i>										
Total	...	872	142	63	...	3,232	1,157	31,335	60,959	...
Illiterate	...	124	134	2	...	1,507	1,061	21,832	55,805	...
Literate (without educational level)	...	637	6	37	...	1,278	46	7,541	4,560	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	92	2	16	...	214	42	1,738	570	...
Matriculation and above	...	19	...	8	...	233	8	174	24	...
MANNARGUDI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>										
Total	...	1,759	359	457	...	6,731	1,746	40,743	80,039	...
Illiterate	...	186	323	91	...	2,636	1,575	25,763	66,249	...
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,031	28	204	...	2,680	67	10,676	11,064	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	474	8	114	...	990	76	3,905	2,650	...
Matriculation and above	...	68	...	48	...	425	28	399	76	...
SAGAPATTINAM TALUK—<i>concl.</i>										
Total	...	3,196	1,143	729	2	6,225	1,261	38,237	66,672	...
Illiterate	...	413	1,066	148	2	1,672	1,030	23,154	51,847	...
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,966	70	363	...	3,083	80	10,498	12,082	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	686	7	147	...	889	110	4,009	2,643	...
Matriculation and above	...	131	...	71	...	581	41	576	100	...
TIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>										
Total	...	2,347	452	563	4	7,623	2,024	45,669	79,294	...
Illiterate	...	228	417	126	2	2,337	1,822	29,049	63,999	...
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,502	32	274	...	3,010	97	11,465	12,533	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	560	3	112	2	1,155	75	4,837	2,707	...
Matriculation and above	...	57	...	51	...	621	30	318	55	...
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>										
Total	...	2,774	562	309	4	6,339	2,519	45,129	77,611	...
Illiterate	...	454	531	50	2	2,938	2,345	30,725	68,057	...
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,818	27	142	...	2,247	62	10,324	7,842	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	406	4	83	2	693	92	3,831	1,666	...
Matriculation and above	...	66	...	34	...	461	20	249	46	...
ARANTANGI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>										
Total	...	1,407	229	96	...	3,048	1,182	25,826	46,255	...
Illiterate	...	189	221	18	...	1,319	1,083	17,324	40,356	...
Literate (without educational level)	...	970	8	46	...	1,102	51	6,912	5,134	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	221	...	19	...	346	42	1,488	753	...
Matriculation and above	...	27	...	13	...	281	6	102	12	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and major group of I.S.I.C. (1)	Total Rural Urban (2)	Total		Employees		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Major Group	25	T	2	3	...	2	3
		R	...	...	...	...	...
		U	2	3	...	2	3
	26	T	5,934	3,432	3,644	2,198	2,290
		R	2,380	1,331	1,859	834	521
		O	3,554	2,101	1,785	1,364	1,769
	27	T	764	753	75	17	689
		R	522	595	57	14	465
		U	242	158	18	3	224
	28	T	7,750	5,337	636	404	7,114
		R	6,795	4,413	578	359	6,217
		U	955	924	58	45	897
	29	T	12	1	2	...	19
		R	...	1	...	...	...
		U	12	...	2	...	19
	30	T	14	1	1	...	13
		R	4	...	1	...	...
		U	10	1	...	...	19
	31	T	105	6	12	1	93
		R	68	6	10	1	58
		U	37	...	2	...	35
	32	T	5	...	...	...	5
		R	...	...	...	...	...
		U	5	...	...	...	5
	33	T	148	130	19	34	129
		R	40	12	2	1	38
		U	108	118	17	33	91
	34 & 35	T	3,634	2,496	214	45	3,420
		R	3,129	2,235	198	41	2,931
		U	505	261	16	4	489
	36	T	1,679	32	191	...	1,488
		R	914	13	77	...	837
		U	765	19	114	...	651
	37	T	6	...	1	...	5
		R	2	...	...	...	2
		U	4	...	1	...	3
	38	T	335	2	44	...	291
		R	264	2	36	...	228
		U	71	...	8	...	63
	39	T	3,304	90	322	3	2,982
		R	1,899	44	184	3	1,715
		U	1,405	46	138	...	1,267

**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. (1)	Total		Employee		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS						
All Divisions	...	20,938	12,669	4,178	1,665	16,760
Division	0	1,649	764	220	24	1,429
2 & 3	19,289	11,905	3,958	1,641	15,331	10,264
SIRKALI TALUK						
All Divisions	...	1,262	630	100	304	1,162
Division	0	244	20	...	244	17
2 & 3	1,018	610	100	301	918	309
MAYURAM TALUK						
All Divisions	...	2,073	891	215	3	1,858
Division	0	350	43	13	...	337
2 & 3	1,723	848	202	3	1,521	845
KUMBAKONAM TALUK						
All Divisions	...	5,132	2,776	2,313	939	2,819
Division	0	173	151	32	1	141
2 & 3	4,959	2,625	2,281	938	2,678	1,687
NANNILAM TALUK						
All Divisions	...	1,459	751	291	128	1,168
Division	0	29	3	2	...	27
2 & 3	1,430	748	289	128	1,141	620
PAPANASAM TALUK						
All Divisions	...	1,529	963	146	45	1,383
Division	0	6	16	...	6	16
2 & 3	1,523	947	146	45	1,377	902
THANJAVUR TALUK						
All Divisions	...	1,496	1,192	290	120	1,206
Division	0	149	238	39	2	110
2 & 3	1,347	954	251	118	1,096	836
ORATHANAD TALUK						
All Divisions	...	1,059	601	56	...	1,003
Division	0	19	...	...	19	...
2 & 3	1,040	601	56	...	984	601
MANNARGUDI TALUK						
All Divisions	...	1,539	648	87	12	1,452
Division	0	34	26	7	...	27
2 & 3	1,505	622	80	12	1,425	610

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

FLY LEAF

This Table prepared in three parts furnishes details relating to workers in household industry separately in Part A and workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service in Part B, and in Part C the figures relating to both these two classifications have been presented in greater detail. The industries have been classified according to Standard Industrial Classification and coded with a three digit system, the first digit representing the division, the second the major group and the third the minor group. There are nine divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups. In Part A the figures relating to the workers in household industry only have been furnished for each branch of industry with the code numbers of division and major group. The data have also been presented 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 an employee etc. In Part A the figures for employees and others have been given separately. An employee is a person who usually works under any other person for salary or wages. Even the unpaid worker in a household industry is treated as an employee, if he does not belong to the household which conducts the household industry. Apprentices who do not belong to the household are also treated as employees.

In Part B the data relating to the category of workers III and V to IX have been presented not only for employee but also for employer, single worker and family worker separately. An employee is one who employs others for wages or salary to get any work done, and thereby responsible not only for his own work but also for the work of persons working under him. However, neither a person who employs domestic servant for household duties, nor a person who is himself employed by someone and employs others is treated as an employer. A single worker works by himself neither employing anyone nor being employed under anyone except casually. But the head of the household in a household industry is not treated as a single worker. Each member of a Co-operative Society will also come under the category of a single worker. One who works in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family, ordinarily atleast 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 of 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.

The male employees in Household Industry form one fourth of the total male workers and female employees form one sixth of the total female workers in Household Industry. In this district, unlike in most other districts and the State, the Household Industries relating to manufacture of wood and wooden products account for the highest number of workers. Nearly one fourth of the total male workers and one fourth of the total female workers in Household Industry come under the Major Group 28 which relates to manufacture of wood and wooden products. Though in Non-Household Industry the industries relating to manufacture of wood and wooden products do not account for the highest number of workers, the number of workers engaged in this form is the highest as compared to the other districts in the State. 50 per cent of the total male workers in Non-Household Industry, trade etc. are employees, and 75 per cent of the female workers are single workers. In Non-Household Industry, trade, business etc. retail trade sector accounts for the largest proportion of workers and in the Manufacturing Industries other than the Household Industries, the largest number of workers is found in industries relating to manufacture of foodstuffs. It is not surprising that in this district which is known as the granary of the South, it is in the non-household industry relating to production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains that the large number of workers in the manufacturing sector is found. Among the Household Industries relating to manufacturing, the highest proportion of workers is found in the weaving of silk textile on handloom.

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 (2)	Total		Employees		Others	
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Divisions							
	T	32,296	19,031	8,233	3,896	24,063	15,135
	R	20,938	12,669	4,178	1,665	16,760	11,004
	U	11,358	6,362	4,055	2,231	7,303	4,131
Division	0						
	T	1,866	994	233	25	1,633	969
	R	1,649	764	220	24	1,429	740
	U	217	230	13	1	204	229
Major Group	00						
	T	161	34	11	...	150	34
	R	146	18	11	...	135	18
	U	15	16	...	...	15	16
	01						
	T	146	3	6	...	140	3
	R	138	3	4	...	134	3
	U	8	...	2	...	6	...
	02						
	T	1	...	...	...	1	...
	R	1	...	...	...	1	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
	03						
	T	594	15	...	...	594	15
	R	574	15	...	...	574	15
	U	20	...	...	...	20	...
	04						
	T	964	942	216	25	748	917
	R	790	728	205	24	585	704
	U	174	214	11	1	163	213
Division	2 & 3						
	T	30,430	18,037	8,000	3,871	22,430	14,166
	R	19,289	11,905	3,958	1,641	15,331	10,264
	U	11,141	6,132	4,042	2,230	7,099	3,902
Major Group	20						
	T	1,444	1,515	214	79	1,230	1,436
	R	991	1,223	113	64	878	1,159
	U	453	292	101	15	352	277
	21						
	T	192	9	24	...	168	9
	R	88	4	16	...	72	4
	U	104	5	8	...	96	5
	22						
	T	162	34	112	20	50	14
	R	28	...	10	...	18	...
	U	134	34	102	20	32	14
	23						
	T	4,898	3,988	2,485	1,069	2,413	2,919
	R	2,123	1,818	813	323	1,310	1,495
	U	2,775	2,170	1,672	746	1,103	1,424
	24						
	T	42	208	4	1	38	207
	R	42	208	4	1	38	207
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Division of Industry Division and Major group of I.S.I.C. (1)		Total		Employee		Others	
		Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK							
All Divisions	...	1,107	1,078	138	15	969	1,063
Division	0	10	38	3	...	7	38
	2 & 3	1,097	1,040	135	15	962	1,025
TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK							
All Divisions	...	1,713	1,266	332	42	1,381	1,224
Division	0	346	17	42	...	304	17
	2 & 3	1,367	1,249	290	42	1,077	1,207
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK							
All Divisions	...	1,894	1,307	172	54	1,722	1,253
Division	0	262	192	81	16	181	176
	2 & 3	1,632	1,115	91	38	1,541	1,077
ARANTANGI TALUK							
All Divisions	...	675	566	38	3	637	563
Division	0	27	20	1	2	26	18
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	648	546	37	1	611	545
ALL URBAN AREAS							
All Divisions	...	11,358	6,362	4,055	2,231	7,303	4,131
Division	0	217	230	13	1	204	229
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	11,141	6,132	4,042	2,230	7,099	3,902

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. (1)		Total Rural Urban (2)	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
All Divisions		T	314,460	57,116	32,097	1,296	149,028	17,799	126,552	36,473	6,783	1,548
		R	178,295	39,296	16,678	1,095	79,512	10,874	79,501	26,305	2,604	1,022
		U	136,165	17,820	15,419	201	69,516	6,925	47,051	10,168	4,179	526
Division	0	T	30,458	3,292	1,715	241	13,361	976	13,892	1,831	1,490	244
		R	23,853	2,796	1,548	213	11,104	805	10,347	1,578	854	200
		U	6,605	496	167	28	2,257	171	3,545	253	636	44
Major Group	00	T	6,808	541	689	10	3,418	148	2,529	337	172	46
		R	4,795	320	559	5	2,215	48	1,943	250	78	17
		U	2,013	221	130	5	1,203	100	586	87	94	29
	01	T	472	138	33	12	226	82	209	43	4	1
		R	320	80	24	9	182	50	112	21	2	...
		U	152	58	9	3	44	32	97	22	2	1
	02	T	446	20	3	...	215	3	227	17	1	...
		R	331	12	3	...	168	2	160	10	...	...
		U	115	8	...	...	47	1	67	7	1	...
	03	T	11,377	539	701	105	1,756	45	8,067	386	853	3
		R	7,920	519	701	105	1,126	43	5,764	369	329	2
		U	3,457	20	...	...	630	2	2,303	17	524	1
	04	T	11,355	2,054	289	114	7,746	698	2,860	1,048	460	194
		R	10,487	1,865	261	94	7,413	662	2,368	928	445	181
		U	868	189	28	20	333	36	492	120	15	13
Division	1	T	643	310	2	...	310	121	325	179	6	10
		R	544	254	2	...	277	114	259	130	6	10
		U	99	56	...	...	33	7	66	49	...	...
Major Group	10	T	643	310	2	...	310	121	325	179	6	10
		R	544	254	2	...	277	114	259	130	6	10
		U	99	56	...	...	33	7	66	49	...	...
Division	2 & 3	T	47,886	4,766	5,773	338	25,134	1,337	15,767	2,910	1,212	181
		R	21,712	2,823	2,651	275	10,892	840	7,880	1,628	289	80
		U	26,174	1,943	3,122	63	14,242	497	7,887	1,282	923	101
Major Group	20	T	10,600	2,612	1,434	265	7,531	556	1,430	1,721	205	70
		R	6,411	1,622	884	220	4,516	375	938	987	73	40
		U	4,189	990	550	45	3,015	181	492	734	132	30
	21	T	1,134	9	207	1	824	3	78	2	25	3
		R	321	3	76	...	211	...	33	2	1	1
		U	813	6	131	1	613	3	45	...	24	2
	22	T	2,385	66	93	...	2,015	56	232	9	45	1
		R	532	4	22	...	464	3	45	1	1	...
		U	1,853	62	71	...	1,551	53	187	8	44	1
	23	T	918	187	44	4	590	82	275	85	9	16
		R	228	97	28	4	142	38	57	43	1	12
		U	690	90	16	...	448	44	218	42	8	4

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Major Group	24	T	29	...	...	9	...	20	...	...	...
		R	28	...	...	8	...	20	...	...	...
		U	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26	T	562	100	110	1	287	53	152	42	13
		R	128	21	5	1	113	17	9	2	1
		U	434	79	105	...	174	36	143	40	12
	27	T	5,253	181	1,100	22	1,902	51	2,067	102	184
		R	2,156	98	518	13	779	31	825	53	34
		U	3,097	83	582	9	1,123	20	1,242	49	150
	28	T	8,604	406	498	16	2,357	90	5,579	289	170
		R	5,930	303	378	15	1,784	70	3,689	210	79
		U	2,674	103	120	1	573	20	1,890	79	91
	29	T	43	1	1	...	39	...	3	1	...
		R	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
		U	40	1	1	...	36	...	3	1	...
	30	T	1,167	1	136	...	966	1	37	...	28
		R	179	...	10	...	164	...	3	...	2
		U	988	1	126	...	802	1	34	...	26
	31	T	649	17	58	...	172	2	402	14	17
		R	188	8	33	...	61	1	92	7	2
		U	461	9	25	...	111	1	310	7	15
	32	T	50	2	9	...	35	2	6	...	...
		R	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	49	2	8	...	35	2	6	...	...
	33	T	1,862	349	90	2	1,312	179	393	148	67
		R	465	155	17	1	337	86	107	68	4
		U	1,397	194	73	1	975	93	286	80	63
	34 & 35	T	1,498	462	182	16	668	212	609	211	39
		R	866	321	98	13	448	201	313	97	7
		U	632	141	84	3	220	11	296	114	32
	36	T	4,696	50	407	...	2,582	20	1,571	27	136
		R	1,680	25	169	...	762	8	215	16	34
		U	3,016	25	238	...	1,820	12	856	11	102
	37	T	389	1	93	1	198	...	93	...	5
		R	56	...	8	...	35	...	13	...	5
		U	333	1	85	1	163	...	80	...	...
	38	T	3,420	3	732	...	1,902	1	700	2	86
		R	1,148	...	210	...	618	...	297	...	23
		U	2,272	3	522	...	1,284	1	403	2	63
	39	T	4,627	319	579	10	1,745	29	2,120	257	183
		R	1,392	166	194	8	447	10	724	142	27
		U	3,235	153	385	2	1,298	19	1,396	115	156

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Division	4	T	15,242	997	429	4	7,078	499	7,731	493	4
		R	8,089	536	350	4	4,894	405	2,841	126	4
		U	7,153	461	79	...	2,184	94	4,890	367	...
Major Group	40	T	15,242	997	429	4	7,078	499	7,731	493	4
		R	8,089	536	350	4	4,894	405	2,841	126	4
		U	7,153	461	79	...	2,184	94	4,890	367	...
Division	5	T	2,727	877	...	...	2,628	863	99	14	...
		R	684	166	...	...	675	159	9	7	...
		U	2,043	711	...	...	1,953	704	90	7	...
Major Group	50	T	743	4	...	...	743	4	...	...	...
		R	255	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...
		U	488	4	...	...	488	4	...	...	...
	51	T	1,984	873	...	...	1,885	859	99	14	...
		R	429	166	...	...	420	159	9	7	...
		U	1,555	707	...	...	1,465	700	90	7	...
Division	6	T	62,246	11,288	15,685	179	20,350	456	23,632	10,241	2,579
		R	29,022	8,345	6,168	133	7,443	262	14,734	7,752	677
		U	33,224	2,943	9,517	46	12,907	194	8,898	2,489	1,902
Major Group	60—63	T	3,523	43	859	3	1,423	12	1,105	28	136
		R	937	12	203	1	296	2	427	9	11
		U	2,586	31	656	2	1,127	10	678	19	125
	64—68	T	54,904	11,220	14,319	175	16,243	432	21,937	10,203	2,405
		R	26,782	8,326	5,726	132	6,483	260	13,913	7,736	660
		U	28,122	2,894	8,593	43	9,760	172	8,024	2,467	1,745
	69	T	3,819	25	507	1	2,684	12	590	10	38
		R	1,303	7	239	...	664	...	394	7	6
		U	2,516	18	268	1	2,020	12	196	3	32
Division	7	T	18,519	194	498	2	12,659	110	5,362	82	...
		R	5,674	38	283	...	3,809	34	1,582	4	...
		U	12,845	156	215	2	8,850	76	3,780	78	...
Major Group	70 & 71	T	15,623	162	497	2	9,765	78	5,361	82	...
		R	4,238	27	283	...	2,373	23	1,582	4	...
		U	11,385	135	214	2	7,392	55	3,779	78	...
	72	T	12	4	1	...	10	4	1	...	...
		R	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
		U	9	1	1	...	7	1	1	...	...
	73	T	2,884	28	...	...	2,884	28	...	...	...
		R	1,433	8	...	...	1,433	8	...	...	...
		U	1,451	20	...	...	1,451	20	...	...	...
Division	8	T	135,510	35,377	7,995	532	67,243	13,437	58,781	20,708	1,491
		R	88,713	24,338	5,676	470	40,416	8,255	41,847	15,080	774
		U	46,797	11,039	2,319	62	26,827	5,182	16,934	5,628	717

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Major Group	80	T	16,106	155	...	...	16,106	155	...	...	...	...
		R	8,011	23	...	...	8,011	23	...	...	...	...
		U	8,095	132	...	...	8,095	132	...	...	...	...
	81	T	12,550	3,144	134	4	12,130	3,018	282	122	4	...
		R	6,969	1,069	74	2	6,644	1,048	251	19	...	...
		U	5,581	2,075	60	2	5,486	1,970	31	103	4	...
	82	T	4,207	1,202	237	14	2,506	956	1,464	232	...	...
		R	1,900	591	168	12	848	438	884	141	...	...
		U	2,307	611	69	2	1,658	518	580	91	...	...
	83	T	9,354	369	52	5	7,065	343	2,237	21	...	...
		R	6,401	191	45	3	5,073	174	1,283	14	...	...
		U	2,953	178	7	2	1,992	169	954	7	...	...
	84	T	489	...	8	...	102	...	379	...	...	...
		R	49	...	1	...	33	...	15	...	...	...
		U	440	...	7	...	69	...	364	...	...	...
	85	T	398	...	4	...	196	...	198	...	...	...
		R	143	...	2	...	100	...	41	...	...	...
		U	255	...	2	...	96	...	157	...	...	...
	86	T	1,423	131	8	...	1,268	128	147	3	...	...
		R	644	112	1	...	577	111	66	1	...	...
		U	779	19	7	...	691	17	81	2	...	...
	87	T	3,251	144	117	3	1,477	70	1,657	71	...	...
		R	1,588	65	84	3	809	43	695	19	...	...
		U	1,663	79	33	...	668	27	962	52	...	...
	88	T	33,723	9,257	7,185	495	14,948	5,044	10,111	3,023	1,479	695
		R	20,761	5,637	5,051	439	7,773	2,928	7,163	1,737	774	53
		U	12,962	3,620	2,134	56	7,175	2,116	2,948	1,286	705	16
89	T	54,009	20,975	250	11	11,445	3,723	42,306	17,236	8	...	
	R	42,247	16,650	250	11	10,548	3,490	31,449	13,149	...	...	
	U	11,762	4,325	...	...	897	233	10,857	4,087	8	...	
Division	9	T	1,229	15	...	...	265	...	963	15	1	...
		R	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		U	1,225	15	...	...	263	...	961	15	1	...
Major Group	90	T	1,229	15	...	...	265	...	963	15	1	...
		R	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		U	1,225	15	...	...	263	...	961	15	1	...

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group (1)		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ALL RURAL AREAS											
All Divisions		178,295	39,296	16,678	1,095	79,512	10,874	79,501	26,305	2,604	1,022
Division	0	23,853	2,796	1,548	213	11,104	805	10,347	1,578	854	200
	1	544	254	2	...	277	114	259	130	6	10
	2 & 3	21,712	2,823	2,651	275	10,892	840	7,880	1,628	289	80
	4	8,089	536	350	4	4,894	405	2,841	126	4	1
	5	684	166	...	...	675	159	9	7	...	...
	6	29,022	8,345	6,168	133	7,443	262	14,734	7,752	677	198
	7	5,674	38	283	...	3,809	34	1,582	4	...	...
	8	88,713	24,338	5,676	470	40,416	8,255	41,847	15,080	774	533
	9	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
SIRKALI TALUK											
All Divisions		11,133	2,297	1,777	214	3,808	432	5,475	1,629	73	22
Division	0	3,055	166	401	2	870	32	1,772	131	12	1
	1	5	..	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	2 & 3	926	91	83	5	427	22	415	64	1	...
	4	461	21	264	4	5	...	192	17	...	...
	5	8	2	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...
	6	1,462	1,104	634	177	388	70	423	857	17	...
	7	353	1	32	...	198	1	123	...	...	...
	8	4,863	912	363	26	1,910	305	2,547	560	43	21
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAYURAM TALUK											
All Divisions		22,409	4,897	2,782	578	10,772	1,572	8,501	2,630	354	117
Division	0	2,528	542	317	111	1,013	23	975	365	223	43
	1	14	6	...	...	8	5	5	...	1	1
	2 & 3	2,851	468	398	51	1,398	90	1,040	320	15	7
	4	1,416	47	14	...	961	45	438	2	3	...
	5	56	10	...	...	55	9	1	1	...	...
	6	3,429	1,204	1,378	369	840	50	1,161	764	50	21
	7	708	1	31	...	535	1	142	...	...	...
	8	11,407	2,619	644	47	5,962	1,349	4,739	1,178	62	45
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KUMBAKONAM TALUK											
All Divisions		23,818	5,047	2,560	337	9,650	1,109	11,258	3,475	350	126
Division	0	1,272	348	104	30	590	44	549	242	29	32
	1	52	3	...	...	11	1	41	2	...	...
	2 & 3	3,410	264	324	31	1,803	79	1,199	142	84	12
	4	887	33	15	...	415	18	457	15	...	...
	5	169	28	...	...	169	28	..	...	...	...
	6	4,064	1,217	1,520	238	1,008	17	1,392	916	144	46
	7	721	...	32	...	441	...	248	...	...	...
	8	13,243	3,154	565	38	5,213	922	7,372	2,158	93	36
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Group (1)	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NANNILAM TALUK										
All Divisions	19,608	2,794	2,764	299	10,143	1,029	6,518	1,390	183	76
Division 0	2,092	88	104	8	1,431	21	512	55	45	4
1	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	2,606	267	315	27	1,274	71	994	161	23	8
4	1,222	141	4	...	826	122	392	19	...	...
5	103	22	...	...	103	22	...	...	...	...
6	3,543	743	1,588	233	1,008	12	903	465	44	33
7	785	1	37	...	516	1	232	...	...	...
8	9,235	1,532	716	31	4,964	780	3,484	690	71	31
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
PAPANASAM TALUK										
All Divisions	14,365	3,483	1,932	186	6,840	1,147	5,501	2,080	92	70
Division 0	1,749	146	93	5	1,050	23	587	106	19	12
1	12	10	...	...	11	6	1	4	...	...
2 & 3	1,265	179	233	29	498	27	510	120	24	3
4	433	41	7	...	244	29	182	12	...	...
5	71	18	...	...	69	18	2	...	...	...
6	2,254	470	1,104	130	660	14	474	307	16	19
7	392	1	25	...	283	1	84	...	...	...
8	8,189	2,618	470	22	4,025	1,029	3,661	1,531	33	36
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THANJAVUR TALUK										
All Divisions	14,657	5,121	1,608	268	5,917	1,219	6,920	3,526	212	108
Division 0	1,087	149	90	10	320	30	593	87	84	22
1	142	62	...	...	68	36	74	26	...	...
2 & 3	1,440	384	239	27	618	103	547	230	36	24
4	717	82	22	...	535	72	160	9	...	1
5	61	27	...	...	61	27	...	...	...	...
6	1,915	720	819	187	462	12	617	512	17	9
7	498	24	24	...	392	24	82	...	...	...
8	8,797	3,673	414	44	3,461	915	4,847	2,662	75	52
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORATHANAD TALUK										
All Divisions	5,518	1,553	981	108	2,273	469	2,155	883	109	93
Division 0	461	143	2	1	259	57	184	80	16	5
1	43	31	1	2	11	7	31	22	...	...
2 & 3	576	30	252	4	167	5	145	21	12	...
4	271	50	1	...	167	36	103	14	...	...
5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
6	872	142	364	43	169	9	322	89	17	1
7	63	...	...	...	62	...	1	...	...	...
8	3,230	1,156	361	58	1,436	354	1,369	657	64	87
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Group (1)	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
MANNARGUDI TALUK										
All Divisions	12,992	2,412	1,747	296	6,350	683	4,805	1,403	90	30
Division 0	1,664	78	65	10	1,342	41	213	22	44	5
1	39	5	1	...	18	1	20	4	...	...
2 & 3	1,899	219	175	47	1,179	81	544	90	1	1
4	443	5	1	...	303	5	139	...	...	...
5	40	20	...	...	40	18	...	2	...	...
6	1,759	359	864	171	422	7	457	173	16	8
7	457	...	16	...	309	...	132	...	...	...
8	6,691	1,726	625	68	2,737	530	3,300	1,112	29	16
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK										
All Divisions	16,466	2,773	1,706	242	7,787	691	6,643	1,816	330	24
Division 0	2,952	138	59	3	1,188	41	1,620	94	85	...
1	25	16	...	...	14	3	11	13	...	...
2 & 3	2,466	184	201	11	1,450	75	792	97	23	1
4	873	29	6	...	446	16	420	13	1	...
5	84	12	...	...	83	12	1	...	...	...
6	3,196	1,143	1,008	189	943	27	1,118	917	127	10
7	729	2	30	...	382	...	317	2	...	...
8	6,140	1,249	402	39	3,281	517	2,363	680	94	13
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK										
All Divisions	15,198	3,069	1,792	145	7,490	968	5,641	1,854	275	102
Division 0	2,465	334	102	19	1,612	190	635	114	116	11
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	1,639	216	148	6	901	145	560	53	30	12
4	560	39	3	...	437	25	120	14	...	...
5	25	8	...	...	25	7	...	1	...	...
6	2,347	452	1,054	94	567	14	645	321	81	23
7	563	4	50	...	373	4	140	...	...	...
8	7,596	2,016	435	26	3,572	583	3,541	1,351	48	56
9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK										
All Divisions	14,877	3,880	1,661	165	5,694	916	7,230	2,658	292	141
Division 0	2,952	369	143	7	1,083	196	1,667	143	59	23
1	105	62	...	...	50	16	55	46	...	...
2 & 3	1,814	333	164	16	856	96	766	216	28	5
4	584	31	11	...	389	23	184	8	...	...
5	46	9	...	...	42	6	4	3	...	...
6	2,774	562	899	98	625	29	1,148	415	102	20
7	309	4	3	...	243	2	63	2	...	...
8	6,293	2,510	441	44	2,406	548	3,343	1,825	103	93
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group (1)	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ARANTANGI TALUK										
All Divisions	7,254	1,970	1,025	108	2,788	639	3,197	1,110	244	113
Division 0	1,576	295	68	7	346	107	1,040	139	122	42
1	85	59	...	...	61	39	19	11	5	9
2 & 3	820	188	119	21	321	46	368	114	12	7
4	222	17	2	...	166	14	54	3	...	...
5	19	9	...	...	19	9	...	...	...	...
6	1,407	229	593	53	351	1	417	167	46	8
7	96	...	3	...	75	...	18	...	...	...
8	3,029	1,173	240	27	1,449	423	1,281	676	59	47
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS										
All Divisions	136,165	17,820	15,419	201	69,516	6,925	47,051	10,168	4,179	526
Division 0	6,605	496	167	28	2,257	171	3,545	253	636	44
1	99	56	...	...	33	7	66	49	...	...
2 & 3	26,174	1,943	3,122	63	14,242	497	7,887	1,282	923	101
4	7,153	461	79	...	2,184	94	4,890	367	...	...
5	2,043	711	...	...	1,953	704	90	7	...	...
6	33,224	2,943	9,517	46	12,907	194	8,898	2,489	1,902	214
7	12,845	156	215	2	8,850	76	3,780	78	...	...
8	46,797	11,039	2,319	62	26,827	5,182	16,934	5,628	717	167
9	1,225	15	...	...	263	...	961	15	1	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C. (1)	Total Workers					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
All Divisions	422,903	346,756	76,147	171,705	147,523	24,182
Division 0	36,610	32,324	4,286	7,548	6,822	726
Major Group 00	7,544	6,969	575	2,265	2,028	237
Minor Groups 005	426	367	59	181	145	36
006	659	610	49	84	77	7
007	241	19	222	35	2	33
008	712	677	35	39	38	1
009	5,506	5,296	210	1,926	1,766	160
Major Group 01	759	618	141	218	160	58
Minor Groups 010	9	4	5	8	3	5
011	2	2	...	2	2	...
012	109	78	31	109	78	31
013	597	496	101	90	68	22
014	9	9	...	9	9	...
015	33	29	4	...	...	...
Major Group 02	467	447	20	123	115	8
Minor Groups 020	66	66	...	33	33	...
021	322	316	6	81	78	3
022	...	...	...	...	...	...
023	60	46	14	8	3	5
024	...	...	...	...	...	...
025	...	...	...	...	...	...
026	19	19	...	1	1	...
Major Group 03	12,525	11,971	554	3,497	3,477	20
Minor Groups 030	4,601	4,392	209	832	819	13
031	7,920	7,575	345	2,665	2,658	7
032	4	4	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04	15,315	12,319	2,996	1,445	1,042	403
Minor Groups 040	14,750	11,900	2,850	1,347	966	381
041	38	33	5	2	...	2
042	222	135	87	42	26	16
043	158	114	44	18	16	2
044	65	62	3	14	14	...
045	...	...	...	...	...	...
046	2	2	...	2	2	...
047	74	69	5	20	18	2
048	6	4	2	...	...	...
Division 1	953	643	310	155	99	56
Major Group 10	953	643	310	155	99	56
Minor Groups 100	43	42	1	25	25	...
101	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)
All Divisions		32,296	19,031	11,358	6,362	314,460	57,116	136,165	17,820
Division 0		1,866	994	217	230	30,458	3,292	6,605	496
Major Group 00		161	34	15	16	6,808	541	2,013	221
Minor Groups 005		17	16	10	16	350	43	135	20
006		25	3	1	...	585	46	76	7
007		...	...	...	...	19	222	2	33
008		113	15	...	...	564	20	38	1
009		6	...	4	...	5,290	210	1,762	160
Major Group 01		146	3	8	...	472	138	152	58
Minor Groups 010		...	...	...	...	4	5	3	5
011		...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
012		...	...	...	...	78	31	78	31
013		139	3	8	...	357	98	60	22
014		...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
015		7	...	...	...	22	4	...	...
Major Group 02		1	...	...	...	446	20	115	8
Minor Groups 020		...	...	...	...	66	...	33	...
021		...	...	...	...	316	6	78	3
022		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
023		1	...	...	...	45	14	3	5
024		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
025		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
026		...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...
Major Group 03		594	15	20	...	11,377	539	3,457	20
Minor Groups 030		254	5	...	...	4,138	204	819	13
031		340	10	20	...	7,235	335	2,638	7
032		...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Major Group 04		964	942	174	214	11,355	2,054	868	189
Minor Groups 040		881	911	155	202	11,019	1,939	811	179
041		15	2	...	2	18	3	...	...
042		34	14	10	8	101	73	16	8
043		25	14	6	2	89	30	10	...
044		5	...	1	...	57	3	13	...
045		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
046		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
047		...	...	...	...	69	5	18	2
048		2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Division 1		...	...	...	...	643	310	99	56
Major Group 10		...	...	...	...	643	310	99	56
Minor Groups 100		...	...	...	...	42	1	25	...
101		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Persons (2)	Total		Urban		Persons (5)
			Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (6)	Females (7)	
Minor Groups	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
	106	27	27	...	...	...	...
	107	883	574	309	130	74	56
	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3		101,119	78,316	22,803	45,390	37,315	8,075
Major Group 20		16,171	12,044	4,127	5,924	4,642	1,282
Minor Groups 200		7,201	5,936	1,265	2,849	2,431	418
	201	1,290	1,143	147	47	47	...
	202	356	186	170	19	7	12
	203	25	23	2	3	1	2
	204	1,834	1,117	717	182	22	160
	205	877	862	15	610	602	8
	206	77	29	48	7	2	5
	207	1,759	1,703	56	795	779	16
	208	18	3	15	5	2	3
	209	2,734	1,042	1,692	1,407	749	658
Major Group 21		1,344	1,326	18	928	917	11
Minor Groups 210		1	1	...	1	1	...
	211	5	5	...	...	...	...
	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
	214	964	952	12	595	587	8
	215	69	69	...	56	56	...
	216	10	9	1	9	8	1
	217	110	109	1	99	98	1
	218	163	162	1	163	162	1
	219	22	19	3	5	5	...
Major Group 22		2,647	2,547	100	2,083	1,987	96
Minor Groups 220		288	247	41	282	244	38
	221	1,632	1,620	12	1,264	1,252	12
	222	39	39	...	39	39	...
	223	5	5	...	5	5	...
	224	40	39	1	28	27	1
	225	639	593	46	462	417	45
	226	4	4	...	3	3	...
Major Group 23		9,991	5,816	4,175	5,725	3,465	2,260
Minor Groups 230		45	42	3	43	42	1
	231	2,680	148	2,532	1,030	33	997
	232	38	33	5	24	22	2
	233	323	282	41	241	224	17
	234	116	99	17	51	51	...
	235	6,421	4,985	1,436	4,159	3,021	1,138

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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	106	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	107	...	...	...	...	574	309	74	56
	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	2 & 3	30,430	18,037	11,141	6,132	47,886	4,766	26,174	1,943
Major Group	20	1,444	1,515	453	292	10,600	2,612	4,189	990
Minor Groups	200	29	253	20	53	5,907	1,012	2,411	365
	201	...	...	...	...	1,143	147	47	...
	202	120	120	1	2	66	50	6	10
	203	22	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
	204	162	648	2	140	955	69	20	20
	205	109	7	72	5	753	8	530	3
	206	24	25	...	4	5	23	2	1
	207	784	45	254	11	919	11	525	5
	208	...	...	...	...	3	15	2	3
	209	194	417	104	77	848	1,275	645	581
Major Group	21	192	9	104	5	1,134	9	813	6
Minor Groups	210	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	211	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	214	178	7	101	4	774	5	486	4
	215	1	...	1	...	68	...	55	...
	216	1	1	1	1	8	...	7	...
	217	...	...	...	...	109	1	98	1
	218	...	...	...	...	162	1	162	1
	219	8	1	1	...	11	2	4	...
Major Group	22	162	34	134	34	2,385	66	1,853	62
Minor Groups	220	62	20	62	20	185	21	182	18
	221	93	2	65	2	1,527	10	1,187	10
	222	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	...
	223	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	224	3	...	3	...	36	1	24	1
	225	4	12	4	12	589	34	413	33
	226	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
Major Group	23	4,898	3,988	2,775	2,170	918	187	690	90
Minor Groups	230	41	2	41	1	1	1	1	...
	231	122	2,437	18	961	26	95	15	36
	232	...	...	...	...	33	5	22	2
	233	143	35	123	12	139	6	101	5
	234	61	5	50	...	38	12	1	...
	235	4,374	1,387	2,510	1,096	611	49	511	42

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 Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	236	102	62	40	56	35	21
	237	143	126	17	1	1	...
	238	100	19	81	100	19	81
	239	23	20	3	20	17	3
Major Group	24	279	71	208	1	1	...
Minor Groups	240	1	1	...	...	...	...
	241	162	18	144	...	...	...
	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
	243	...	...	...	...	...	...
	244	116	52	64	1	1	...
Major Group	25	5	2	3	5	2	3
Minor Groups	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
	251	...	...	...	...	...	...
	252	...	...	...	...	...	...
	253	5	2	3	5	2	3
Major Group	26	10,028	6,496	3,532	6,168	3,988	2,180
Minor Groups	260	21	18	3	12	10	2
	261	113	88	25	76	53	23
	262	1,681	93	1,588	728	42	686
	263	168	168	...	167	167	...
	264	8,042	6,126	1,916	5,183	3,714	1,469
	265	1	1	...	1	1	...
	266	2	2	...	1	1	...
Major Group	27	6,951	6,017	934	3,580	3,339	241
Minor Groups	270	1	1	...	...	...	...
	271	8	1	7	3	...	3
	272	99	40	59	66	40	26
	273	5,451	5,213	238	2,950	2,854	96
	274	297	293	4	252	252	...
	275	1	...	1	1	...	1
	276	...	...	...	...	...	...
	277	918	304	614	215	102	113
	278	162	162	...	89	89	...
	279	14	3	11	4	2	2
Major Group	28	22,097	16,354	5,743	4,656	3,629	1,027
Minor Groups	280	1,139	1,136	3	386	384	2
	281	679	679	...	245	245	...
	282	1,781	1,781	...	305	305	...
	283	754	753	1	27	27	...
	284	124	121	3	90	90	...
	285	...	...	...	...	...	...
	286	...	...	...	...	...	...
	287	40	38	2	18	17	1
	288	11,042	5,335	5,707	1,829	809	1,020
	289	6,538	6,511	27	1,756	1,752	4

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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	236	32	32	8	18	30	8	27	3
	237	99	8	...	...	27	9	1	...
	238	18	79	18	79	1	2	1	2
	239	8	3	7	3	12	...	10	...
Major Group	24	42	208	...	...	29	...	1	...
Minor Groups	240	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	241	17	144	...	...	1	...	...	...
	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	244	25	64	...	...	27	...	1	...
Major Group	25	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
Minor Groups	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	253	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
Major Group	26	5,934	3,432	3,554	2,101	562	100	434	79
Minor Groups	260	...	...	...	...	18	3	10	2
	261	50	23	33	22	38	2	20	1
	262	77	1,539	30	647	16	49	12	39
	263	4	...	3	...	164	...	164	...
	264	5,800	1,870	3,486	1,432	326	46	228	37
	265	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	266	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	27	764	753	242	158	5,253	181	3,097	83
Minor Groups	270	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	271	...	6	...	2	1	1	...	1
	272	19	44	19	24	21	15	21	2
	273	497	108	155	30	4,716	130	2,699	66
	274	7	4	4	...	286	...	248	...
	275	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	277	233	589	58	100	71	25	44	13
	278	5	...	4	...	157	...	85	...
	279	2	1	2	1	1	10	...	1
Major Group	28	7,750	5,337	955	924	8,604	406	2,674	103
Minor Groups	280	214	...	34	...	922	3	350	2
	281	176	...	39	...	503	...	206	...
	282	307	...	36	...	1,474	...	269	...
	283	354	...	10	...	399	1	17	...
	284	23	3	5	...	98	...	85	...
	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	287	17	1	6	1	21	1	11	...
	288	4,822	5,328	599	922	513	379	210	98
	289	1,837	5	226	1	4,674	22	1,526	3

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Major Group	29	57	55	2	53	52	1
Minor Groups	290	10	10	...	10	10	...
	291	6	6	...	3	3	...
	292	41	39	2	40	39	1
Major Group	30	1,183	1,181	2	1,000	998	2
Minor Groups	300	26	26	...	25	25	...
	301	863	862	1	793	792	1
	302	135	135	...	45	45	...
	303	159	158	1	137	136	1
Major Group	31	777	754	23	507	498	9
Minor Groups	310	65	59	6	33	31	2
	311	188	187	1	129	129	...
	312	1	1	...	1	1	...
	313	15	15	...	10	10	...
	314	506	490	16	334	327	7
	315	2	2	...	...	...	...
Major Group	32	57	55	2	56	54	2
Minor Groups	320	42	42	...	41	41	...
	321	4	4	...	4	4	...
	322	1	1	...	1	1	...
	323	10	8	2	10	8	2
Major Group	33	2,489	2,010	479	1,817	1,505	312
Minor Groups	330	40	39	1	40	39	1
	331	34	34	...	24	24	...
	332	50	39	11	42	31	11
	333	167	138	29	87	74	13
	334	48	37	11	16	14	2
	335	374	276	98	341	245	96
	336	263	256	7	220	213	7
	337	104	77	27	101	74	27
	338	1,368	1,079	289	922	768	154
	339	41	35	6	24	23	1
Major Group	34 & 35	8,090	5,132	2,958	1,539	1,137	402
Minor Groups	340	1,213	847	366	369	248	121
	341	103	95	8	72	67	5
	342	314	243	71	159	134	25
	343	163	151	12	142	131	11
	344	70	66	4	54	54	...
	345	63	63	...	23	23	...
	346	1	1	...	1	1	...

TABLE B IV PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUP 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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)
Major Group	29	12	1	12	...	43	1	40	1
Minor Groups	290	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
	291	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	...
	222	11	1	11	...	28	1	28	1
Major Group	30	14	1	10	1	1,167	1	988	1
Minor Groups	300	...	...	...	...	26	...	25	...
	301	3	...	2	...	859	1	790	1
	302	2	...	1	...	133	...	44	...
	303	9	1	7	1	149	...	129	...
Major Group	31	105	6	37	...	649	17	461	9
Minor Groups	310	13	4	1	...	46	2	30	2
	311	23	1	13	...	164	...	116	...
	312	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	313	3	...	3	...	12	...	7	...
	314	66	1	20	...	424	15	307	7
	315	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Major Group	32	5	...	5	...	50	2	49	2
Minor Groups	320	1	...	1	...	41	...	40	...
	321	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	322	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	323	...	...	...	...	8	2	8	2
Major Group	33	148	130	108	118	1,862	349	1,397	194
Minor Groups	330	...	...	...	...	39	1	39	1
	331	2	...	1	...	32	...	23	...
	332	1	...	1	...	38	11	30	11
	333	12	...	4	...	126	29	70	13
	334	21	9	...	...	16	2	14	2
	335	79	88	73	88	197	10	172	8
	336	25	2	25	2	231	5	188	5
	337	3	27	3	27	74	...	71	...
	338	1	...	...	...	1,078	289	768	154
	339	4	4	1	1	31	2	22	...
Major Group 34 & 35		3,634	2,496	505	261	1,498	462	632	141
Minor Groups	340	45	23	5	6	802	343	243	115
	341	29	5	17	2	66	3	50	3
	342	71	34	41	10	172	37	93	15
	343	15	5	6	5	136	7	125	6
	344	7	...	7	...	59	4	47	...
	345	5	...	5	...	58	...	18	...
	346	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Minor Groups	348	1	1	...	1	1	...
	350	5,996	3,528	2,468	612	385	227
	351	1	1	...	...	...	...
	353	12	1	11	2	1	1
	354	2	2	...	2	2	...
	355	60	48	12	43	33	10
	356	42	37	5	27	25	2
	357	4	...	...	4	4	...
	359	45	44	1	28	28	...
Major Group	36	6,457	6,375	82	3,825	3,781	44
Minor Groups	360	1,028	1,021	7	901	894	7
	361	1	1	...	1	1	...
	363	13	13	...	...	...	...
	364	44	44	...	36	36	...
	365	1,812	1,794	18	1,035	1,025	10
	366	13	13	...	1	1	...
	367	399	396	3	348	346	2
	368	595	565	30	270	261	9
	369	2,552	2,528	24	1,233	1,217	16
Major Group	37	396	395	1	338	337	1
Minor Groups	370	16	16	...	10	10	...
	371	21	21	...	10	10	...
	372	12	12	...	12	12	...
	373	6	6	...	5	5	...
	374	22	22	...	20	20	...
	375	11	11	...	7	7	...
	376	1	1	...	1	1	...
	377	8	8	...	7	7	...
	378	282	281	1	258	257	1
	379	17	17	...	8	8	...
Major Group	38	3,760	3,755	5	2,346	2,343	3
Minor Groups	380	464	464	...	443	443	...
	381	52	52	...	9	9	...
	382	33	33	...	25	25	...
	383	4	4	...	3	3	...
	384	624	622	2	479	477	2
	385	16	16	...	15	15	...
	386	61	61	...	47	47	...
	387	1	1	...	1	1	...
	388	1,982	1,980	2	1,214	1,213	1
	389	523	522	1	110	110	...
Major Group	39	8,340	7,931	409	4,839	4,640	199
Minor Groups	390	135	135	...	4	4	...
	391	1	1	...	1	1	...

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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	348	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	350	3,390	2,402	378	226	138	66	7	1
	351	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	353	...	11	...	1	1	...	1	...
	354	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	355	41	11	27	9	7	1	6	1
	356	30	5	18	2	7	...	7	...
	357	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...
	359	...	...	...	...	44	1	28	...
Major Group	36	1,679	32	765	19	4,696	50	3,016	25
Minor Groups	360	2	...	1	...	1,019	7	893	7
	361	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	363	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	364	3	...	1	...	41	...	35	...
	365	729	8	515	6	1,065	10	510	4
	366	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...
	367	76	1	63	1	320	2	283	1
	368	120	7	39	1	445	23	222	8
	369	749	16	146	11	1,779	8	1,071	5
Major Group	37	6	...	4	...	389	1	333	1
Minor Groups	370	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	...
	371	...	...	...	...	21	...	10	...
	372	1	...	1	...	11	...	11	...
	373	1	...	1	...	5	...	4	...
	374	...	...	...	...	22	...	20	...
	375	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...
	376	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	377	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...
	378	3	...	2	...	278	1	255	1
	379	1	...	...	...	16	...	8	...
Major Group	38	335	2	71	...	3,420	3	2,272	3
Minor Groups	380	...	...	...	...	464	...	443	...
	381	...	...	...	...	52	...	9	...
	382	...	...	...	...	33	...	25	...
	383	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
	384	7	...	4	...	615	2	473	2
	385	...	...	...	...	16	...	15	...
	386	4	...	2	...	57	...	45	...
	387	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	388	112	1	28	...	1,868	1	1,185	1
	389	212	1	37	...	310	...	73	...
Major Group	39	3,304	90	1,405	46	4,627	319	3,235	153
Minor Groups	390	130	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
	391	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	392	278	278	...	202	202	...
	393	6,100	6,085	15	3,432	3,423	9
	394	90	88	2	67	65	2
	395	148	147	1	115	114	1
	396	4	4	...	4	4	...
	399	1,584	1,193	391	1,014	827	187
Division	4	16,239	15,242	997	7,614	7,153	461
Major Group	40	16,239	15,242	997	7,614	7,153	461
Minor Groups	400	12,184	11,515	669	6,567	6,175	392
	401	2,818	2,538	280	905	836	69
	402	6	6	...	4	4	...
	403	1,231	1,183	48	138	138	...
Division	5	3,604	2,727	877	2,754	2,043	711
Major Group	50	747	743	4	492	488	4
Minor Groups	500	17	17	...	7	7	...
	501	730	726	4	485	481	4
Major Group	51	2,857	1,984	873	2,262	1,555	707
Minor Groups	510	221	220	1	185	184	1
	511	2,636	1,764	872	2,077	1,371	706
Division	6	73,534	62,246	11,288	36,167	33,224	2,943
Major Group	60—63	3,566	3,523	43	2,617	2,586	31
Minor Groups	600	1,718	1,690	28	1,041	1,023	18
	601	676	665	11	561	552	9
	602	115	115	...	105	105	...
	603	79	79	...	68	68	...
	606	110	110	...	54	54	...
	607	10	10	...	9	9	...
	608	12	12	...	12	12	...
	610	23	23	...	21	21	...
	611	71	71	...	67	67	...
	612	13	13	...	13	13	...
	613	14	14	...	7	7	...
	614	5	5	...	5	5	...
	616	3	3	...	3	3	...
	617	143	142	1	140	139	1
	618	4	4	...	3	3	...
	620	6	6	...	3	3	...
	621	40	40	...	25	25	...
	630	25	25	...	25	25	...
	631	2	2	...	1	1	...
	632	7	7	...	7	7	...
	633	4	4	...	4	4	...

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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	392	34	...	24	...	244	...	178	...
	393	2,981	7	1,307	3	3,104	8	2,116	6
	394	35	2	24	2	53	...	41	...
	395	5	...	5	...	142	1	109	1
	396	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	399	119	81	45	41	1,074	310	782	146
Division	4	...	...	...	...	15,242	997	7,153	461
Major Group	40	...	...	...	...	15,242	997	7,153	461
Minor Groups	400	...	...	...	...	11,515	669	6,175	392
	401	...	...	...	...	2,538	280	836	69
	402	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
	403	...	...	...	...	1,183	48	138	...
Division	5	...	...	...	...	2,727	877	2,043	711
Major Group	50	...	...	...	...	743	4	488	4
Minor Groups	500	...	...	...	...	17	...	7	...
	501	...	...	...	...	726	4	481	4
Major Group	51	...	...	...	...	1,984	873	1,555	707
Minor Groups	510	...	...	...	...	220	1	184	1
	511	...	...	...	...	1,764	872	1,371	706
Division	6	...	...	...	...	62,246	11,288	33,224	2,943
Major Group	60—63	...	...	...	...	3,523	43	2,586	31
Minor Groups	600	...	...	...	...	1,690	28	1,023	18
	601	...	...	...	...	665	11	552	9
	602	...	...	...	...	115	...	105	...
	603	...	...	...	...	79	...	68	...
	606	...	...	...	...	110	...	54	...
	607	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	...
	608	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
	610	...	...	...	...	23	...	21	...
	611	...	...	...	...	71	...	67	...
	612	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
	613	...	...	...	...	14	...	7	...
	614	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	616	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	617	...	...	...	...	142	1	139	1
	618	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
	620	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
	621	...	...	...	...	40	...	25	...
	630	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...
	631	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	632	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
	633	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...

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 Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	634	73	73	...	59	59	...
	635	1	1	...	1	1	...
	636	11	10	1	9	8	1
	638	18	18	...	17	17	...
	639	383	381	2	357	355	2
Major Group	64—68	66,124	54,904	11,220	31,016	28,122	2,894
Minor Groups	640	33,292	26,397	6,895	12,858	11,121	1,737
	641	826	601	225	296	278	18
	644	598	575	23	300	296	4
	645	1,353	1,254	99	833	781	52
	646	3,239	1,779	1,460	1,536	1,134	402
	647	665	663	2	226	226	...
	648	171	151	20	96	79	17
	650	4,735	4,706	29	3,215	3,202	13
	651	262	252	10	179	176	3
	652	566	562	4	479	475	4
	653	94	94	...	80	80	...
	654	9	9	...	9	9	...
	655	99	99	...	77	77	...
	660	36	36	...	22	22	...
	661	282	280	2	197	197	...
	662	1,227	1,223	4	872	869	3
	663	104	59	45	59	37	22
	664	27	25	2	3	3	...
	670	211	163	48	87	75	12
	671	677	675	2	518	516	2
	672	697	668	29	540	534	6
	673	32	30	2	22	20	2
	680	30	30	...	29	29	...
	681	132	131	1	111	110	1
	682	139	139	...	112	112	...
	683	135	133	2	51	51	...
	684	37	37	...	29	29	...
	685	1	1	...	...	...	...
	686	912	904	8	833	825	8
	687	65	64	1	51	50	1
	688	306	306	...	285	285	...
	689	15,165	12,858	2,307	7,011	6,424	587
Major Group	69	3,844	3,819	25	2,534	2,516	18
Minor Groups	690	135	133	2	113	111	2
	691	47	47	...	32	32	...
	692	1	1	...	1	1	...
	693	243	238	5	195	191	4
	694	505	499	6	371	368	3
	695	2,031	2,024	7	1,622	1,616	6
	696	28	28	...	23	23	...
	697	15	15	...	12	12	...
	699	839	834	5	165	162	3

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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	634	...	...	...	...	73	...	59	...
	635	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	636	...	...	...	...	10	1	8	1
	638	...	...	...	...	18	...	17	...
	639	...	...	...	...	381	2	355	2
Major Group	64—68	...	...	...	...	54,904	11,220	28,122	2,894
Minor Groups	640	...	...	...	...	26,397	6,895	11,121	1,737
	641	...	...	...	...	601	225	278	18
	644	...	...	...	...	575	23	296	4
	645	...	...	...	...	1,254	99	781	52
	646	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,460	1,134	402
	647	...	...	...	...	663	2	226	...
	648	...	...	...	...	151	20	79	17
	650	...	...	...	...	4,706	29	3,202	13
	651	...	...	...	...	252	10	176	3
	652	...	...	...	...	562	4	475	4
	653	...	...	...	...	94	...	80	...
	654	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
	655	...	...	...	...	99	...	77	...
	660	...	...	...	...	36	...	22	...
	661	...	...	...	...	280	2	197	...
	662	...	...	...	...	1,223	4	869	3
	663	...	...	...	...	59	45	37	22
	664	...	...	...	...	25	2	3	...
	670	...	...	...	...	163	48	75	12
	671	...	...	...	...	675	2	516	2
	672	...	...	...	...	668	29	534	6
	673	...	...	...	...	30	2	20	2
	680	...	...	...	...	30	...	29	...
	681	...	...	...	...	131	1	110	1
	682	...	...	...	...	139	...	112	...
	683	...	...	...	...	133	2	51	...
	684	...	...	...	...	37	...	29	...
	685	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	686	...	...	...	...	904	8	825	8
	687	...	...	...	...	64	1	50	1
	688	...	...	...	...	306	...	285	...
	689	...	...	...	...	12,858	2,307	6,424	587
Major Group	69	...	...	...	...	3,819	25	2,516	18
Minor Groups	690	...	...	...	...	133	2	111	2
	691	...	...	...	...	47	...	32	...
	692	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	693	...	...	...	...	238	5	191	4
	694	...	...	...	...	499	6	368	3
	695	...	...	...	...	2,024	7	1,616	6
	696	...	...	...	...	28	...	23	...
	697	...	...	...	...	15	...	12	...
	699	...	...	...	...	834	5	162	3

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Division	7	18,713	18,519	194	13,001	12,845	156
Major Group	70 & 71	15,785	15,623	162	11,520	11,385	135
Minor Groups	700	4,208	4,169	39	3,256	3,218	38
	701	2,689	2,687	2	2,317	2,316	1
	702	1,403	1,401	2	1,089	1,087	2
	703	4,955	4,947	8	2,655	2,649	6
	704	5	5	...	2	2	...
	705	1,373	1,269	104	1,255	1,174	81
	706	173	173	...	13	13	...
	707	834	827	7	806	799	7
	708	9	9	...	6	6	...
	709	8	8	...	2	2	...
	710	128	128	...	119	119	...
Major Group	72	16	12	4	10	9	1
Minor Groups	720	2	2	...	...	...	...
	721	1	1	...	...	...	...
	722	13	9	4	10	9	1
Major Group	73	2,912	2,884	28	1,471	1,451	20
Minor Groups	730	2,760	2,740	20	1,339	1,327	12
	731	135	132	3	117	114	3
	732	17	12	5	15	10	5
Division	8	170,887	135,510	35,377	57,836	46,797	11,039
Major Group	80	16,261	16,106	155	8,227	8,095	132
Minor Groups	803	2,129	2,121	8	1,552	1,546	6
	804	940	932	8	531	523	8
	805	2,131	2,102	29	1,283	1,265	18
	809	11,061	10,951	110	4,861	4,761	100
Major Group	81	15,694	12,550	3,144	7,656	5,581	2,075
Minor Groups	810	519	503	16	416	405	11
	811	15,135	12,008	3,127	7,207	5,143	2,064
	812	40	39	1	33	33	...
Major Group	82	5,409	4,207	1,202	2,918	2,307	611
Minor Groups	820	5,174	3,974	1,200	2,796	2,185	611
	821	235	233	2	122	122	...
Major Group	83	9,723	9,354	369	3,131	2,953	178
Minor Groups	830	6,618	6,357	261	1,438	1,346	92
	831	2,820	2,792	28	1,483	1,466	17
	832	285	205	80	210	141	69

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.		Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)
Division	7	...	...	...	...	18,519	194	12,845	156
Major group	70 & 71	...	...	...	...	15,623	162	11,385	135
Minor Groups	700	...	...	...	...	4,169	39	3,218	38
	701	...	...	...	...	2,687	2	2,316	1
	702	...	...	...	...	1,401	2	1,087	2
	703	...	...	...	...	4,947	8	2,649	6
	704	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
	705	...	...	...	...	1,269	104	1,174	81
	706	...	...	...	...	173	...	13	...
	707	...	...	...	...	827	7	799	7
	708	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...
	709	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...
	710	...	...	...	...	128	...	119	...
Major Group	72	...	...	...	...	12	4	9	1
Minor Groups	720	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	721	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	722	...	...	...	...	9	4	9	1
Major Group	73	...	...	...	...	2,884	28	1,451	20
Minor Groups	730	...	...	...	...	2,740	20	1,327	12
	731	...	...	...	...	132	3	114	3
	732	...	...	...	...	12	5	10	5
Division	8	...	...	...	...	135,510	35,377	46,797	11,039
Major Group	80	...	...	...	...	16,106	155	8,095	132
Minor Groups	803	...	...	...	...	2,121	8	1,546	6
	804	...	...	...	...	932	8	523	8
	805	...	...	...	...	2,102	29	1,265	18
	809	...	...	...	...	10,951	110	4,761	100
Major Group	81	...	...	...	...	12,550	3,144	5,581	2,075
Minor Groups	810	...	...	...	...	503	16	405	11
	811	...	...	...	...	12,008	3,127	5,143	2,064
	812	...	...	...	...	39	1	33	...
Major Group	82	...	...	...	...	4,207	1,202	2,307	611
Minor Groups	820	...	...	...	...	3,974	1,200	2,185	611
	821	...	...	...	...	233	2	122	...
Major Group	83	...	...	...	...	9,354	369	2,953	178
Minor Groups	830	...	...	...	...	6,357	261	1,346	92
	831	...	...	...	...	2,792	28	1,466	17
	832	...	...	...	...	205	80	141	69

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Major Group	84	489	489	...	440	440	...
Minor Groups	840	359	359	...	312	312	...
	841	130	130	...	128	128	...
Major Group	85	398	398	...	255	255	...
Minor Groups	850	5	5	...	2	2	...
	851	303	303	...	192	192	...
	852	10	10	...	5	5	...
	853	80	80	...	56	56	...
Major Group	86	1,554	1,423	131	798	779	19
Minor Groups	860	73	73	...	65	65	...
	861	309	281	28	195	190	5
	862	1,172	1,069	103	538	524	14
Major Group	87	3,395	3,251	144	1,742	1,663	79
Minor Groups	870	17	16	1	12	11	1
	871	731	723	8	478	470	8
	872	2,417	2,282	135	1,024	954	70
	873	230	230	...	228	228	...
Major Group	88	42,980	33,723	9,257	16,582	12,962	3,620
Minor Groups	880	9,748	4,416	5,332	5,062	2,192	2,870
	881	1,357	1,214	143	876	829	47
	882	17,928	16,377	1,551	7,155	6,757	398
	883	7,770	5,542	2,228	1,493	1,190	303
	884	5,872	5,872	...	1,715	1,715	...
	885	305	302	3	281	279	2
Major Group	89	74,984	54,009	20,975	16,087	11,762	4,325
Minor Group	890	74,984	54,009	20,975	16,087	11,762	4,325
Division	9	1,244	1,229	15	1,240	1,225	15
Major Group	90	1,244	1,229	15	1,240	1,225	15
Minor Group	900	12,44	1,229	15	1,240	1,225	15

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.		Workers in Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)
Major Group	84	...	...	...	...	489	...	440	...
Minor Groups	840	...	...	...	...	359	...	312	...
	841	...	...	...	...	130	...	128	...
Major Group	85	...	...	...	...	398	...	255	...
Minor Group	850	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
	851	...	...	...	...	303	...	192	...
	852	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...
	853	...	...	...	...	80	...	56	...
Major Group	86	...	...	...	...	1,423	131	779	19
Minor Groups	860	...	...	...	...	73	...	65	...
	861	...	...	...	...	281	28	190	5
	862	...	...	...	...	1,069	103	524	14
Major Group	87	...	...	...	...	3,251	144	1,663	79
Minor Groups	870	...	...	...	...	16	1	11	1
	871	...	...	...	...	723	8	470	8
	872	...	...	...	...	2,282	135	954	70
	873	...	...	...	...	230	...	228	...
Major Group	88	...	...	...	...	33,723	9,257	12,962	3,620
Minor Groups	880	...	...	...	...	4,416	5,332	2,192	2,870
	881	...	...	...	...	1,214	143	829	47
	882	...	...	...	...	16,377	1,551	6,757	398
	883	...	...	...	...	5,542	2,228	1,190	303
	884	...	...	...	...	5,872	...	1,715	...
	885	...	...	...	...	302	3	279	2
Major Group	89	...	...	...	...	54,009	20,975	11,762	4,325
Minor Groups	890	...	...	...	...	54,009	20,975	11,762	4,325
Division	9	...	...	...	...	1,229	15	1,225	15
Major Group	90	...	...	...	...	1,229	15	1,225	15
Minor Group	900	...	...	...	...	1,229	15	1,225	15

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

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
ALL RURAL AREAS								
All Divisions	...	251,198	199,233	51,965	20,938	12,669	178,295	39,296
Division	0	29,062	25,502	3,560	1,649	764	23,853	2,796
	1	798	544	254	...	...	544	254
	2 & 3	55,729	41,001	14,728	19,289	11,905	21,712	2,823
	4	8,625	8,089	536	...	...	8,089	536
	5	850	684	166	...	...	684	166
	6	37,367	29,022	8,345	...	...	29,022	8,345
	7	5,712	5,674	38	...	...	5,674	38
	8	113,051	88,713	24,338	...	...	88,713	24,338
	9	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
SIRKALI TALUK								
All Divisions	...	15,322	12,395	2,927	1,262	630	11,133	2,297
Division	0	3,485	3,299	186	244	20	3,055	166
	1	5	5	...	1,018	...	5	...
	2 & 3	2,645	1,944	701	...	610	926	91
	4	482	461	21	...	...	461	21
	5	10	8	2	...	...	8	2
	6	2,566	1,462	1,104	...	...	1,462	1,104
	7	354	353	1	...	...	353	1
	8	5,775	4,863	912	...	...	4,863	912
MAYURAM TALUK								
All Divisions	...	30,270	24,482	5,788	2,073	891	22,409	4,897
Division	0	3,463	2,878	585	350	43	2,528	542
	1	20	14	6	...	...	14	6
	2 & 3	5,890	4,574	1,316	1,723	848	2,851	468
	4	1,463	1,416	47	...	...	1,416	47
	5	66	56	10	...	...	56	10
	6	4,633	3,429	1,204	...	...	3,429	1,204
	7	709	708	1	...	...	708	1
	8	14,026	11,407	2,619	...	...	11,407	2,619
KUMBAKONAM TALUK								
All Divisions	...	36,773	28,950	7,823	5,132	2,776	23,818	5,047
Division	0	1,944	1,445	499	173	151	1,272	348
	1	55	52	3	...	...	52	3
	2 & 3	11,258	8,369	2,889	4,959	2,625	3,410	264
	4	920	887	33	...	...	887	33
	5	197	169	28	...	...	169	28
	6	5,281	4,064	1,217	...	...	4,064	1,217
	7	721	721	...	...	...	721	...
	8	16,397	13,243	3,154	...	...	13,243	3,154

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

Branch of Industry Division, (1)	Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
ARANTANGI TALUK							
All Divisions ...	10,465	7,929	2,536	675	566	7,254	1,970
Division 0	1,918	1,603	315	27	20	1,576	295
1	144	85	59	...	...	85	59
2 & 3	2,202	1,468	734	648	546	820	188
4	239	222	17	...	...	222	17
5	28	19	9	...	...	19	9
6	1,636	1,407	229	...	...	1,407	229
7	96	96	...	...	...	96	...
8	4,202	3,029	1,173	...	...	3,029	1,173
ALL URBAN AREAS							
All Divisions ...	171,705	147,523	24,182	11,358	6,362	136,165	17,820
Division 0	7,548	6,822	726	217	230	6,605	496
1	155	99	56	...	...	99	56
2 & 3	45,390	37,315	8,075	11,141	6,132	26,174	1,943
4	7,614	7,153	461	...	...	7,153	461
5	2,754	2,043	711	...	...	2,043	711
6	36,167	33,224	2,943	...	...	33,224	2,943
7	13,001	12,845	156	...	...	12,845	156
8	57,836	46,797	11,039	...	...	46,797	11,039
9	1,240	1,225	15	...	...	1,225	15

APPENDIX

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting		
00	<i>Field Produce and Plantation Crops—</i>	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize ...	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ...	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ...	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ...	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops ...	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ...	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc. ...	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms ...	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ...	009
01	<i>Plantation Crops—</i>	
	Production of tea in plantation ...	010
	Production of coffee in plantation ...	011
	Production of rubber in plantation ...	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation ...	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium ...	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above ...	015
02	<i>Forestry and Logging—</i>	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests ...	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs ...	021
	Preparation of timber ...	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ...	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forest ...	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests ...	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ...	026
03	<i>Fishing—</i>	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea ...	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ...	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond ...	032
04	<i>Livestock and Hunting—</i>	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat ...	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool ...	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig ...	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming ...	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey ...	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk ...	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects ...	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation ...	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth ...	048

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

Branch of Industry Division (1)	Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
NANNILAM TALUK							
All Divisions ...	24,612	21,067	3,545	1,459	751	19,608	2,794
Division 0	2,212	2,121	91	29	3	2,092	88
1	21	21	...	...	...	21	...
2 & 3	5,051	4,036	1,015	1,430	748	2,606	267
4	1,363	1,222	141	...	...	1,222	141
5	125	103	22	...	...	103	22
6	4,286	3,543	743	...	...	3,543	743
7	786	785	1	...	...	785	1
8	10,767	9,235	1,532	...	...	9,235	1,532
9	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
PAPANASAM TALUK							
All Divisions ...	20,340	15,894	4,446	1,529	963	14,365	3,483
Division 0	1,917	1,755	162	6	16	1,749	146
1	22	12	10	...	...	12	10
2 & 3	3,914	2,788	1,126	1,523	947	1,265	179
4	474	433	41	...	...	433	41
5	89	71	18	...	...	71	18
6	2,724	2,254	470	...	...	2,254	470
7	393	392	1	...	...	392	1
8	10,807	8,189	2,618	...	...	8,189	2,618
THANJAVUR TALUK							
All Divisions ...	22,466	16,153	6,313	1,496	1,192	14,657	5,121
Division 0	1,623	1,236	387	149	238	1,087	149
1	204	142	62	...	...	142	62
2 & 3	4,125	2,787	1,338	1,347	954	1,440	384
4	799	717	82	...	...	717	82
5	88	61	27	...	...	61	27
6	2,635	1,915	720	...	...	1,915	720
7	522	498	24	...	...	498	24
8	12,470	8,797	3,673	...	...	8,797	3,673
ORATHANAD TALUK							
All Divisions ...	8,731	6,577	2,154	1,059	601	5,518	1,553
Division 0	623	480	143	19	...	461	143
1	74	43	31	...	...	43	31
2 & 3	2,247	1,616	631	1,040	601	576	30
4	321	271	50	...	...	271	50
5	3	2	1	...	...	2	1
6	1,014	872	142	...	...	872	142
7	63	63	...	...	...	63	...
8	4,386	3,230	1,156	...	...	3,230	1,156

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

Branch of Industry Division (1)	Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
MANNARGUDI TALUK							
All Divisions ...	17,591	14,531	3,060	1,539	648	12,992	2,412
Division 0	1,802	1,698	104	34	26	1,664	78
1	44	39	5	...	...	39	5
2 & 3	4,245	3,404	841	1,505	622	1,899	219
4	448	443	5	...	...	443	5
5	60	40	20	...	...	40	20
6	2,118	1,759	359	...	...	1,759	359
7	457	457	...	...	...	457	...
8	8,417	6,691	1,726	...	...	6,691	1,726
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK							
All Divisions ...	21,424	17,573	3,851	1,107	1,078	16,466	2,773
Division 0	3,138	2,962	176	10	38	2,952	138
1	41	25	16	...	...	25	16
2 & 3	4,787	3,563	1,224	1,097	1,040	2,466	184
4	902	873	29	...	...	873	29
5	96	84	12	...	...	84	12
6	4,339	3,196	1,143	...	...	3,196	1,143
7	731	729	2	...	...	729	2
8	7,389	6,140	1,249	...	...	6,140	1,249
9	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK							
All Divisions ...	21,246	16,911	4,335	1,713	1,266	15,198	3,069
Division 0	3,162	2,811	351	346	17	2,465	334
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
2 & 3	4,471	3,006	1,465	1,367	1,249	1,639	216
4	599	560	39	...	...	560	39
5	33	25	8	...	...	25	8
6	2,799	2,347	452	...	...	2,347	452
7	567	563	4	...	...	563	4
8	9,612	7,596	2,016	...	...	7,596	2,016
9	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK							
All Divisions ...	21,958	16,771	5,187	1,894	1,307	14,877	3,880
Division 0	3,775	3,214	561	262	192	2,952	369
1	167	105	62	...	...	105	62
2 & 3	4,894	3,446	1,448	1,632	1,115	1,814	333
4	615	584	31	...	...	584	31
5	55	46	9	...	...	46	9
6	3,336	2,774	562	...	...	2,774	562
7	313	309	4	...	...	309	4
8	8,803	6,293	2,510	...	...	6,293	2,510

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
10	Mining and Quarrying—	
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

20	Food stuffs—	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	Beverages—	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	Tobacco Products—	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookha tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226

Major Group
(Code)

Description

Minor Group
(Code)

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

23	Textile—Cotton—	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	Textile—Jute—	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	Textile—Wool—	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	Textile—Silk—	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	Textile—Miscellaneous—	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oilcloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.		
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products—	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	Paper and Paper Products—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	Printing and Publishing—	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	Leather and Leather Products—	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.		
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products—	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stoneware, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—cont.		
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipments—concl.	
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery. (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment—	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment, such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	Transport Equipment—	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engine parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 4—Construction		
40	Construction—	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402
	Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services		
50	Electricity and Gas—	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51	Water Supply and Sanitary Services—	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
Division 6—Trade and Commerce		
60	Wholesale Trade—	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuffs (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabric and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621

Major Group
(Code)

Description

Minor Group
(Code)Division 6—Trade and Commerce—*concl.*Wholesale Trade—*concl.*

63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverware and jewellery.	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	<i>Retail Trade—</i>	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products, (this includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicine and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	655
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683

Major Group
(Code)

Description

Minor Group
(Code)Division 6—Trade and Commerce—*concl.*Retail Trade—*concl.*

Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684
Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687
Book-selling	688
Retail trading in goods unspecified	689

Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous—

Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
Real estate and properties	691
Stocks, shares and futures	692
Providents and insurances	693
Money lending (indigenous)	694
Building and similar type of financial operation	695
Auctioneering	696
Distribution of motion pictures	697
All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	699

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication

Transport—

Transporting by railways	700
Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage bullock cart, ekka	703
Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
Transporting by air	708
Transporting by other means not covered above	709
Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency	710

Storage and Ware Housing—

Operation of storage such as ware houses	720
Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
Operation of storage of other type	722

Communication—

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
Telephone Communication	731
Information and broadcasting	732

Major Group
(Code)

Description

Minor Group
(Code)

Division 8—Services

Communiucation—concl.

80	<i>Public Services</i> (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 institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups) ...	800
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps ...	801
	Public service in Navy ...	802
	Public service in Air Force ...	803
	Public service in Police ...	804
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government ...	805
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc. ...	809
81	<i>Educational and Scientific Services—</i>	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions ...	810
	Educational service such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type ...	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group ...	812
82	<i>Medical and Health Services—</i>	
	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
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	821
83	<i>Religious and Welfare Services—</i>	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations ...	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk ...	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, Red-Cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ...	832
84	<i>Legal Services—</i>	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi ...	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	841
85	<i>Business Services—</i>	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals ...	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals ...	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies ...	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist journalists, editors, authors ...	853

Major Group
(Code)

Description

Minor Group
(Code)

Division 8—Services—concl.

86	<i>Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations—</i>	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations ...	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library ...	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc., ...	862
87	<i>Recreation Services—</i>	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc. ...	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures ...	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals ...	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisation and individuals including horse, motor, etc. racing ...	873
88	<i>Personal Services—</i>	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks ...	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary. ...	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities ...	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services ...	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops ...	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios ...	885
89	<i>Services (not elsewhere classified)—</i>	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified ...	890

Division 9—Activities not adequately described

90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified ...	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market ...	999

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

F L Y L E A F

The occupational classification of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations is 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. Code structure of occupational classification has been presented in the Appendix.

As in all other districts of the State, occupational divisions 7 & 8—'Craftsman and Production Process workers'—has the highest number of workers. The highest number of persons recorded in a single occupation is that of 'Retail Trade'.

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)						
All Divisions ...	Total	422,903	346,756	76,147	171,705	147,523	24,182
	III	34,703	31,101	3,602	7,256	6,704	552
	IV	51,327	32,296	19,031	17,720	11,358	6,362
	V	52,652	47,886	4,766	28,117	26,174	1,943
	VI	16,239	15,242	997	7,614	7,153	461
	VII	73,534	62,246	11,288	36,167	33,224	2,943
	VIII	18,713	18,519	194	13,001	12,845	156
	IX	175,735	139,466	36,269	61,830	50,065	11,765
Division 0	Total	31,374	26,956	4,418	13,890	11,274	2,616
	III	87	87	...	67	67	...
	IV	75	60	15	45	35	10
	V	217	214	3	132	131	1
	VI	297	297	...	246	246	...
	VII	100	100	...	78	78	...
	VIII	59	56	3	55	52	3
	IX	30,539	26,142	4,397	13,267	10,665	2,602
Group 00	Total	718	718	...	641	641	...
	III	16	16	...	8	8	...
	V	36	36	...	26	26	...
	VI	181	181	...	163	163	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
	IX	471	471	...	430	430	...
Family 001	Total	226	226	...	202	202	...
	III	6	6	...	5	5	...
	V	7	7	...	3	3	...
	VI	165	165	...	147	147	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	41	41	...	40	40	...
Family 002	Total	16	16	...	16	16	...
	V	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 003	Total	32	32	...	25	25	...
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	10	10	...	6	6	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	16	16	...	13	13	...
Family 004	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 007	Total	414	414	...	371	371	...
	III	6	6	...	...	...	...
	V	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	396	396	...	361	361	...
Family 009	Total	27	27	...	24	24	...
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VI	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	14	14	...	12	12	...
Group 01	Total	61	59	2	29	29	...
	III	9	9	...	1	1	...
	IV	11	10	1	5	5	...
	V	26	25	1	15	15	...
	VII	5	5	...	...	...	...
	IX	10	10	...	8	8	...
Family 010	Total	20	19	1	8	8	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	16	15	1	5	5	...
	IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 011	Total	30	29	1	19	19	...
	IV	11	10	1	5	5	...
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VII	5	5	...	...	...	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 012	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 014	Total	7	7	...	1	1	...
	III	6	6	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 019	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 02	Total	251	249	2	144	144	...
	III	59	59	...	56	56	...
	IX	192	190	2	88	88	...
Family 020	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 021	Total	146	144	2	53	53	...
	III	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	143	141	2	51	51	...
Family 022	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 023	Total	93	93	...	80	80	...
	III	55	55	...	53	53	...
	IX	38	38	...	27	27	...
Family 029	Total	8	8	...	7	7	...
	IX	8	8	...	7	7	...
Group 03	Total	2,288	2,107	181	913	834	79
	IV	5	5	...	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...
	VIII	5	5	...	4	4	...
	IX	2,275	2,094	181	908	829	79
Family 030	Total	244	213	31	200	170	30
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	240	209	31	197	167	30
Family 031	Total	333	319	14	114	111	3
	IV	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	328	314	14	113	110	3
Family 032	Total	387	377	10	144	139	5
	IX	387	377	10	144	139	5
Family 033	Total	1,198	1,093	105	334	314	20
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,195	1,090	105	334	314	20
Family 034	Total	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 035	Total	20	20	...	19	19	...
	IX	20	20	...	19	19	...
Family 039	Total	104	83	21	101	80	21
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	103	82	21	100	79	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 076	Total	97	73	24	33	26	7
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	94	70	24	30	23	7
Family 078	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 079	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	5	5	...	5	5	...
Group 08	Total	3,314	3,181	133	1,550	1,463	87
	IV	55	41	14	37	27	10
	V	92	91	1	40	39	1
	VI	47	47	...	32	32	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	3,117	2,999	118	1,438	1,362	76
Family 080	Total	37	37	...	23	23	...
	IX	37	37	...	23	23	...
Family 081	Total	31	30	1	24	23	1
	V	6	5	1	6	5	1
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	23	23	...	16	16	...
Family 082	Total	20	19	1	19	19	...
	IX	20	19	1	19	19	...
Family 083	Total	181	177	4	147	147	...
	IV	6	2	4	2	2	...
	V	12	12	...	10	10	...
	VI	47	47	...	32	32	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	115	115	...	102	102	...
Family 084	Total	119	109	10	59	49	10
	IV	49	39	10	35	25	10
	V	70	70	...	24	24	...
Family 085	Total	175	130	45	81	63	18
	IX	175	130	45	81	63	18
Family 086	Total	2,618	2,562	56	1,105	1,063	42
	IX	2,618	2,562	56	1,105	1,063	42
Family 087	Total	62	46	16	55	39	16
	IX	62	46	16	55	39	16

**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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 089	Total	71	71	...	37	37	...
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
	IX	67	67	...	37	37	...
Group 09	Total	187	180	7	175	169	6
	V	11	11	...	6	6	...
	VI	51	51	...	51	51	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	117	110	7	110	104	6
Family 090	Total	145	140	5	143	138	5
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	46	46	...	46	46	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	89	84	5	87	82	5
Family 091	Total	25	24	1	15	15	...
	V	5	5	...	...	...	...
	IX	20	19	1	15	15	...
Family 099	Total	17	16	1	17	16	1
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	8	7	1	8	7	1
Group 0X	Total	7,688	7,478	210	2,224	2,173	51
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VI	18	18	...	...	...	...
	VII	10	10	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	7,656	7,447	209	2,222	2,171	51
Family 0X0	Total	3,522	3,489	33	420	405	15
	IX	3,522	3,489	33	420	405	15
Family 0X1	Total	2,814	2,793	21	1,451	1,441	10
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2,813	2,792	21	1,450	1,440	10
Family 0X2	Total	1,234	1,082	152	288	265	23
	IX	1,234	1,082	152	288	265	23
Family 0X3	Total	73	71	2	55	53	2
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	72	70	2	54	52	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 04	Total	2,286	1,415	871	1,472	1,040	432
	IV	4	4	...	3	3	...
	V	43	43	...	40	40	...
	VII	42	42	...	41	41	...
	VIII	21	19	2	19	17	2
	IX	2,176	1,307	869	1,369	939	430
Family 040	Total	358	95	263	263	80	183
	VIII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	356	95	261	261	80	181
Family 041	Total	460	...	460	169	...	169
	IX	460	...	460	169	...	169
Family 042	Total	367	235	132	207	138	69
	V	6	6	...	4	4	...
	VIII	8	8	...	7	7	...
	IX	353	221	132	196	127	69
Family 043	Total	472	461	11	401	392	9
	IV	4	4	...	3	3	...
	V	36	36	...	35	35	...
	VII	42	42	...	41	41	...
	VIII	8	8	...	7	7	...
	IX	382	371	11	315	306	9
Family 044	Total	32	32	...	29	29	...
	IX	32	32	...	29	29	...
Family 045	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 046	Total	547	547	...	367	367	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	544	544	...	364	364	...
Family 047	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 049	Total	47	42	5	35	33	2
	IX	47	42	5	35	33	2
Group 05	Total	13,745	10,757	2,988	6,030	4,076	1,954
	VIII	2	1	1	2	1	1
	IX	13,743	10,756	2,987	6,028	4,075	1,953
Family 050	Total	242	229	13	210	197	13
	IX	242	229	13	210	197	13

**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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 051	Total	2,136	1,796	340	1,514	1,217	297
	IX	2,136	1,796	340	1,514	1,217	297
Family 052	Total	7,500	5,911	1,589	2,688	1,695	993
	IX	7,500	5,911	1,589	2,688	1,695	993
Family 053	Total	148	67	81	148	67	81
	IX	148	67	81	148	67	81
Family 059	Total	3,719	2,754	965	1,470	900	570
	VIII	2	1	1	2	1	1
	IX	3,717	2,753	964	1,468	899	569
Group 06	Total	555	555	...	515	515	...
	IX	555	555	...	515	515	...
Family 060	Total	94	94	...	94	94	...
	IX	94	94	...	94	94	...
Family 061	Total	311	311	...	303	303	...
	IX	311	311	...	303	303	...
Family 062	Total	7	7	...	3	3	...
	IX	7	7	...	3	3	...
Family 069	Total	143	143	...	115	115	...
	IX	143	143	...	115	115	...
Group 07	Total	281	257	24	197	190	7
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	5	5	...	4	4	...
	VII	41	41	...	34	34	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	227	203	24	151	144	7
Family 070	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 071	Total	160	160	...	146	146	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VII	41	41	...	34	34	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	109	109	...	103	103	...
Family 072	Total	16	16	...	12	12	...
	IX	16	16	...	12	12	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 0X9	Total	45	43	2	10	9	1
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VI	18	18	...	...	...	...
	VII	9	9	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	15	14	1	10	9	1
Division 1	Total	22,365	21,399	966	7,462	7,285	177
	III	4	4	...	...	...	...
	IV	4	3	1	...	...	...
	V	2,897	2,811	86	2,466	2,403	63
	VI	251	251	...	79	79	...
	VII	637	633	4	498	494	4
	VIII	237	235	2	222	220	2
	IX	18,335	17,462	873	4,197	4,089	108
Group 10	Total	8,555	8,449	106	1,891	1,847	44
	IX	8,555	8,449	106	1,891	1,847	44
Family 100	Total	554	552	2	192	190	2
	IX	554	552	2	192	190	2
Family 101	Total	1,053	1,033	20	865	852	13
	IX	1,053	1,033	20	865	852	13
Family 102	Total	419	417	2	183	182	1
	IX	419	417	2	183	182	1
Family 103	Total	18	18	...	18	18	...
	IX	18	18	...	18	18	...
Family 104	Total	6,509	6,428	81	632	605	27
	IX	6,509	6,428	81	632	605	27
Family 109	Total	2	1	1	1	...	1
	IX	2	1	1	1	...	1
Group 11	Total	281	277	4	229	225	4
	VII	281	277	4	229	225	4
Family 110	Total	99	95	4	96	92	4
	VII	99	95	4	96	92	4
Family 111	Total	182	182	...	133	133	...
	VII	182	182	...	133	133	...
Group 12	Total	356	356	...	269	269	...
	VII	356	356	...	269	269	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 120	Total	307	307	...	243	243	...
	VII	307	307	...	243	243	...
Family 121	Total	28	28	...	23	23	...
	VII	28	28	...	23	23	...
Family 129	Total	21	21	...	3	3	...
	VII	21	21	...	3	3	...
Group 13	Total	13,173	12,317	856	5,073	4,944	129
	III	4	4	...	...	...	...
	IV	4	3	1	...	...	...
	V	2,897	2,811	86	2,466	2,403	63
	VI	251	251	...	79	79	...
	VIII	237	235	2	222	220	2
	IX	9,780	9,013	767	2,306	2,242	64
Family 130	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 131	Total	251	251	...	79	79	...
	VI	251	251	...	79	79	...
Family 133	Total	2,901	2,814	87	2,466	2,403	63
	IV	4	3	1	...	...	...
	V	2,897	2,811	86	2,466	2,403	63
Family 134	Total	237	235	2	222	220	2
	VIII	237	235	2	222	220	2
Family 135	Total	9,460	8,737	723	2,165	2,138	27
	IX	9,460	8,737	723	2,165	2,138	27
Family 136	Total	314	270	44	135	98	37
	IX	314	270	44	135	98	37
Family 139	Total	8	8	...	6	6	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	6	6	...	6	6	...
Division 2	Total	21,095	20,902	193	16,068	15,901	167
	III	571	569	2	433	431	2
	V	1,893	1,891	2	1,166	1,164	2
	VI	1,042	1,040	2	798	797	1
	VII	5,527	5,508	19	4,362	4,344	18
	VIII	2,022	2,004	18	1,808	1,793	15
	IX	10,040	9,890	150	7,501	7,372	129

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Group 20	Total	7,816	7,788	28	5,224	5,198	26
	III	166	166	...	64	64	...
	V	1,146	1,144	2	665	663	2
	VI	50	50	...	38	38	...
	VII	3,797	3,793	4	2,896	2,893	3
	VIII	316	314	2	269	267	2
	IX	2,341	2,321	20	1,292	1,273	19
Family 200	Total	6,965	6,942	23	4,530	4,509	21
	III	164	164	...	63	63	...
	V	1,120	1,118	2	653	651	2
	VI	50	50	...	38	38	...
	VII	3,585	3,581	4	2,705	2,702	3
	VIII	162	160	2	143	141	2
	IX	1,884	1,869	15	928	914	14
Family 201	Total	504	504	...	407	407	...
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	26	26	...	12	12	...
	VII	212	212	...	191	191	...
	VIII	31	31	...	27	27	...
	IX	233	233	...	176	176	...
Family 202	Total	347	342	5	287	282	5
	VIII	123	123	...	99	99	...
	IX	224	219	5	188	183	5
Group 21	Total	551	518	33	500	468	32
	III	19	19	...	17	17	...
	V	27	27	...	20	20	...
	VI	14	14	...	13	13	...
	VII	57	45	12	53	41	12
	VIII	32	31	1	31	30	1
	IX	402	382	20	366	347	19
Family 210	Total	88	87	1	83	82	1
	V	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VII	7	7	...	6	6	...
	VIII	7	7	...	6	6	...
	IX	71	70	1	69	68	1
Family 211	Total	463	431	32	417	386	31
	III	19	19	...	17	17	...
	V	24	24	...	18	18	...
	VI	14	14	...	13	13	...
	VII	50	38	12	47	35	12
	VIII	25	24	1	25	24	1
	IX	331	312	19	297	279	18

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Group 22	Total	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 221	Total	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
Group 28	Total	8,286	8,179	107	6,812	6,723	89
	III	251	249	2	228	226	2
	V	577	577	...	402	402	...
	VI	429	428	1	373	372	1
	VII	1,313	1,311	2	1,104	1,102	2
	VIII	1,435	1,424	11	1,298	1,290	8
	IX	4,281	4,190	91	3,407	3,331	76
Family 280	Total	6,783	6,684	99	6,012	5,929	83
	III	234	232	2	218	216	2
	V	376	376	...	340	340	...
	VI	420	419	1	370	369	1
	VII	965	964	1	917	916	1
	VIII	1,292	1,281	11	1,176	1,168	8
	IX	3,496	3,412	84	2,991	2,920	71
Family 289	Total	1,503	1,495	8	800	794	6
	III	17	17	...	10	10	...
	V	201	201	...	62	62	...
	VI	9	9	...	3	3	...
	VII	348	347	1	187	186	1
	VIII	143	143	...	122	122	...
	IX	785	778	7	416	411	5
Group 29	Total	4,438	4,413	25	3,528	3,508	20
	III	135	135	...	124	124	...
	V	143	143	...	79	79	...
	VI	549	548	1	374	374	...
	VII	360	359	1	309	308	1
	VIII	235	231	4	206	202	4
	IX	3,016	2,997	19	2,436	2,421	15
Family 290	Total	4,438	4,413	25	3,528	3,508	20
	III	135	135	...	124	124	...
	V	143	143	...	79	79	...
	VI	549	548	1	374	374	...
	VII	360	359	1	309	308	1
	VIII	235	231	4	206	202	4
	IX	3,016	2,997	19	2,436	2,421	15

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 3	Total	64,859	55,303	9,556	30,783	28,333	2,450
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	941	924	17	931	914	17
	VII	63,821	54,285	9,536	29,760	27,330	2,430
	IX	96	93	3	92	89	3
Group 30	Total	40,331	34,751	5,580	17,632	16,317	1,315
	VII	40,331	34,751	5,580	17,632	16,317	1,315
Family 300	Total	1,193	1,178	15	554	549	5
	VII	1,193	1,178	15	554	549	5
Family 301	Total	39,138	33,573	5,565	17,078	15,768	1,310
	VII	39,138	33,573	5,565	17,078	15,768	1,310
Group 31	Total	338	333	5	250	246	4
	VII	319	314	5	231	227	4
	IX	19	19	...	19	19	...
Family 310	Total	119	116	3	87	85	2
	VII	119	116	3	87	85	2
Family 311	Total	27	27	...	27	27	...
	VII	27	27	...	27	27	...
Family 312	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 313	Total	14	14	...	9	9	...
	VII	14	14	...	9	9	...
Family 314	Total	49	49	...	47	47	...
	VII	49	49	...	47	47	...
Family 319	Total	128	126	2	79	77	2
	VII	109	107	2	60	58	2
	IX	19	19	...	19	19	...
Group 32	Total	601	596	5	583	578	5
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	321	321	...	319	319	...
	VII	202	200	2	191	189	2
	IX	77	74	3	73	70	3
Family 320	Total	237	237	...	237	237	...
	V	185	185	...	185	185	...
	VII	52	52	...	52	52	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 321	Total	356	351	5	340	335	5
	V	136	136	...	134	134	...
	VII	143	141	2	133	131	2
	IX	77	74	3	73	70	3
Family 329	Total	8	8	...	6	6	...
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	7	7	...	6	6	...
Group 33	Total	22,960	19,001	3,959	11,731	10,608	1,123
	V	620	603	17	612	595	17
	VII	22,340	18,398	3,942	11,119	10,013	1,106
Family 230	Total	14,212	13,889	323	8,398	8,225	173
	V	619	602	17	612	595	17
	VII	13,593	13,287	306	7,786	7,630	156
Family 331	Total	8,733	5,097	3,636	3,329	2,379	950
	VII	8,733	5,097	3,636	3,329	2,379	950
Family 339	Total	15	15	...	4	4	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	14	14	...	4	4	...
Group 34	Total	629	622	7	587	584	3
	VII	629	622	7	587	584	3
Family 340	Total	117	113	4	89	88	1
	VII	117	113	4	89	88	1
Family 341	Total	512	509	3	498	496	2
	VII	512	509	3	498	496	2
Division 4	Total	36,915	32,489	4,426	8,021	7,199	822
	III	32,682	29,412	3,270	6,485	6,001	484
	IV	2,811	1,737	1,074	542	233	309
	V	309	257	52	12	12	...
	VI	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VII	51	50	1	48	47	1
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,057	1,028	29	930	902	28
Group 40	Total	3,344	2,617	727	203	175	28
	III	2,816	2,389	427	195	167	28
	IV	366	67	299	...	...	...
	V	102	102	...	...	...	...
	IX	60	59	1	8	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)						
Family 402	Total	958	952	6	144	139	5
	III	797	792	5	137	132	5
	V	102	102	...	...	...	...
	IX	59	58	1	7	7	...
Family 403	Total	16	12	4	10	7	3
	III	16	12	4	10	7	3
Family 404	Total	2,318	1,602	716	48	28	20
	III	1,952	1,535	417	48	28	20
	IV	366	67	299	...	...	...
Family 409	Total	52	51	1	1	1	...
	III	51	50	1	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 41	Total	20,463	17,417	3,046	4,113	3,429	684
	III	17,516	15,231	2,285	2,750	2,324	426
	IV	1,738	1,057	681	425	195	230
	V	207	155	52	12	12	...
	VI	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	997	969	28	922	894	28
Family 410	Total	123	122	1	86	86	...
	III	105	105	...	85	85	...
	V	14	13	1	...	...	...
	IX	4	4	...	1	1	...
Family 411	Total	13,500	11,213	2,287	1,892	1,496	396
	III	11,318	9,697	1,621	890	733	157
	IV	1,535	894	641	388	174	214
	IX	647	622	25	614	589	25
Family 412	Total	626	539	87	385	377	8
	III	223	182	41	66	61	5
	V	53	10	43	8	8	...
	VI	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	345	342	3	307	304	3
Family 413	Total	724	697	27	7	7	...
	III	582	563	19	3	3	...
	IV	113	113	...	...	...	...
	V	29	21	8	4	4	...
Family 415	Total	903	712	191	493	392	101
	III	903	712	191	493	392	101

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)						
Family 419	Total	4,587	4,134	453	1,250	1,071	179
	III	4,385	3,972	413	1,213	1,050	163
	IV	90	50	40	37	21	16
	V	111	111	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 42	Total	74	69	5	22	20	2
	III	74	69	5	22	20	2
Family 420	Total	49	49	...	20	20	...
	III	49	49	...	20	20	...
Family 421	Total	25	20	5	2	...	2
	III	25	20	5	2	...	2
Group 43	Total	12,542	11,915	627	3,530	3,431	99
	III	11,836	11,303	533	3,413	3,393	20
	IV	706	612	94	117	38	79
Family 430	Total	2,958	2,958	...	816	816	...
	III	2,958	2,958	...	816	816	...
Family 431	Total	8,935	8,929	6	2,597	2,597	...
	III	8,341	8,335	6	2,577	2,577	...
	IV	594	594	...	20	20	...
Family 439	Total	649	28	621	117	18	99
	III	537	10	527	20	...	20
	IV	112	18	94	97	18	79
Group 44	Total	492	471	21	153	144	9
	III	440	420	20	105	97	8
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	51	50	1	48	47	1
Family 440	Total	34	34	...	15	15	...
	III	34	34	...	15	15	...
Family 441	Total	47	27	20	11	3	8
	III	47	27	20	11	3	8
Family 442	Total	394	393	1	126	125	1
	III	342	342	...	78	78	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	51	50	1	48	47	1
Family 443	Total	17	17	...	1	1	...
	III	17	17	...	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)							
Division	5	Total	851	585	266	89	77	12
		III	851	585	266	89	77	12
Group	50	Total	848	582	266	89	77	12
		III	848	582	266	89	77	12
Family	500	Total	12	12	...	8	8	...
		III	12	12	...	8	8	...
Family	501	Total	836	570	266	81	69	12
		III	836	570	266	81	69	12
Group	59	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
		III	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family	590	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
		III	3	3	...	...	...	...
Division	6	Total	13,702	13,684	18	7,476	7,469	7
		III	175	175	...	40	40	...
		V	263	263	...	142	142	...
		VI	630	627	3	46	46	...
		VII	102	102	...	94	94	...
		VIII	11,607	11,592	15	6,615	6,608	7
		IX	925	925	...	539	539	...
Group	60	Total	18	18	...	16	16	...
		VIII	18	18	...	16	16	...
Family	600	Total	11	11	...	9	9	...
		VIII	11	11	...	9	9	...
Family	601	Total	7	7	...	7	7	...
		VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
Group	61	Total	455	455	...	278	278	...
		V	1	1	...	...	...	...
		VIII	454	454	...	278	278	...
Family	610	Total	425	425	...	248	248	...
		V	1	1	...	...	...	...
		VIII	424	424	...	248	248	...
Family	611	Total	30	30	...	30	30	...
		VIII	30	30	...	30	30	...
Group	63	Total	332	332	...	316	316	...
		VIII	332	332	...	316	316	...

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

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)							
Family	630	Total	146	146	...	141	141	...
		VIII	146	146	...	141	141	...
Family	631	Total	186	186	...	175	175	...
		VIII	186	186	...	175	175	...
Group	64	Total	8,495	8,485	10	4,590	4,585	5
		III	171	171	...	36	36	...
		V	243	243	...	124	124	...
		VI	596	593	3	41	41	...
		VII	82	82	...	74	74	...
		VIII	6,508	6,501	7	3,802	3,797	5
		IX	895	895	...	513	513	...
Family	640	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
		VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family	641	Total	2,280	2,280	...	1,746	1,746	...
		III	59	59	...	28	28	...
		V	103	103	...	84	84	...
		VI	47	47	...	41	41	...
		VII	29	29	...	27	27	...
		VIII	1,546	1,546	...	1,170	1,170	...
		IX	496	496	...	396	396	...
Family	642	Total	16	16	...	6	6	...
		V	4	4	...	...	...	...
		VIII	12	12	...	6	6	...
Family	643	Total	5,717	5,717	...	2,667	2,667	...
		III	112	112	...	8	8	...
		V	129	129	...	33	33	...
		VI	245	245	...	...	...	...
		VII	39	39	...	33	33	...
		VIII	4,805	4,805	...	2,487	2,487	...
		IX	387	387	...	106	106	...
Family	649	Total	480	470	10	169	164	5
		V	7	7	...	7	7	...
		VI	304	301	3	...	...	...
		VII	14	14	...	14	14	...
		VIII	143	136	7	137	132	5
		IX	12	12	...	11	11	...
Group	65	Total	96	96	...	88	88	...
		VIII	96	96	...	88	88	...
Family	650	Total	2	2	...	1	1	...
		VIII	2	2	...	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)						
Family 702	Total	5,586	484	5,102	3,301	303	2,998
	IV	5,369	415	4,954	3,193	266	2,927
	V	217	69	148	108	37	71
Family 703	Total	5	5	...	1	1	...
	V	5	5	...	1	1	...
Family 704	Total	12,487	10,491	1,996	7,593	6,273	1,320
	IV	11,742	9,854	1,888	7,074	5,833	1,241
	V	745	637	108	519	440	79
Family 706	Total	436	371	65	218	187	31
	IV	251	193	58	91	65	26
	V	185	178	7	127	122	5
Family 707	Total	85	19	66	48	6	42
	IV	69	19	50	36	6	30
	V	16	...	16	12	...	12
Family 708	Total	170	70	100	140	40	100
	IV	162	62	100	140	40	100
	V	8	8	...	...	...	...
Family 709	Total	1,408	731	677	457	449	8
	IV	1,065	412	653	168	165	3
	V	343	319	24	289	284	5
Group 71	Total	5,620	4,804	816	2,228	2,111	117
	IV	1,379	740	639	253	212	41
	V	4,230	4,053	177	1,964	1,888	76
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 710	Total	4,230	4,001	229	1,771	1,683	88
	IV	593	492	101	178	155	23
	V	3,626	3,498	128	1,582	1,517	65
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 711	Total	14	7	7	3	3	...
	IV	11	4	7	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 712	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 713	Total	5	3	2	3	3	...
	IV	2	...	2	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)						
Family 714	Total	111	109	2	74	73	1
	IV	44	44	...	44	44	...
	V	67	65	2	30	29	1
Family 715	Total	113	77	36	27	24	3
	IV	31	10	21	7	7	...
	V	82	67	15	20	17	3
Family 719	Total	1,146	606	540	349	324	25
	IV	698	190	508	24	6	18
	V	448	416	32	325	318	7
Group 72	Total	701	684	17	463	456	7
	IV	93	91	2	36	36	...
	V	608	593	15	427	420	7
Family 720	Total	674	657	17	453	446	7
	IV	86	84	2	33	33	...
	V	588	573	15	420	413	7
Family 721	Total	12	12	...	4	4	...
	IV	4	4	...	...	...	...
	V	8	8	...	4	4	...
Family 722	Total	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 729	Total	11	11	...	2	2	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	10	10	...	1	1	...
Group 73	Total	3,213	3,213	...	1,191	1,191	...
	IV	988	988	...	121	121	...
	V	2,180	2,180	...	1,038	1,038	...
	VI	24	24	...	15	15	...
	VIII	21	21	...	17	17	...
Family 730	Total	21	21	...	15	15	...
	V	21	21	...	15	15	...
Family 731	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 732	Total	44	44	...	41	41	...
	V	44	44	...	41	41	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 651	Total	93	93	...	86	86	...
	VIII	93	93	...	86	86	...
Family 652	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 66	Total	891	891	...	447	447	...
	VIII	891	891	...	447	447	...
Family 660	Total	356	356	...	203	203	...
	VIII	356	356	...	203	203	...
Family 661	Total	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 662	Total	531	531	...	241	241	...
	VIII	531	531	...	241	241	...
Group 67	Total	157	155	2	109	107	2
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	29	29	...	1	1	...
	VIII	113	111	2	95	93	2
	IX	14	14	...	12	12	...
Family 670	Total	112	110	2	74	72	2
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	29	29	...	1	1	...
	VIII	80	78	2	70	68	2
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 671	Total	19	19	...	16	16	...
	VIII	19	19	...	16	16	...
Family 672	Total	14	14	...	13	13	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	11	11	...	10	10	...
Family 679	Total	12	12	...	6	6	...
	VIII	11	11	...	6	6	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 68	Total	1,384	1,384	...	562	562	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	18	18	...	17	17	...
	VI	5	5	...	4	4	...
	VII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VIII	1,321	1,321	...	503	503	...
	IX	16	16	...	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 680	Total	1,153	1,153	...	397	397	...
	VIII	1,153	1,153	...	397	397	...
Family 681	Total	231	231	...	165	165	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	18	18	...	17	17	...
	VI	5	5	...	4	4	...
	VII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VIII	168	168	...	106	106	...
Group 69	Total	1,874	1,868	6	1,070	1,070	...
	VIII	1,874	1,868	6	1,070	1,070	...
Family 690	Total	210	210	...	159	159	...
	VIII	210	210	...	159	159	...
Family 691	Total	606	606	...	472	472	...
	VIII	606	606	...	472	472	...
Family 692	Total	323	323	...	195	195	...
	VIII	323	323	...	195	195	...
Family 693	Total	630	624	6	162	162	...
	VIII	630	624	6	162	162	...
Family 694	Total	105	105	...	82	82	...
	VIII	105	105	...	82	82	...
Division 7 & 8	Total	188,858	142,575	46,283	68,037	54,684	13,353
	III	91	42	49	77	28	49
	IV	48,435	30,496	17,939	17,131	11,090	6,041
	V	45,785	41,197	4,588	23,016	21,171	1,845
	VI	13,889	12,897	992	6,379	5,919	460
	VII	3,047	1,343	1,704	1,102	636	466
	VIII	4,197	4,070	127	3,782	3,681	101
	IX	73,414	52,530	20,884	16,550	12,159	4,391
Group 70	Total	20,183	12,175	8,008	11,759	7,260	4,499
	IV	18,662	10,957	7,705	10,703	6,376	4,327
	V	1,521	1,218	303	1,056	884	172
Family 700	Total	6	4	2	1	1	...
	IV	4	2	2	1	1	...
	V	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 733	Total	2,650	2,650	...	1,023	1,023	...
	IV	912	912	...	118	118	...
	V	1,696	1,696	...	875	875	...
	VI	23	23	...	15	15	...
	VIII	19	19	...	15	15	...
Family 734	Total	314	314	...	28	28	...
	IV	72	72	...	3	3	...
	V	241	241	...	24	24	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 735	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 739	Total	182	182	...	84	84	...
	IV	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	178	178	...	83	83	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 74	Total	6,359	6,359	...	3,627	3,627	...
	IV	3,011	3,011	...	1,345	1,345	...
	V	3,348	3,348	...	2,282	2,282	...
Family 740	Total	275	275	...	198	198	...
	IV	31	31	...	21	21	...
	V	244	244	...	177	177	...
Family 741	Total	6,073	6,073	...	3,421	3,421	...
	IV	2,980	2,980	...	1,324	1,324	...
	V	3,093	3,093	...	2,097	2,097	...
Family 742	Total	11	11	...	8	8	...
	V	11	11	...	8	8	...
Group 75	Total	6,838	6,838	...	4,940	4,940	...
	III	12	12	...	11	11	...
	IV	1,046	1,046	...	755	755	...
	V	4,623	4,623	...	3,072	3,072	...
	VI	36	36	...	14	14	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	895	895	...	884	884	...
	IX	225	225	...	203	203	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family 750	Total	137	137	...	46	46	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	114	114	...	26	26	...
	VIII	17	17	...	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 751	Total	143	143	...	117	117	...
	V	111	111	...	85	85	...
	VIII	32	32	...	32	32	...
Family 752	Total	466	466	...	441	441	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	174	174	...	153	153	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	288	288	...	285	285	...
Family 753	Total	3,184	3,184	...	2,267	2,267	...
	III	8	8	...	7	7	...
	IV	124	124	...	40	40	...
	V	2,530	2,530	...	1,709	1,709	...
	VI	13	13	...	7	7	...
	VIII	509	509	...	504	504	...
Family 754	Total	1,959	1,959	...	1,483	1,483	...
	IV	805	805	...	681	681	...
	V	1,154	1,154	...	802	802	...
Family 755	Total	285	285	...	240	240	...
	V	38	38	...	31	31	...
	VI	21	21	...	5	5	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	223	223	...	201	201	...
Family 756	Total	104	104	...	91	91	...
	V	77	77	...	64	64	...
	VIII	27	27	...	27	27	...
Family 757	Total	30	30	...	26	26	...
	IV	4	4	...	...	...	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family 758	Total	466	466	...	171	171	...
	IV	105	105	...	27	27	...
	V	361	361	...	144	144	...
Family 759	Total	64	64	...	58	58	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	48	48	...	42	42	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	2	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group	76	Total	1,754	1,754	1,281	1,281	...
		IV	4	4	1	1	...
		V	335	335	259	259	...
		VI	349	349	309	309	...
		VII	68	68	55	55	...
		VIII	257	257	234	234	...
		IX	741	741	423	423	...
Family	760	Total	647	647	518	518	...
		IV	2	2	...	...	...
		V	108	108	58	58	...
		VI	242	242	217	217	...
		VII	49	49	48	48	...
		VIII	72	72	66	66	...
		IX	174	174	129	129	...
Family	761	Total	113	113	93	93	...
		V	21	21	19	19	...
		VI	26	26	24	24	...
		VII	3	3	...	...	...
		VIII	45	45	38	38	...
		IX	18	18	12	12	...
Family	762	Total	211	211	185	185	...
		IV	2	2	1	1	...
		V	185	185	164	164	...
		VII	6	6	3	3	...
		VIII	8	8	8	8	...
		IX	10	10	9	9	...
Family	763	Total	33	33	28	28	...
		VIII	33	33	28	28	...
Family	764	Total	506	506	327	327	...
		V	7	7	6	6	...
		VI	69	69	56	56	...
		VII	3	3	2	2	...
		VIII	66	66	61	61	...
		IX	361	361	202	202	...
Family	769	Total	244	244	130	130	...
		V	14	14	12	12	...
		VI	12	12	12	12	...
		VII	7	7	2	2	...
		VIII	33	33	33	33	...
		IX	178	178	71	71	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Group	77	Total	11,763	11,733	30	3,134	3,130	4
		IV	3,151	3,142	9	433	430	3
		V	8,380	8,359	21	2,521	2,520	1
		VI	74	74	...	38	38	...
		VIII	66	66	...	66	66	...
		IX	92	92	...	76	76	...
Family	770	Total	9,420	9,397	23	2,382	2,379	3
		IV	2,463	2,456	7	221	219	2
		V	6,731	6,715	16	1,987	1,986	1
		VI	73	73	...	37	37	...
		VIII	61	61	...	61	61	...
		IX	92	92	...	76	76	...
Family	771	Total	48	48	...	31	31	...
		IV	2	2	...	...	...	...
		V	46	46	...	31	31	...
Family	772	Total	1,106	1,105	1	356	356	...
		IV	179	179	...	12	12	...
		V	927	926	1	344	344	...
Family	773	Total	33	33	...	25	25	...
		V	28	28	...	20	20	...
		VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
Family	774	Total	402	401	1	65	65	...
		IV	213	212	1	59	59	...
		V	189	189	...	6	6	...
Family	775	Total	418	417	1	...	...	...
		IV	127	127	...	...	...	...
		V	291	290	1	...	...	...
Family	779	Total	336	332	4	275	274	1
		IV	167	166	1	141	140	1
		V	168	165	3	133	133	...
		VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group	78	Total	784	776	8	608	608	...
		IV	11	3	8	2	2	...
		V	93	93	...	75	75	...
		VI	494	494	...	355	355	...
		VII	29	29	...	28	28	...
		VIII	89	89	...	87	87	...
		IX	68	68	...	61	61	...

**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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 780	Total	784	776	8	608	608	...
	IV	11	3	8	2	2	...
	V	93	93	...	75	75	...
	VI	494	494	...	355	355	...
	VII	29	29	...	28	28	...
	VIII	89	89	...	87	87	...
	IX	68	68	...	61	61	...
Group 79	Total	9,896	9,399	497	5,621	5,183	438
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	27	22	5	24	21	3
	V	181	170	11	149	143	6
	VI	9,687	9,206	481	5,447	5,018	429
Family 790	Total	231	212	19	187	178	9
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	27	22	5	24	21	3
	V	165	154	11	137	131	6
	VI	38	35	3	25	25	...
Family 791	Total	7,600	7,460	140	3,856	3,738	118
	VI	7,600	7,460	140	3,856	3,738	118
Family 792	Total	15	15	...	...	...	...
	VI	15	15	...	...	...	...
Family 793	Total	20	20	...	12	12	...
	V	12	12	...	8	8	...
	VI	8	8	...	4	4	...
Family 794	Total	653	630	23	513	510	3
	VI	653	630	23	513	510	3
Family 795	Total	32	31	1	16	16	...
	VI	32	31	1	16	16	...
Family 799	Total	1,345	1,031	314	1,037	729	308
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VI	1,341	1,027	314	1,033	725	308
Group 80	Total	1,006	990	16	825	817	8
	IV	43	35	8	35	32	3
	V	962	954	8	790	785	5
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 800	Total	51	51	...	48	48	...
	V	51	51	...	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 801	Total	520	520	...	398	398	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	519	519	...	398	398	...
Family 802	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 803	Total	131	131	...	118	118	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	130	130	...	117	117	...
Family 804	Total	40	25	15	32	25	7
	IV	29	22	7	24	22	2
	V	11	3	8	8	3	5
Family 806	Total	6	6	...	5	5	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 808	Total	207	206	1	182	181	1
	IV	10	9	1	8	7	1
	V	196	196	...	174	174	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 809	Total	49	49	...	40	40	...
	V	49	49	...	40	40	...
Group 81	Total	7,558	4,655	2,903	1,160	777	383
	VI	6,047	3,585	2,462	711	458	253
	V	1,511	1,070	441	449	319	130
Family 810	Total	532	365	167	375	249	126
	IV	95	62	33	61	44	17
	V	437	303	134	314	205	109
Family 811	Total	6,881	4,188	2,693	765	508	257
	IV	5,883	3,480	2,403	645	409	236
	V	998	708	290	120	99	21
Family 812	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 814	Total	12	4	8	3	3	...
	IV	9	1	8	1	1	...
	V	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 815	Total	130	95	35	14	14	...
	IV	59	41	18	3	3	...
	V	71	54	17	11	11	...

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

Division, Group and Family (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 819	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 82	Total	16,029	10,328	5,701	5,373	3,692	1,681
	III	4	1	3	4	1	3
	VI	3,122	1,602	1,520	833	536	297
	V	10,398	7,915	2,483	3,922	2,994	928
	VII	2,500	810	1,690	614	161	453
	IX	5	...	5	...	...	...
Family 820	Total	5,161	3,964	1,197	1,798	1,428	370
	IV	279	28	251	73	20	53
	V	4,877	3,936	941	1,725	1,408	317
	IX	5	...	5	...	...	...
Family 821	Total	1,626	1,566	60	667	647	20
	IV	829	784	45	245	234	11
	V	797	782	15	422	413	9
Family 822	Total	59	9	50	9	1	8
	III	4	1	3	4	1	3
	IV	30	5	25	4	...	4
	V	25	3	22	1	...	1
Family 823	Total	786	519	267	16	9	7
	IV	240	120	120	2	...	2
	V	546	399	147	14	9	5
Family 824	Total	1,700	1,397	303	896	744	152
	IV	382	272	110	257	175	82
	V	993	867	126	639	569	70
	VII	325	258	67	...	...	...
Family 825	Total	803	790	13	447	440	7
	IV	194	186	8	107	103	4
	V	609	604	5	340	337	3
Family 826	Total	725	179	546	7	5	2
	IV	660	153	507	...	...	...
	V	65	26	39	7	5	2
Family 827	Total	1,128	956	172	177	17	160
	V	165	23	140	143	3	140
	V	962	930	32	32	12	20
	VII	3	3	...	2	2	...

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

Division, Group and Family (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 828	Total	95	19	76	9	8	1
	V	20	19	1	9	8	1
	VII	75	...	75	...	...	...
Family 829	Total	3,946	929	3,017	1,347	393	954
	IV	345	31	314	2	1	1
	V	1,504	349	1,155	733	233	500
	VII	2,097	549	1,548	612	159	453
Group 83	Total	1,726	1,302	424	1,223	935	288
	IV	201	88	113	189	76	113
	V	1,525	1,214	311	1,034	859	175
Family 830	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 831	Total	109	108	1	76	76	...
	IV	4	4	...	1	1	...
	V	105	104	1	75	75	...
Family 332	Total	18	17	1	3	2	1
	V	18	17	1	3	2	1
Family 833	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 834	Total	5	5	...	2	2	...
	V	5	5	...	2	2	...
Family 839	Total	1,589	1,167	422	1,137	850	287
	IV	197	84	113	188	75	113
	V	1,392	1,083	309	949	775	174
Group 84	Total	2,079	2,008	71	1,530	1,478	52
	IV	191	162	29	160	131	29
	V	1,888	1,846	42	1,370	1,347	23
Family 840	Total	125	122	3	55	52	3
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	123	120	3	53	50	3
Family 841	Total	317	317	...	317	317	...
	V	317	317	...	317	317	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 842	Total	1,426	1,388	38	1,123	1,088	35
	IV	170	153	17	139	122	17
	V	1,256	1,235	21	984	966	18
Family 843	Total	76	64	12	26	14	12
	IV	19	7	12	19	7	12
	V	57	57	...	7	7	...
Family 849	Total	135	117	18	9	7	2
	V	135	117	18	9	7	2
Group 85	Total	12,964	6,829	6,135	2,931	1,709	1,222
	IV	10,450	5,016	5,434	1,522	555	967
	V	2,508	1,807	701	1,404	1,149	255
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 850	Total	10,885	5,202	5,683	1,612	592	1,020
	IV	10,064	4,741	5,323	1,325	403	922
	V	821	461	360	287	189	98
Family 851	Total	38	36	2	36	34	2
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	34	32	2	32	30	2
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 852	Total	57	51	6	45	45	...
	IV	11	5	6	...	...	...
	V	46	46	...	45	45	...
Family 853	Total	56	50	6	23	21	2
	IV	17	13	4	...	...	...
	V	39	37	2	23	21	2
Family 854	Total	5	5	...	4	4	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 855	Total	59	57	2	35	33	2
	IV	14	12	2	3	1	2
	V	45	45	...	32	32	...
Family 856	Total	36	35	1	35	35	...
	IV	11	10	1	10	10	...
	V	25	25	...	25	25	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 859	Total	1,828	1,393	435	1,141	945	196
	IV	332	234	98	183	140	43
	V	1,496	1,159	337	958	805	153
Group 86	Total	599	544	55	463	408	55
	IV	9	4	5	8	3	5
	V	468	422	46	387	341	46
	VII	45	45	...	11	11	...
	VIII	54	54	...	37	37	...
	IX	23	19	4	20	16	4
Family 860	Total	81	81	...	40	40	...
	V	17	17	...	14	14	...
	VII	28	28	...	1	1	...
	VIII	21	21	...	12	12	...
	IX	15	15	...	13	13	...
Family 861	Total	518	463	55	423	368	55
	IV	9	4	5	8	3	5
	V	451	405	46	373	327	46
	VII	17	17	...	10	10	...
	VIII	33	33	...	25	25	...
	IX	8	4	4	7	3	4
Group 87	Total	482	481	1	267	267	...
	III	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	177	176	1	52	52	...
	VI	50	50	...	36	36	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	217	217	...	147	147	...
	IX	29	29	...	23	23	...
Family 870	Total	32	32	...	4	4	...
	V	20	20	...	2	2	...
	VI	5	5	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	5	5	...	1	1	...
Family 871	Total	52	52	...	11	11	...
	V	48	48	...	8	8	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 872	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 874	Total	40	40	...	34	34	...
	V	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VI	32	32	...	27	27	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 876	Total	343	342	1	212	212	...
	III	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	91	90	1	33	33	...
	VI	12	12	...	8	8	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	208	208	...	141	141	...
	IX	23	23	...	21	21	...
Family 879	Total	13	13	...	4	4	...
	V	11	11	...	2	2	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 89	Total	79,304	57,703	21,601	19,413	14,814	4,599
	III	67	21	46	54	8	46
	V	849	821	28	765	744	21
	VI	3,175	2,664	511	165	134	31
	VII	391	377	14	380	367	13
	VIII	2,595	2,468	127	2,307	2,206	101
	IX	72,227	51,352	20,875	15,742	11,355	4,387
Family 890	Total	2,640	1,600	1,040	1,542	1,348	194
	III	48	2	46	48	2	46
	V	157	149	8	96	89	7
	VI	24	2	22	24	2	22
	VII	194	188	6	188	182	6
	VIII	1,313	1,200	113	1,136	1,046	90
	IX	904	59	845	50	27	23
Family 899	Total	76,664	56,103	20,561	17,871	13,466	4,405
	III	19	19	...	6	6	...
	V	692	672	20	669	655	14
	VI	3,151	2,662	489	141	132	9
	VII	197	189	8	192	185	7
	VIII	1,282	1,268	14	1,171	1,160	11
	IX	71,323	51,293	20,030	15,692	11,328	4,364

**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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 9	Total	42,562	32,566	9,996	19,671	15,114	4,557
	III	240	225	15	65	60	5
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	312	294	18	217	202	15
	VI	96	96	...	63	63	...
	VII	240	216	24	217	193	24
	VIII	574	545	29	504	476	28
	IX	41,098	31,190	9,908	18,603	14,120	4,483
Group 90	Total	5,632	5,621	11	3,344	3,341	3
	III	215	212	3	54	54	...
	V	181	181	...	119	119	...
	VI	86	86	...	54	54	...
	VII	134	134	...	113	113	...
	VIII	277	276	1	240	239	1
	IX	4,739	4,732	7	2,764	2,762	2
Family 900	Total	215	215	...	203	203	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	210	210	...	198	198	...
Family 901	Total	2,328	2,328	...	1,719	1,719	...
	IX	2,328	2,328	...	1,719	1,719	...
Family 902	Total	113	112	1	106	105	1
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	108	107	1	101	100	1
Family 903	Total	2,975	2,965	10	1,316	1,314	2
	III	215	212	3	54	54	...
	V	181	181	...	119	119	...
	VI	86	86	...	54	54	...
	VII	134	134	...	113	113	...
	VIII	267	266	1	230	229	1
	IX	2,092	2,086	6	746	745	1
Family 909	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 91	Total	15,600	8,941	6,659	6,417	3,073	3,344
	III	14	7	7	1	1	...
	V	86	75	11	72	62	10
	VII	63	47	16	62	46	16
	VIII	48	47	1	48	47	1
	IX	15,389	8,765	6,624	6,234	2,917	3,317

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 910	Total	86	48	38	58	23	35
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	84	46	38	58	23	35
Family 911	Total	12,184	8,089	4,095	3,242	2,302	940
	III	13	6	7	1	1	...
	V	86	75	11	72	62	10
	VII	62	46	16	62	46	16
	VIII	48	47	1	48	47	1
	IX	11,975	7,915	4,060	3,059	2,146	913
Family 912	Total	3,034	804	2,230	2,893	748	2,145
	IX	3,034	804	2,230	2,893	748	2,145
Family 913	Total	294	...	294	224	...	224
	IX	294	...	294	224	...	224
Family 919	Total	2	...	2	...	...	...
	IX	2	...	2	...	...	...
Group 92	Total	3,885	3,755	130	3,681	3,552	129
	VII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	3,883	3,753	130	3,680	3,551	129
Family 920	Total	3,885	3,755	130	3,681	3,552	129
	VII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	3,883	3,753	130	3,680	3,551	129
Group 93	Total	2,821	1,900	921	2,396	1,635	761
	III	11	6	5	10	5	5
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	45	38	7	26	21	5
	VI	10	10	...	9	9	...
	VII	41	33	8	41	33	8
	VIII	249	222	27	216	190	26
	IX	2,463	1,591	872	2,092	1,377	715
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family 930	Total	371	371	...	371	371	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	370	370	...	370	370	...

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 (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Family 931	Total	2,450	1,529	921	2,025	1,264	761
	III	11	6	5	10	5	5
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	45	38	7	26	21	5
	VI	10	10	...	9	9	...
	VII	41	33	8	41	33	8
	VIII	248	221	27	215	189	26
	IX	2,093	1,221	872	1,722	1,007	715
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group 94	Total	5,993	5,993	...	1,704	1,704	...
	IX	5,993	5,993	...	1,704	1,704	...
Family 940	Total	5,993	5,993	...	1,704	1,704	...
	IX	5,993	5,993	...	1,704	1,704	...
Group 95	Total	7,922	5,692	2,230	1,490	1,186	304
	IX	7,922	5,692	2,230	1,490	1,186	304
Family 950	Total	7,920	5,690	2,230	1,488	1,184	304
	IX	7,920	5,690	2,230	1,488	1,184	304
Family 951	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 96	Total	146	134	12	124	113	11
	IX	146	134	12	124	113	11
Family 960	Total	146	134	12	124	113	11
	IX	146	134	12	124	113	11
Group 97	Total	183	183	...	170	170	...
	IX	183	183	...	170	170	...
Family 970	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 979	Total	180	180	...	167	167	...
	IX	180	180	...	167	167	...
Group 99	Total	380	347	33	345	340	5
	IX	380	347	33	345	340	5
Family 990	Total	150	143	7	142	141	1
	IX	150	143	7	142	141	1
Family 999	Total	230	204	26	203	199	4
	IX	230	204	26	203	199	4

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

Division, Group and Family		Category	Total Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)							
Division	X	Total	322	297	25	208	187	21
		III	1	1	...	...	...	...
		V	35	35	...	35	35	...
		VI	31	31	...	1	1	...
		VII	9	9	...	8	8	...
		VIII	15	15	...	13	13	...
		IX	231	206	25	151	130	21
Group	X8	Total	286	264	22	173	154	19
		III	1	1	...	...	...	...
		V	19	19	...	19	19	...
		VI	30	30	...	...	...	...
		VII	7	7	...	6	6	...
		VIII	14	14	...	12	12	...
		IX	215	193	22	136	117	19
Family	X80	Total	286	264	22	173	154	19
		III	1	1	...	...	...	...
		V	19	19	...	...	...	...
		VI	30	30	...	19	19	...
		VII	7	7	...	...	...	...
		VIII	14	14	...	6	6	...
		IX	215	193	22	12	12	...
						136	117	19
Group	X9	Total	36	33	3	35	33	2
		V	16	16	...	16	16	...
		VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
		VII	2	2	...	1	1	...
		VIII	1	1	...	2	2	...
		IX	16	13	3	1	1	...
						15	13	2
Family	X90	Total	36	33	3	35	33	2
		V	16	16	...	16	16	...
		VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
		VII	2	2	...	1	1	...
		VIII	1	1	...	2	2	...
		IX	16	13	3	1	1	...
						15	13	2

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

Occupational Divisions		Category	Total Workers					
			All Rural areas			1. Sirkali Taluk		
			Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)		(2)						
All Divisions	...	Total	251,198	199,233	51,965	15,322	12,395	2,927
		III	27,447	24,397	3,050	3,226	3,060	166
		IV	33,607	20,938	12,669	1,892	1,262	630
		V	24,535	21,712	2,823	1,017	926	91
		VI	8,625	8,089	536	482	461	21
		VII	37,367	29,022	8,345	2,566	1,462	1,104
		VIII	5,712	5,674	38	354	353	1
		IX	113,905	89,401	24,504	5,785	4,871	914
Division	0	Total	17,484	15,682	1,802	1,070	982	88
		III	20	20	...	...	...	...
		IV	30	25	5	...	...	...
		V	85	83	2	2	2	...
		VI	51	51	...	...	...	...
		VII	22	22	...	...	...	...
		VIII	4	4	...	...	...	...
		IX	17,272	15,477	1,795	1,068	980	88
Division	1	Total	14,903	14,114	789	848	807	41
		III	4	4	...	...	...	...
		IV	4	3	1	2	1	1
		V	431	408	23	19	16	3
		VI	172	172	...	8	8	...
		VII	139	139	...	1	1	...
		VIII	15	15	...	...	...	...
		IX	14,138	13,373	765	818	781	37
Division	2	Total	5,027	5,001	26	262	262	...
		III	138	138	...	47	47	...
		V	727	727	...	37	37	...
		VI	244	243	1	5	5	...
		VII	1,165	1,164	1	43	43	...
		VIII	214	211	3	9	9	...
		IX	2,539	2,518	21	121	121	...
Division	3	Total	34,076	26,970	7,106	2,361	1,368	993
		III	1	1	...	...	...	...
		V	10	10	...	...	...	...
		VII	34,061	26,955	7,106	2,361	1,368	993
		IX	4	4	...	...	...	...
Division	4	Total	28,894	25,290	3,604	3,422	3,237	185
		III	26,197	23,411	2,786	3,139	2,974	165
		IV	2,269	1,504	765	264	244	20
		V	297	245	52	...	...	...
		VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
		VII	3	3	...	...	...	...
		IX	127	126	1	19	19	...

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

Occupational Divisions (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		All Rural areas— <i>concl.</i>			1. Sirkali Taluk— <i>concl.</i>		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Division 5	Total	762	508	254	2	2	...
	III	762	508	254	2	2	...
Division 6	Total	6,226	6,215	11	400	399	1
	III	135	135	...	16	16	...
	V	121	121	...	3	3	...
	VI	584	581	3	40	40	...
	VII	8	8	...	...	...	...
	VIII	4,992	4,984	8	330	329	1
	IX	386	386	...	11	11	...
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	120,821	87,891	32,930	5,978	4,574	1,404
	III	14	14	...	...	...	...
	IV	31,304	19,406	11,898	1,626	1,017	609
	V	22,769	20,026	2,743	949	861	88
	VI	7,510	6,978	532	428	407	21
	VII	1,945	707	1,238	161	50	111
	VIII	415	389	26	11	11	...
	IX	56,864	40,371	16,493	2,803	2,228	575
Division 9	Total	22,891	17,452	5,439	977	763	214
	III	175	165	10	22	21	1
	V	95	92	3	7	7	...
	VI	33	33	...	1	1	...
	VII	23	23	...	...	...	...
	VIII	70	69	1	4	4	...
	IX	22,495	17,070	5,425	943	730	213
Division X	Total	114	110	4	2	1	1
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	30	30	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	80	76	4	2	1	1

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

Occupational Divisions (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		2. Mayuram Taluk			3. Kumbakonam Taluk		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Divisions ...	Total	30,270	24,482	5,788	36,773	28,950	7,823
	III	3,090	2,542	548	1,675	1,324	351
	IV	2,964	2,073	891	7,908	5,132	2,776
	V	3,319	2,851	468	3,674	3,410	264
	VI	1,463	1,416	47	920	887	33
	VII	4,633	3,429	1,204	5,281	4,064	1,217
	VIII	709	708	1	721	721	...
	IX	14,092	11,463	2,629	16,594	13,412	3,182
Division 0	Total	2,586	2,343	243	2,179	1,979	200
	IV	10	6	4	9	9	...
	V	2	2	...	20	20	...
	VI	9	9	...	10	10	...
	VII	9	9	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	2,555	2,316	239	2,139	1,939	200
Division 1	Total	1,580	1,508	72	1,656	1,555	101
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	2	2	...
	V	68	63	5	83	80	3
	VI	19	19	...	26	26	...
	VII	6	6	...	28	28	...
	VIII	...	...	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,485	1,418	67	1,515	1,417	98
Division 2	Total	575	572	3	849	849	...
	III	3	3	...	5	5	...
	V	57	57	...	84	84	...
	VI	5	5	...	2	2	...
	VII	131	131	...	215	215	...
	VIII	20	19	1	30	30	...
	IX	359	357	2	513	513	...
Division 3	Total	4,244	3,200	1,044	4,775	3,747	1,028
	V	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VII	4,241	3,197	1,044	4,771	3,743	1,028
	IX	...	...	...	4	4	...
Division 4	Total	3,455	2,870	585	1,947	1,454	493
	III	3,051	2,509	542	1,580	1,238	342
	IV	392	349	43	324	173	151
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	11	11	...	43	43	...
Division 5	Total	20	14	6	54	51	3
	III	20	14	6	54	51	3

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers					
		2. Mayuram Taluk— <i>concl.</i>			3. Kumbakonam Taluk— <i>concl.</i>		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Division 6	Total	783	783	...	693	693	...
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VI	100	100	...	5	5	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VIII	610	610	...	665	665	...
	IX	67	67	...	23	23	...
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	14,366	11,242	3,124	21,497	16,055	5,442
	III	...	...	...	4	4	...
	IV	2,562	1,718	844	7,573	4,948	2,625
	V	3,173	2,711	462	3,475	3,215	260
	VI	1,325	1,278	47	877	844	33
	VII	242	82	160	260	71	189
	VIII	65	65	...	16	16	...
	IX	6,999	5,388	1,611	9,292	6,957	2,335
Division 9	Total	2,645	1,934	711	3,116	2,560	556
	III	14	14	...	32	26	6
	V	11	10	1	12	11	1
	VI	5	5	...	...	...	...
	VII	2	2	...	6	6	...
	VIII	11	11	...	8	8	...
	IX	2,602	1,892	710	3,058	2,509	549
Division X	Total	16	16	...	7	7	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	14	14	...	7	7	...

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers					
		4. Nannilam Taluk			5. Papanasam Taluk		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Divisions ...	Total	24,612	21,067	3,545	20,340	15,894	4,446
	III	2,201	2,113	88	1,917	1,761	156
	IV	2,210	1,459	751	2,492	1,529	963
	V	2,873	2,606	267	1,444	1,265	179
	VI	1,363	1,222	141	474	433	41
	VII	4,286	3,543	743	2,724	2,254	470
	VIII	786	785	1	393	392	1
	IX	10,893	9,339	1,554	10,896	8,260	2,636
Division 10	Total	2,241	2,063	178	1,308	1,160	148
	III	7	7	...	...	...	...
	IV	4	4	...	...	...	...
	V	7	7	...	3	2	1
	VI	...	...	...	5	5	...
	IX	2,223	2,045	178	1,300	1,153	147
Division 1	Total	1,864	1,783	81	1,274	1,230	44
	V	47	47	...	30	30	...
	VI	6	6	...	17	17	...
	VII	10	10	...	14	14	...
	VIII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	1,799	1,718	81	1,212	1,168	44
Division 2	Total	525	524	1	322	316	6
	III	3	3	...	16	16	...
	V	89	89	...	36	36	...
	VI	20	20	...	6	6	...
	VII	147	147	...	97	96	1
	VIII	31	31	...	13	13	...
	IX	235	234	1	154	149	5
Division 3	Total	3,931	3,299	632	2,473	2,106	367
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VII	3,929	3,297	632	2,473	2,106	367
Division 4	Total	2,205	2,114	91	1,879	1,716	163
	III	2,162	2,074	88	1,847	1,701	146
	IV	34	31	3	29	13	16
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	8	8	...	3	2	1
Division 5	Total	6	6	...	22	12	10
	III	6	6	...	22	12	10

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

Occupational Divisions (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		4. Nannilam Taluk— <i>concl.</i>			5. Papanasam Taluk— <i>concl.</i>		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Division 6	Total	834	833	1	439	439	...
	III	13	13	...	19	19	...
	V	1	1	...	2	2	...
	VI	67	67	...	36	36	...
	VII	...	...	...	3	3	...
	VIII	654	653	1	342	342	...
	IX	99	99	...	37	37	...
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	10,516	8,571	1,945	10,652	7,528	3,124
	III	4	4	...	1	1	...
	IV	2,172	1,424	748	2,463	1,516	947
	V	2,717	2,450	267	1,367	1,190	177
	VI	1,267	1,126	141	403	362	41
	VII	197	86	111	137	35	102
	VIII	92	92	...	26	26	...
	IX	4,067	3,389	678	6,255	4,398	1,857
Division 9	Total	2,478	1,863	615	1,970	1,386	584
	III	6	6	...	12	12	...
	V	9	9	...	6	5	1
	VI	3	3	...	7	7	...
	VII	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VIII	7	7	...	11	10	1
	IX	2,450	1,835	615	1,934	1,352	582
Division X	Total	12	11	1	1	1	...
	IX	12	11	1	1	1	...

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

Occupational Divisions (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		6. Thanjavur Taluk			7. Orathanad Taluk		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Divisions ...	Total	22,466	16,153	6,313	8,731	6,577	2,154
	III	1,440	1,229	211	678	504	174
	IV	2,688	1,496	1,192	1,660	1,059	601
	V	1,824	1,440	384	606	576	30
	VI	799	717	82	321	271	50
	VII	2,635	1,915	720	1,014	872	142
	VIII	522	498	24	63	63	...
	IX	12,558	8,858	3,700	4,389	3,232	1,157
Division 0	Total	1,438	1,232	206	534	466	68
	V	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VI	18	18	...	1	1	...
	VII	6	6	...	1	1	...
	IX	1,411	1,205	206	530	462	68
Division 1	Total	1,269	1,190	79	732	654	78
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	49	43	6	10	10	...
	VI	39	39	...	3	3	...
	VII	15	15	...	7	7	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,163	1,090	73	712	634	78
Division 2	Total	519	508	11	122	121	1
	III	10	10	...	5	5	...
	V	31	31	...	14	14	...
	VI	156	155	1	4	4	...
	VII	55	55	...	13	13	...
	VIII	44	42	2	...	...	...
	IX	223	215	8	86	85	1
Division 3	Total	2,413	1,789	624	928	827	101
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	2,412	1,788	624	928	827	101
Division 4	Total	1,596	1,208	388	615	472	143
	III	1,194	1,045	149	596	453	143
	IV	388	149	239	19	19	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	13	13	...	...	...	...
Division 5	Total	201	139	62	74	43	31
	III	201	139	62	74	43	31
Division 6	Total	490	486	4	69	69	...
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VI	80	77	3	8	8	...
	VIII	405	404	1	61	61	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Divisions (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		6. Thanjavur Taluk— <i>concl.</i>			7. Orathanad Taluk— <i>concl.</i>		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	12,234	7,898	4,336	4,344	2,912	1,432
	IV	2,300	1,347	953	1,641	1,040	601
	V	1,737	1,359	378	580	550	30
	VI	501	423	78	274	224	50
	VII	147	51	96	64	23	41
	VIII	64	43	21	2	2	...
	IX	7,485	4,675	2,810	1,783	1,073	710
Division 9	Total	2,302	1,699	603	1,280	980	300
	III	30	30	...	3	3	...
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VI	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VII	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VIII	7	7	...	...	...	...
	IX	2,257	1,654	603	1,274	974	300
Division X	Total	4	4	...	33	33	...
	VI	...	...	...	29	29	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...

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

Occupational Divisions (1)	Category (2)	Total Workers					
		8. Mannargudi Taluk			9. Nagapattinam Taluk		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Divisions	Total	17,591	14,531	3,060	21,424	17,573	3,851
	III	1,786	1,703	83	3,131	2,977	154
	IV	2,187	1,539	648	2,185	1,107	1,078
	V	2,118	1,899	219	2,650	2,466	184
	VI	448	443	5	902	873	29
	VII	2,118	1,759	359	4,339	3,196	1,143
	VIII	457	457	...	731	729	2
	IX	8,477	6,731	1,746	7,486	6,225	1,261
Division 0	Total	1,151	1,033	118	1,544	1,341	203
	III	1	1	...	2	2	...
	IV	...	...	...	6	5	1
	V	27	27	...	12	11	1
	VI	2	2	...	3	3	...
	VII	...	...	...	5	5	...
	VIII	...	...	...	3	3	...
	IX	1,121	1,003	118	1,513	1,312	201
Division 1	Total	1,456	1,364	92	1,276	1,205	71
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	23	23	...	7	7	...
	VI	7	7	...	13	13	...
	VII	8	8	...	10	10	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,414	1,322	92	1,244	1,173	71
Division 2	Total	430	428	2	642	641	1
	III	11	11	...	27	27	...
	V	175	175	...	86	86	...
	VI	8	8	...	9	9	...
	VII	65	65	...	193	193	...
	VIII	14	14	...	31	31	...
	IX	157	155	2	296	295	1
Division 3	Total	1,933	1,625	308	3,887	2,900	987
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...
	VII	1,930	1,622	308	3,886	2,899	987
Division 4	Total	1,993	1,846	147	3,094	2,918	176
	III	1,675	1,598	77	3,038	2,900	138
	IV	60	34	26	48	10	38
	V	248	204	44	...	...	...
	IX	10	10	...	8	8	...
Division 5	Total	43	38	5	41	25	16
	III	43	38	5	41	25	16

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers					
		10. Tiruthuraipoondi Taluk— <i>concl.</i>			11. Pattukkottai Taluk— <i>concl.</i>		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	10,380	7,277	3,103	9,744	6,405	3,339
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IV	2,772	1,523	1,249	2,753	1,638	1,115
	V	1,763	1,548	215	1,990	1,662	328
	VI	573	534	39	470	439	31
	VII	112	32	80	195	95	100
	VIII	19	16	3	26	26	...
	IX	5,139	3,622	1,517	4,310	2,545	1,765
Division 9	Total	1,497	1,206	291	2,262	1,655	607
	III	13	12	1	...	...	...
	V	4	4	...	11	11	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	6	6	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,468	1,178	290	2,243	1,636	607
Division X	Total	9	8	1	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	8	7	1	...	...	...

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers 12. Arantangi Taluk			Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers 12. Arantangi Taluk— <i>concl.</i>				
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
All Divisions	Total	10,465	7,929	2,536	Division	4	Total	1,942	1,620	322	
	III	2,015	1,661	354			III	1,863	1,569	294	
	IV	1,241	675	566			IV	56	36	20	
	V	1,008	820	188			V	22	14	8	
	VI	239	222	17			IX	1	1	...	
	VII	1,636	1,407	229							
	VIII	96	96	...	Division	5	Total	144	85	59	
	IX	4,230	3,048	1,182			III	144	85	59	
Division	0	Total	638	573	65	Division	6	Total	120	120	...
		III	1	1	...			III	1	1	...
		IV	1	1	...			V	1	1	...
		VI	1	1	...			VI	21	21	...
		VII	1	1	...			VII	1	1	...
		VIII	1	1	...			VIII	85	85	...
		IX	635	570	65			IX	11	11	...
Division	1	Total	572	525	47						
		V	9	9	...	Divisions	7 & 8	Total	4,379	2,775	1,604
		VI	4	4	...			IV	1,184	638	546
		VII	12	12	...			V	961	781	180
		IX	547	500	47			VI	209	192	17
Division	2	Total	150	150	...				VII	76	35
		III	1	1	...		VIII	9	9	...	
		V	11	11	...		IX	1,940	1,120	820	
		VI	4	4	...	Division	9	Total	999	748	251
		VII	27	27	...			III	5	4	1
		VIII	1	1	...			V	3	3	...
		IX	106	106	...			VII	1	1	...
								VIII	1	1	...
								IX	989	739	250
Division	3	Total	1,520	1,332	188	Division	X	Total	1	1	...
		V	1	1	...			IX	1	1	...
		VII	1,519	1,331	188						

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers					
		8. Mannargudi Taluk— <i>concl.</i>			9. Nagapattinam Taluk— <i>concl.</i>		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Division 6	Total	628	628	...	772	772	...
	III	18	18	...	18	18	...
	V	86	86	...	15	15	...
	VI	47	47	...	72	72	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VIII	420	420	...	617	617	...
	IX	55	55	...	50	50	...
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	8,366	6,339	2,027	8,365	6,315	2,050
	III	1	1	...	2	2	...
	IV	2,127	1,505	622	2,131	1,092	1,039
	V	1,540	1,365	175	2,517	2,334	183
	VI	382	377	5	801	772	29
	VII	113	62	51	241	85	156
	VIII	17	17	...	68	66	2
	IX	4,186	3,012	1,174	2,605	1,964	641
Division 9	Total	1,587	1,226	361	1,778	1,432	346
	III	36	35	1	2	2	...
	V	16	16	...	12	12	...
	VI	1	1	...	4	4	...
	VII	...	...	...	4	4	...
	VIII	3	3	...	10	10	...
	IX	1,531	1,171	360	1,746	1,400	346
Division X	Total	4	4	...	25	24	1
	III	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	24	23	1

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers					
		10. Tiruthuraiipoondi Taluk			11. Pattukkottai Taluk		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Persons (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Divisions	Total	21,246	16,911	4,335	21,958	16,771	5,187
	III	2,800	2,466	334	3,488	3,057	431
	IV	2,979	1,713	1,266	3,201	1,894	1,307
	V	1,855	1,639	216	2,147	1,814	333
	VI	599	560	39	615	584	31
	VII	2,799	2,347	452	3,336	2,774	562
	VIII	567	563	4	313	309	4
	IX	9,647	7,623	2,024	8,858	6,339	2,519
Division 0	Total	1,733	1,579	154	1,062	931	131
	III	...	...	...	9	9	...
	V	1	1	...	6	6	...
	VI	...	...	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,732	1,578	154	1,045	914	131
Division 1	Total	1,208	1,145	63	1,168	1,148	20
	V	27	26	1	59	54	5
	VI	9	9	...	21	21	...
	VII	8	8	...	20	20	...
	VIII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	1,162	1,100	62	1,067	1,052	15
Division 2	Total	220	220	...	411	410	1
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	28	28	...	79	79	...
	VI	9	9	...	16	16	...
	VII	72	72	...	107	107	...
	VIII	10	10	...	11	11	...
	IX	96	96	...	193	192	1
Division 3	Total	2,603	2,231	372	3,008	2,546	462
	VII	2,603	2,231	372	3,008	2,546	462
Division 4	Total	2,974	2,624	350	3,772	3,211	561
	III	2,733	2,400	333	3,319	2,950	369
	IV	207	190	17	448	256	192
	V	23	23	...	2	2	...
	VII	...	...	...	3	3	...
	IX	11	11	...	...	...	...
Division 5	Total	...	...	...	155	93	62
	III	...	...	...	155	93	62
Division 6	Total	622	621	1	376	372	4
	III	47	47	...	...	...	...
	V	9	9	...	...	...	...
	VI	5	5	...	103	103	...
	VIII	530	529	1	273	269	4
	IX	31	31	...	...	...	...

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	...	...	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, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary.	...	...	132
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction	...	...	131
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 tele-printer; operate various office machines; perform clerical duties; and attend to routine unskilled tasks in offices.

20 *Book-keepers and Cashiers—*

Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerk	...	...	200
Cashiers	...	...	201
Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport)	...	...	202

21 *Stenographers and Typists—*

Stenographers	...	...	210
Typists	...	...	211

22 *Office Machine Operators—*

Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators	...	...	220
Punch Card Machine Operators	...	...	221
Office Machine Operators, <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, hallporters, 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
Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares	...	...	312
Auctioneers	...	...	313
Valuers and Appraisers	...	...	314
Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers, <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.

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into—

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers—

Workers in this Division perform various religious, educational, legal, artistic and other literary functions; carry out research in engineering and scientific subjects and utilise scientific knowledge and methods to solve technological, economic, social, industrial and other problems.

00 *Architects, Engineers and Surveyors—*

Architects	...	...		...	...	...	...	000
Civil Engineers (including overseers)				...	...	...	...	001
Mechanical Engineers	...		...	...	...	...	...	002
Electrical Engineers	...		...	...	...	...	...	003
Chemical Engineers	...		...	...	...	...	...	004
Metallurgical Engineers	...		...	...	...	...	...	005
Mining Engineers	...		...	...	...	...	...	006
Surveyors	...		...	...	...	...	...	007
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, <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 Geophysicists	...	...	...	...	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, Homeopathic	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...						
Midwives and Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	040
Nursing Attendants and Related Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	041
				...	...	...	...	...	042

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

Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	043
Vaccinators	044
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 Specialists	...	...	...	...	...	...	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

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 Firers	503
	Miners, 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	641
	Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	642
	Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	643
	Drivers, Road Transport <i>n.e.c.</i> (including Palki and Doli Bearers)	649
65	Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)—	
	Conductors	650
	Guards	651
	Brakesmen	652
66	Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers—	
	Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters	660
	Traffic Controllers	661
	Signalmen and Pointsmen	662
67	Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-communication Operators—	
	Telephone Operators	670
	Telegraphists and Signallers	671
	Radio Communication and Wireless Operators... ..	672
	Teleprinter Operator	673
	Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, <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. Included are 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, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves	714
	Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products	715
	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n.e.c.	719
72	<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 Forgemen	733
	Moulders and Coremakers	734
	Metal Drawers and Extruders	735
	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n.e.c.	739

74	<i>Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers—</i>	
	Precision Instrument Makers, Watch and Clock 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 Body Builders (Wood)	771
	Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists	772
	Coach and Body Builders	773
	Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights	774
	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
	Glaziers	792
	Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers	793
	Hut Builders and Thatchers	794
	Well Diggers	795
	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.	799
80	<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 Glass 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 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 Processes	831
	Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes	832
	Paper Pulp Preparers	833
	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 Zarda 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 Product Makers	852
	Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt 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	870
	Packers, Labellers and Related Workers	861
87	<i>Stationary Engine and 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 and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators, 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
	Ayas, 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, Drycleaners and Pressers—</i>	
	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	950
	Dry-cleaners and Pressers	951

96	Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers—					
	Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers	...	...	...	...	960
97	Photographers and Related Camera Operators—					
	Movies Camera Operators	...	...	...	...	970
	Other Photographers	...	...	...	...	979
99	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.—					
	Embalmers and Undertakers	...	...	...	...	990
	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.	...	...	...	...	999
X	Workers not Classifiable by Occupation—					
X8	Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable—					
	Workers Reporting Occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable					X80
X9	Workers not Reporting Occupation—					
	Workers not reporting occupation	...	...	...	...	X90

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

Fly Leaf

The data presented in B-V relating to the urban areas alone have been presented in this table for each occupational division only, but the data have been given age-group-wise, the age-groups adopted being 0-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60 and over. These data have been further classified according to the educational levels, the classifications being the same as in 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 0 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 percent of the female university degree holders who are workers come under Occupational Division 0.

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN IN URBAN

Occupational Division No.	Age-group		Total Workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational levels)	
			Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Divisions		Total	171,705	147,523	24,182	115,844	5,574	66,052	2,567
	0—14		5,125	3,920	1,205	1,993	224	1,523	175
	15—34		80,728	70,483	10,245	56,921	3,447	28,961	1,344
	35—59		75,998	64,889	11,109	50,931	1,791	31,044	968
	60+		9,854	8,231	1,623	5,999	112	4,524	80
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	0	Total	13,890	11,274	2,616	11,105	2,505	3,565	284
	0—14		...	...	...	22	3	14	2
	15—34		...	...	...	4,661	1,709	1,015	141
	35—59		...	...	...	5,461	762	1,975	131
	60+		...	...	...	961	31	561	10
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	1	Total	7,462	7,285	177	5,471	84	2,047	39
	0—14		...	...	...	11	2	8	...
	15—34		...	...	...	2,265	36	692	13
	35—59		...	...	...	2,902	39	1,179	20
	60+		...	...	...	293	7	168	6
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	2	Total	16,068	15,901	167	15,235	149	4,573	27
	0—14		...	...	...	22	...	16	...
	15—34		...	...	...	7,552	122	1,563	13
	35—59		...	...	...	6,996	23	2,637	12
	60+		...	...	...	665	4	357	2
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	3	Total	30,783	28,333	2,450	25,080	228	15,645	194
	0—14		...	...	...	482	6	350	5
	15—34		...	...	...	12,045	95	6,625	83
	35—59		...	...	...	11,034	122	7,434	101
	60+		...	...	...	1,519	5	1,236	5
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	4	Total	8,021	7,199	822	3,323	88	2,594	72
	0—14		...	...	...	90	2	74	...
	15—34		...	...	...	1,563	50	1,153	41
	35—59		...	...	...	1,439	31	1,167	27
	60+		...	...	...	231	5	200	4
	A.N.S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
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 (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)
30,073	1,673	16,693	1,147	216	9	92	2
470	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,686	1,061	9,729	918	105	4	32	...
11,991	538	6,604	224	91	5	59	2
926	25	360	5	20	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,265	1,105	3,441	946	180	9	80	2
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
890	702	1,866	748	78	4	31	...
1,226	384	1,484	196	83	5	48	2
141	18	91	2	19	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,289	11	1,661	21	7	...	1	...
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
514	6	859	15	3	...	...	...
710	3	746	6	3	...	1	...
62	...	56	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,036	13	6,271	107	4	...	1	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,809	8	3,922	99	3	...	...	...
2,029	4	2,243	7	1	...	1	...
192	1	106	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,211	32	2,084	1	1	...	3	...
132	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,151	10	1,197	1	1	...	...	...
2,713	21	820	...	...	...	3	...
215	...	67	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
522	16	172	...	8	...	6	...
16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
287	9	107	...	8	...	...	...
191	4	63	...	...	...	6	...
28	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

27 - A

**CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
AREAS ONLY—*contd.***

[illegible]

Division 0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers
Division 1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
Division 2	Clerical and Related Workers
Division 3	Sales Workers
Division 4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers

Division 5	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers
Division 6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
Divisions 7 & 8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
Division 9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
Division X	Workers not classifiable by Occupation

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

FLY LEAF

This Table prepared in two Parts presents the cross tabulated data of persons having primary and subsidiary work. The work on which a person spends most of his working time, irrespective of the income he derives from it, has been treated as principal work and the workers have been divided into industrial categories also, only on the basis of the primary work. In the case of persons having two occupations, the work other than the primary occupation is the subsidiary work and, in the case of persons having more than two occupations, the secondary work also was decided on the basis of the time spent in a subsidiary work among the other subsidiary works.

In Part A, data of persons whose principal and secondary work are any two of the following (1) Cultivation, (2) Agricultural Labour, (3) Household Industry, have been given and in Part B data of persons with primary occupation in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service and secondary occupation in household industry have been furnished. In Part A the data have been presented industrial division and major group-wise for the principal work of household industry only, whereas in Part B they have been presented in this manner both for the principal work and for the additional work of household industry.

The number of male cultivators who have Household Industry as subsidiary occupation is three times higher than the number of agricultural labourers who are engaged in Household Industry as subsidiary occupation and it is also double than that of those who are primarily engaged in Household Industry and secondarily as cultivator or as agricultural labourer.

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

Principal work—Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Divisions)	(1)	Secondary Work					
		(i) At Household Industry		(ii) As Cultivator		(iii) As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
Cultivator		4,102	937	...	...	73,436	30,997
Agricultural Labourer		1,590	1,205	17,309	8,892	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	2,701	653	1,520	1,006
Division	0	...	...	199	74	59	30
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	2,502	579	1,461	976
1. SIRKALI TALUK							
Cultivator		82	14	...	...	4,614	1,000
Agricultural Labourer		23	43	407	92	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	61	1	31	3
Division	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	61	1	31	3
2. MAYURAM TALUK							
Cultivator		141	37	...	...	5,872	1,601
Agricultural Labourer		42	11	648	255	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	122	2	35	7
Division	0	...	...	3	...	2	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	119	2	33	7
3. KUMBAKONAM TALUK							
Cultivator		149	15	...	...	6,855	2,385
Agricultural Labourer		26	12	1,841	604	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	286	47	55	15
Division	0	...	...	26	15	10	5
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	260	32	45	10
4. NANNILAM TALUK							
Cultivator		170	24	...	...	5,185	1,696
Agricultural Labourer		41	29	494	248	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	108	7	78	51
Division	0	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	108	7	77	51

TABLE B VII-PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS, (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, (ii) AS 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 (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
(1)							
5. PAPANASAM TALUK							
Cultivator		326	59	...	...	6,523	1,553
Agricultural Labourer		239	144	1,410	459	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	77	15	196	153
Division	0	...	...	1	...	1	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	76	15	195	153
6. THANJAVUR TALUK							
Cultivator		411	94	...	...	8,432	2,810
Agricultural Labourer		139	86	1,893	834	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	288	114	132	51
Division	0	...	...	3	7	14	7
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	285	107	118	44
7. ORATHANAD TALUK							
Cultivator		634	104	...	...	8,386	3,951
Agricultural Labourer		197	248	1,811	1,171	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	368	144	185	128
Division	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	368	144	185	128
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK							
Cultivator		294	42	...	...	4,855	2,246
Agricultural Labourer		216	97	944	487	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	267	45	333	131
Division	0	...	...	2	2	1	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	265	43	332	130
9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK							
Cultivator		147	22	...	...	3,372	1,756
Agricultural Labourer		16	27	555	421	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	114	15	41	36
Division	0	...	...	...	...	1	4
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	114	15	40	32

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

Principal work—Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Divisions)		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)
(1)							
10. THIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK							
Cultivator		919	143	...	...	5,597	2,590
Agricultural Labourer		134	75	4,033	1,835	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	471	95	131	58
Division	0	...	...	134	1	11	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	337	94	120	58
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK							
Cultivator		462	256	...	...	7,550	5,112
Agricultural Labourer		514	432	2,456	1,858	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	365	99	268	346
Division	0	...	...	18	43	16	12
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	347	56	252	334
12. ARANTANGI TALUK							
Cultivator		367	127	...	...	6,195	4,297
Agricultural Labourer		3	1	817	628	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	174	69	35	27
Division	0	...	...	12	6	2	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	162	63	33	26
ALL URBAN AREAS							
Cultivator		262	73	...	...	1,872	767
Agricultural Labourer		10	...	394	132	...	...
Household Industry		...	...	216	12	44	32
Division	0	...	...	11	3	...	7
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	205	9	44	25

TABLE B VII PART-B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Principal work, Branch of Industry, Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service (Division.) (1)	Persons working additionally at Household Industry					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
ALL RURAL AREAS						
All Divisions	472	65	135	7	337	58
Division 0	155	...	28	...	127	...
Division 2 & 3	23	5	7	1	16	4
Division 4	13	11	1	...	12	11
Division 5	24	7	...	...	24	7
Division 6	68	12	27	3	41	9
Division 7	10	...	3	...	7	...
Division 8	179	30	69	3	110	27
1. Sirkali Taluk						
All Divisions	58	1	1	...	57	1
Division 0	57	...	1	...	56	...
Division 6	1	1	...	...	1	1
2. Mayuram Taluk						
All Divisions	8	...	...	...	8	...
Division 0	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 2 & 3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Division 4	2	...	...	...	2	...
Division 5	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 6	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Kumbakonam Taluk						
All Divisions	57	11	41	5	16	6
Division 0	2	...	2	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Division 4	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 5	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 6	13	4	7	3	6	1
Division 8	38	7	30	2	8	5
4. Nannilam Taluk						
All Divisions	27	12	1	...	26	12
Division 0	1	...	1	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4	6	11	...	...	1	...
Division 5	7	1	...	...	6	11
Division 6	5	...	...	...	7	1
Division 7	1	...	...	...	5	...
Division 8	6	...	...	...	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, Branch of Industry, Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service (Division) (1)	Persons working additionally at Household Industry					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
5. Papanasam Taluk						
All Divisions	2	3	1	1	1	2
Division 2 & 3	1	2	1	1	...	1
Division 5	...	1	...	...	...	1
Division 8	1	...	...	...	1	...
6. Thanjavur Taluk						
All Divisions	23	2	2	...	21	2
Division 0	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 2 & 3	8	...	...	...	8	...
Division 6	1	...	1	...	...	...
Division 8	13	2	1	...	12	2
7. Orathanad Taluk						
Nil						
8. Mannargudi Taluk						
All Divisions	51	1	...	...	51	1
Division 0	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 2 & 3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Division 4	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 5	4	...	...	...	4	...
Division 6	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 8	41	1	...	...	41	1
9. Nagapattinam Taluk						
All Divisions	69	7	27	...	42	7
Division 0	23	...	23	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	1	1	1	...	...	1
Division 5	8	3	...	...	8	3
Division 6	15	2	...	...	15	2
Division 7	3	...	...	...	3	...
Division 8	19	1	3	...	16	1
10. Thiruthurai Pundi Taluk						
All Divisions	121	16	61	1	60	15
Division 0	24	...	1	...	23	...
Division 2 & 3	4	...	3	...	1	...
Division 4	3	...	1	...	2	...
Division 5	2	...	...	...	2	...
Division 6	29	3	19	...	10	3
Division 7	4	...	3	...	1	...
Division 8	55	13	34	1	21	12

TABLE VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX,

Educational levels	(1)	Seeking employment					
		Total Unemployed		Total		15—19	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Age
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
1. Total	...	6,585	6,239	346	4,843	274	1,836
2. Illiterate	...	361	351	10	235	7	115
3. Literate (without educational level)	...	1,286	1,258	28	806	14	305
4. Primary or Junior Basic	...	2,036	1,964	72	1,507	53	576
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	2,712	2,485	227	2,138	193	836
6. Technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	19	19	...	19	...	...
7. Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
8. University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	...	155	147	8	128	7	4
9. Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	...	13	12	1	7	...	...
(i) Engineering	...	4	4	...	1	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
(vi) Teaching	...	3	2	1	1	...	...
(vii) Others	...	4	4	...	3	...	...

Educational levels		Persons employed before but now							
		Total		15—19		20—24		25—34	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1. Total	...	1,396	72	192	20	345	28	387	16
2. Illiterate	...	116	3	19	...	16	1	25	2
3. Literate (without educational level)	...	452	14	45	5	79	3	116	5
4. Primary or Junior Basic	...	457	19	66	4	128	4	129	6
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	347	34	62	11	115	19	106	2
6. Technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	...	19	...	...	...	7	1	9	...
9. Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
(i) Engineering	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
(vii) Others	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

for the first time

groups		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		2,122	88	547	7	190	8	148	2	...	...
		56	3	28	...	15	1	21	1	...	...
		287	2	115	1	36	3	63	1	...	...
		661	16	156	1	68	3	46	...	...	...
		1,010	62	210	4	66	1	16	...	...	...
		14	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		88	5	31	1	3	...	2	...	...	...
		4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

out of employment and seeking work

groups		35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
		230	6	209	1	33	1	...	...
		30	...	20	...	6	...	...	...
		89	...	101	...	22	1	...	...
		78	4	54	1	2	...	...	...
		31	2	31	...	2	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1	...	1	...	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—concl.

Principal work, Branch of Industry, Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service Division (1)	Persons working additionally at Household Industry					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK						
All Divisions	6	5	...	...	6	5
Division 7	2	...	...	...	2	...
Division 8	4	5	...	...	4	5
12. ARANTANGI TALUK						
All Divisions	50	7	1	...	49	7
Division 0	45	...	...	...	45	...
Division 2 & 3	...	2	...	...	...	2
Division 5	1	2	...	...	1	2
Division 6	2	2	...	...	2	2
Division 8	2	1	1	...	1	1
ALL URBAN AREAS						
All Divisions	95	24	19	3	76	21
Division 0	6	...	1	...	5	...
Division 2 & 3	15	1	3	...	12	...
Division 4	3	...	...	1	3	...
Division 5	6	...	2	...	4	...
Division 6	19	12	3	2	16	10
Division 7	10	...	4	...	6	...
Division 8	36	11	6	...	30	11

TABLE B VIII PARTS A & B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

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This Table relates exclusively to Non-workers, Part A relating to urban areas and Part B relating to rural areas. As already stated the non-workers have been divided into 8 groups out of which data relating to two groups only viz., "never employed persons" and "unemployed persons", have been presented in this Table. In Part A only data for each of these two groups have been given separately. Further, in Part A information has been furnished age-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 the data have been classified according to the educational levels also, the educational levels adopted being the same as those in Table B III Parts A & B respectively.

Out of the total unemployed in the urban areas, those who seek employment for the first time form more than 78 per cent. 50 per cent of such persons are qualified upto Matric and out of the males seeking employment for the first time 50 per cent belong to 20-24 age group and out of the females 65 per cent belong to 15-19 age-group. The persons seeking employment once again are mostly mere literates and Primary or Junior Basic qualified persons and one third of the males belong to 25-34 age-group and another one third to 20-24 age-group.

In the rural areas one third of unemployed males and 50 per cent of females are matriculates.

TABLE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

Age-groups	Total non-working population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									ALL RURAL
Total	1,425,507	494,530	930,977	156,894	67,952	...	499,147	317,219	344,272
0—14	885,126	435,885	449,241	137,580	66,243	...	64,592	297,817	318,065
15—34	294,092	35,478	258,614	19,308	1,705	...	247,605	9,912	7,870
35—59	177,741	9,060	168,681	1	2	...	157,233	3,671	5,440
60+	68,501	14,088	54,413	...	...	...	29,704	5,807	12,886
A.N.S.	47	19	28	5	2	...	13	12	11
									1. SIRKALI
Total	89,450	30,123	59,327	8,202	3,317	...	32,905	20,880	22,244
0—14	55,190	26,726	28,464	6,990	3,232	...	4,222	19,696	21,003
15—34	18,221	2,162	16,059	1,212	85	...	15,668	664	270
35—59	11,635	395	11,240	...	...	...	10,805	170	226
60+	4,400	838	3,562	...	...	...	2,209	348	744
A.N.S.	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	1
									2. MAYURAM
Total	173,013	59,321	113,692	19,422	9,213	...	63,559	36,882	38,035
0—14	102,864	51,065	51,799	16,702	8,976	...	7,055	34,322	35,738
15—34	37,852	4,920	32,932	2,715	236	...	31,948	1,324	519
35—59	23,005	1,351	21,654	1	1	...	20,387	529	501
60+	9,285	1,978	7,307	...	...	...	4,169	704	1,277
A.N.S.	7	7	...	4	...	...	...	3	...
									3. KUMBAKONAM
Total	143,574	48,495	95,079	12,782	6,503	...	52,648	32,809	33,933
0—14	84,128	41,627	42,501	10,648	6,329	...	4,738	30,884	31,363
15—34	32,754	4,267	28,487	2,134	174	...	27,399	996	619
35—59	19,407	1,163	18,244	...	...	...	17,150	340	531
60+	7,278	1,434	5,844	...	...	...	3,361	586	1,417
A.N.S.	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
									4. NANNILAM
Total	146,158	50,719	95,448	15,562	7,017	...	50,810	32,528	35,511
0—14	89,026	43,766	45,260	13,307	6,782	...	5,192	30,435	33,262
15—34	30,800	4,130	26,670	2,255	235	...	25,709	1,157	613
35—59	18,967	1,226	17,741	...	...	...	16,530	457	522
60+	7,361	1,585	5,776	...	...	...	3,378	477	1,114
A.N.S.	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	...

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

[illegible]

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

District/Taluk (1)	Total Unemployed			Illiterate			Literate without educational levels		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
All Rural areas ...	4,897	4,814	83	278	269	9	1,040	1,031	9
1. Sirkali Taluk ...	232	223	9	17	14	3	36	36	...
2. Mayuram Taluk ...	729	705	24	16	14	2	125	123	2
3. Kumbakonam Taluk	751	741	10	66	65	1	150	148	2
4. Nannilam Taluk ...	711	700	11	36	36	...	199	195	4
5. Papanasam Taluk ...	474	471	3	28	27	1	102	101	1
6. Thanjavur Taluk ...	446	436	10	10	9	1	65	65	...
7. Orathanad Taluk ...	92	91	1	7	7	...	15	15	...
8. Mannargudi Taluk ...	391	389	2	32	32	...	63	63	...
9. Nagapattinam Taluk ...	517	514	3	27	27	...	145	145	...
10. Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	265	260	5	5	5	...	47	47	...
11. Pattukottai Taluk ...	164	162	2	18	18	...	25	25	...
12. Arantangi Taluk ...	125	122	3	16	15	1	68	68	...

District/Taluk	Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Persons (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)
All Rural areas ...	1,552	1,529	23	2,027	1,985	42
1. Sirkali Taluk ...	93	91	2	86	82	4
2. Mayuram Taluk ...	282	273	9	306	295	11
3. Kumbakonam Taluk	284	284	...	251	244	7
4. Nannilam Taluk ...	178	176	2	298	293	5
5. Papanasam Taluk ...	171	171	...	173	172	1
6. Thanjavur Taluk ...	115	113	2	256	249	7
7. Orathanad Taluk ...	21	21	...	49	48	1
8. Mannargudi Taluk ...	102	102	...	194	192	2
9. Nagapattinam Taluk	161	160	1	184	182	2
10. Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	92	88	4	121	120	1
11. Pattukottai Taluk ...	40	39	1	81	80	1
12. Arantangi Taluk ...	13	11	2	28	28	...

TABLE 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. 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 agricultural 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 convicts in Jail undergoing sentence, patients in mental institutions and other health institutions and inmates of charitable institutions. As already stated in the preliminary note, an under trial prisoner will not be classified as a non-worker, if he has been doing any work before his arrest, and even if he is a non-worker before his arrest, he will be classified only under the broad group of non-worker to which he will belong before his arrest and will not be included under the group of inmates of institutions. The persons seeking employment for the first time and the persons unemployed but seeking work who form the seventh and eighth group of non-workers have already been defined in the Fly Leaf to Table B—VIII.

Out of the total non-workers 60 per cent belong to 0—14 age group, and more than 75 per cent are in rural areas. In this district, 1867 males have been recorded under Household duties and all of them are found only in urban areas. Males who do some odd job or the other for the family like going to the market or to the shop might have been recorded by the enumerators as doing 'Household duties'. This district has recorded the highest number of males and females under the group 'Beggars, vagrants, etc.' as compared to all other districts. 4,543 males and 3,024 females have been recorded under this group and they are almost found in equal proportions both in rural and urban areas. This district has many temples which attract large pilgrims and hence many beggars may be concentrated in these areas.

TABLE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY SEX,

Age-group	Total non-working Population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10. THIRUTHURAIPOONDI									
Total	124,963	45,669	79,294	14,214	5,810	...	38,088	30,295	34,020
0—14	82,993	41,118	41,875	12,605	5,705	...	6,937	28,470	29,189
15—34	23,371	2,926	20,445	1,609	105	...	17,224	981	3,017
35—59	12,951	541	12,410	...	...	...	11,638	282	399
60+	5,648	1,084	4,564	...	...	...	2,289	562	1,415
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. PATTUKOTTAI									
Total	122,740	45,129	77,611	14,782	5,399	...	36,840	29,023	33,652
0—14	81,781	40,552	41,229	13,334	5,311	...	5,541	27,183	30,336
15—34	21,688	2,503	19,185	1,447	88	...	18,107	795	890
35—59	13,204	677	12,527	...	...	...	11,174	334	811
60+	6,066	1,396	4,670	...	...	...	2,018	711	1,615
A.N.S.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. ARANTANGI									
Total	72,081	25,826	46,255	8,110	3,085	...	23,901	16,823	17,772
0—14	47,129	23,383	23,746	7,568	3,046	...	3,919	15,787	16,774
15—34	13,769	1,330	12,439	542	39	...	12,023	619	273
35—59	8,292	460	7,832	...	...	...	6,918	194	295
60+	2,890	653	2,237	...	...	...	1,040	223	430
A.N.S.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
ALL URBAN									
Total	456,874	159,103	297,771	74,817	49,630	1,867	172,250	62,881	68,492
0—14	239,882	119,246	120,636	59,554	44,795	554	12,949	58,057	62,656
15—34	123,808	25,576	98,232	15,244	4,834	753	90,829	2,321	1,290
35—59	68,412	6,837	61,575	19	1	384	57,284	1,121	1,583
60+	24,772	7,444	17,328	...	...	176	11,188	1,382	2,963
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.N.S.=Age not stated

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—concl'd.

Retired, Rentier and Independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.,		Inmates of penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
TALUK									
659	1,175	228	190	8	6	208	1	57	4
1	2	37	40	...	2	5	...	...	...
42	47	49	45	3	2	198	1	44	4
130	304	107	67	5	2	5	...	12	...
486	822	35	38	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
775	1,415	378	301	6	2	135	2	30	...
...	...	32	41	...	...	3	...	...	...
38	39	77	59	...	...	127	2	19	...
174	469	148	71	5	2	5	...	11	...
563	907	121	130	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
659	1,434	110	59	2	1	82	2	40	1
5	4	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	84	23	17	...	...	77	2	24	1
194	593	50	25	1	1	5	...	16	...
415	753	14	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AREAS									
9,866	5,680	2,268	1,347	850	22	5,114	276	1,440	74
37	15	219	216	510	1	271	2	44	2
889	535	496	396	254	12	4,695	272	924	64
3,549	2,150	1,115	542	69	7	141	1	439	7
5,391	2,980	438	193	17	2	7	1	33	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABEE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY SEX,

Age-group (1)	Total non-working population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
5. PAPANASAM									
Total	113,201	37,485	75,716	11,517	6,017	...	42,114	23,951	25,660
0—14	66,487	32,493	33,994	9,957	5,826	...	4,442	22,475	23,677
15—34	25,498	2,969	22,529	1,560	191	...	21,852	767	388
35—39	15,705	871	14,834	...	...	...	13,585	307	528
60+	5,511	1,152	4,359	...	...	...	2,235	402	1,067
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. THANJAVUR									
Total	122,342	41,457	80,885	16,536	6,807	...	44,674	23,238	28,008
0—14	73,318	36,211	37,107	14,584	6,565	...	4,942	21,585	25,578
1—534	26,390	3,295	23,095	1,952	241	...	22,344	773	364
35—39	16,570	761	15,809	...	...	...	14,771	324	629
60+	6,058	1,188	4,870	...	...	...	2,616	554	1,436
A.N.S.	6	2	4	...	1	...	1	2	1
7. ORATHANAD									
Total	92,294	31,335	60,959	8,638	2,683	...	32,777	22,254	24,671
0—14	58,803	28,694	30,109	7,782	2,595	...	4,662	20,906	22,845
15—34	18,168	1,615	16,553	856	88	...	15,998	642	452
35—59	11,238	358	10,880	...	...	...	10,169	270	519
60+	4,085	668	3,417	...	...	...	1,948	436	855
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. MANNARGUDI									
Total	120,782	40,743	80,039	14,991	6,644	...	46,502	24,144	25,066
0—14	75,625	36,802	38,823	13,600	6,564	...	8,264	23,163	23,967
15—34	25,038	2,348	22,690	1,391	79	...	22,350	441	164
35—59	14,793	555	14,238	...	...	...	13,526	193	188
60+	5,310	1,038	4,272	...	...	...	2,354	347	741
A.N.S.	16	...	16	...	1	...	8	...	6
9. NAGAPATTINAM									
Total	104,909	38,237	66,672	12,138	5,457	...	34,329	24,392	25,701
0—14	67,782	33,448	34,334	10,503	5,312	...	4,678	22,911	24,331
15—34	20,543	3,013	17,530	1,635	144	...	16,983	753	30
35—59	11,974	702	11,272	...	1	...	10,580	271	29
66+	4,609	1,074	3,535	...	...	...	2,087	457	77
A.N.S.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

ROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—contd.

Retired rentier and Independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.,		Inmates of penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)
ALUK									
1,310	1,759	212	163	6	...	362	2	127	1
7	15	36	33	...	...	17	...	1	...
187	60	44	36	3	...	333	2	75	1
431	664	75	57	2	...	12	...	44	...
685	1,020	57	37	1	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALUK									
821	1,150	230	123	193	113	379	8	60	2
...	...	33	17	6	5	3	...	...	...
30	13	29	43	98	80	366	8	47	2
206	338	128	44	82	27	10	...	11	...
585	798	40	19	7	1	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
302	790	47	36	2	1	85	1	7	...
...	...	5	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	4	12	10	...	...	84	1	6	...
67	174	18	17	2	1	...	...	1	...
220	612	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
1,078	1,745	114	80	17	...	338	2	61	...
16	19	13	9	...	...	9	...	1	...
118	71	35	24	5	...	322	2	36	...
285	495	40	29	7	...	7	...	23	...
659	1,159	26	18	5	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
962	989	190	154	28	40	411	3	116	...
...	...	21	10	...	2	13	...	...	...
90	36	55	33	9	9	394	3	77	...
307	322	74	66	10	12	4	...	36	...
565	631	40	25	9	17	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

(B X—B XVII)

NOTE ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

These tables are based on the Household Schedule, a new document introduced in 1961. The data collected relate to the extent of land under cultivation, nature of work in household industry and the number of persons who are employed therein as family workers or as hired workers. Eight Household Economic Tables (B-X to B-XVII) have been prepared on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of these households for all areas. They are presented in this section.

The three important concepts that are necessary to understand these tables are explained below.

Household

A household 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 and did not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, chincona or any other medicinal herb or plant.

A person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government. (2) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop; (3) it is not necessary for the person to own the land cultivated.

Household Industry

Household Industry is a new concept introduced in 1961 Census and is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Though it can use power it should not be run on the lines of a factory and its workers will consist mostly of household members, hired workers playing a minor role only. Household industries should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and should not be restricted to the processes of buying and selling alone.

Household Economic Tables

In general, Household Economic Tables deal with chief economic activities of households *i. e.* with the twin field of cultivation and household industry. Of

the eight Household Economic Tables the first table B-X is a summary table which distributed sample households (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (2) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The tables B—XVII, B—XI, B—XII and B—XV give a detailed account of households with reference to their size, size of holdings cultivated, interest in land, and input of family and attached hired labour. They in general, deal with cultivating households. Table B—XIV (Parts A and B) and B—XVI are more concerned with the working of the household industry and tries to explain its connection with cultivation. Table B-XIII acts as a link between the tables on cultivation and on household industry.

Classification of Households

The sample households are classified in Table B-X as (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both ; and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The households when arranged in the order of their concentration in Tanjavur District will be as follows :—

- (1) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (54.8 per cent).
- (2) Households engaged in cultivation only (41.1 per cent).
- (3) Households engaged in household industry only (3.0 per cent).
- (4) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (1.1 per cent).

The households are distributed in Rural and Urban areas as follows :—

	For 1,000 households	
	Rural	Urban
Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	478	844
Households engaged in cultivation only	484	107
Households engaged in household industry only	26	46
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry... ..	12	3

STATEMENT I

(FROM CENSUS TABLE B-X)

Distribution of 1,000 Households each among those engaged (i) Neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry; (ii) in Cultivation only; (iii) in Household Industry only; (iv) Both in Cultivation and Household Industry:—

State/District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry.	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only.	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State	T	489	424	62	25
	R	369	544	55	32
	U	831	81	83	5
Thanjavur District	T	548	411	30	11
	R	478	484	26	12
	U	844	107	46	3
All Rural Areas	R	478	484	26	12
Sirkali Taluk	R	583	394	19	4
Mayuram Taluk	R	614	361	20	5
Kumbakonam Taluk	R	564	363	64	9
Nannilam Taluk	R	649	326	21	4
Papanasam Taluk	R	535	427	24	14
Thanjavur Taluk	R	424	544	20	12
Orathanad Taluk	R	179	783	13	25
Mannargudi Taluk	R	464	503	21	12
Nagapattinam Taluk	R	665	297	29	9
Thiruthurai pundi Taluk	R	388	572	22	18
Pattukottai Taluk	R	333	619	26	22
Arantangi Taluk	R	203	753	26	18
All Urban Areas	U	844	107	46	3

In Nagapattinam, Nannilam and Mayuram Taluks, the proportion of rural households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry are as high as 665, 649 and 614. Compared with the State figure of 369, it shows that the rural parts here have more urban characteristics in them. It is an interesting factor that these taluks situated in the deltaic regions of cauvery abounds with categories of households other than those engaged in cultivation. This may be on account of concentration of land in a few hands consequent of which the households engaged in cultivation are less in number. The proportion of households engaged in cultivation only are higher in Orathanad followed by Arantangi and Pattukottai. Nagapattinam has the least proportion. Thanjavur, though known as the granary of South India, has got only 48.4 per cent of households

engaged in cultivation, whereas in Tiruchirapalli it is 65.8 per cent. This may also be on account of the availability of occupations other than cultivation. The district stands eighth if all the Districts are presented in the descending order of concentration of cultivating households. The proportion of households engaged in household industry is less in all the taluks except in Kumbakonam. Compared to other Districts the proportion of households engaged in household industry only and both in cultivation and household industry are less in Thanjavur.

STATEMENT II

(FROM TABLE B-XVII)

State/District.	Total households.	Rural households.	Urban households	Rural Areas only		
				Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.0
Thanjavur District	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.9

Size of Households

Statement-II gives the average number of persons under each variety of households. The average size of the household in Thanjavur is small when compared with the State.

Interest in land

Table B-XI distributes sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. Interest in land has been divided into three broad groups (a) land owned or held from Government, (b) land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (c) partly owned or held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

STATEMENT III

Interest in Land	Thanjavur		State	
	Percentage of		Percentage of	
	Household	Area	Household	Area
(1) Owned or held from Government	48	45	76	78
(2) Held from Private Persons	33	28	11	7
(3) Mixed	19	27	13	15

Statement III gives the percentage of households under each group and the estimated acreage. About half of the total cultivating households here

STATEMENT IV

(FROM TABLE B-XI)

Percentage of Households in each class range to total Cultivating Household:—

Size class of land in acres	Percentage of Households.	
	Thanjavur	State
Less than 1	15.77	14.80
1.0—2.4	34.71	33.21
2.5—4.9	25.84	25.34
5.0—7.4	12.18	12.51
7.5—9.9	3.33	4.21
10.0—12.4	3.07	3.97
12.5—14.9	1.25	1.11
15.0—29.9	2.69	3.52
30.0—49.2	0.68	0.80
50 and over	0.32	0.33
unspecified	0.16	0.20

Statement No. IV shows the percentage of households under each class range for the District and compares it with that of the State. The maximum percentage of households are under the size class 1—2.4 acres. 88.50 per cent of the households cultivate lands in the ranges upto 7.4 acres. In Kanyakumari District the corresponding figure is 97.88. In general the size of the holdings here are similar to that of the State as a whole.

cultivate land taken from others. Of the total cultivating households 1/3 of them cultivate lands held from others on pure tenancy basis. Only 48 per cent of the households cultivate their own lands. Thanjavur stands first in having the highest proportion of households having tenancy cultivation, and lowest proportion of cultivating households which cultivate their own lands.

Local rights on land

While recording the broad categories of interests in land, the various local rights prevalent were also recorded. Selected local rights prevalent in this district with their explanation are given in a separate Appendix.

Size of holdings

Different bits of land cultivated by the households have been added and recorded in the household schedule. But, for the purpose of tabulation the range of holdings were taken as less than 1 acre, 2.4 acres, and so on and ending with the upper limit of 50 acres and more, and this range has been adopted for other tables too.

STATEMENT V

(FROM TABLE B-XI)

Percentage Distribution by size Classes of Land of Cultivating Households under each interest

(1)	Size Class of Land (in acres)										
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. Land owned or Held from Government	18.12	37.17	24.11	10.78	2.30	2.79	1.04	2.48	0.68	0.33	0.20
Mean for State	18.00	33.29	23.47	11.70	3.71	3.94	0.95	3.49	0.83	0.38	...
B. Holding Land from private persons or Institution	19.23	38.47	24.12	10.34	2.09	2.23	0.80	1.78	0.53	0.22	0.19
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 Governments and partly from Private Persons	3.54	21.72	33.32	19.07	8.18	5.26	2.60	4.83	0.94	0.51	0.03
Mean for State	7.57	25.90	31.38	16.16	6.78	4.08	2.21	4.43	1.13	0.34	...

The Statement V above shows the size class of land under the three different interests.

Land held under different class ranges.

STATEMENT VI

FROM TABLE B-XI—CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AREA (TOTAL)

Size Class of Land in acres	Madras State		Thanjavur District	
	Households	Area	Households	Area
Less than 1	14.80	1.62	15.77	1.88
1.0—2.4	48.01	14.00	50.49	15.92
2.5—4.9	73.34	33.43	76.32	37.44
5.0—7.4	85.86	50.17	88.50	55.13
7.5—9.9	90.07	58.11	91.83	61.94
10.0—12.4	94.03	67.76	94.90	70.04
12.5—14.9	95.15	71.10	96.15	74.12
15.0—29.9	98.66	87.45	98.83	87.68
30.0—49.9	99.46	94.24	99.51	93.90
50+	99.80	99.71	99.84	99.75
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The statement reveals the uneven distribution and concentration of land in a few hands. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cultivating households here up to size class 5 acres own 37.44 percent of the total cultivated land. The rest of the land (62.56) are owned by $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cultivating households. The concentration is more noted after size class 10—12.4. About 5 percent of the households own about 30 per cent of the lands in the size classes 12.5 and above. The average extent owned by a cultivating household works out to 4.20 acres which is less than the State figure of 4.56 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 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 persons
Madras State	280.86	277.42	308.09	73.23	59.96
Thanjavur District	312.14	274.33	284.31	63.05	66.17
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					Unspecified (6)
					0.44

STATEMENT IX

(FROM TABLE B-XIV-A)

Distribution of 1,000 households by number of workers in the Households classified for Selected Household Industries

Household Industry (Major group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total number of Households	Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged				
		1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons
All Industries	1,000	503.59	298.26	181.46	15.99	0.70
Livestock and Hunting	1,000	680.00	260.00	53.33	6.67	...
Textile-cotton	1,000	427.61	323.06	227.88	21.45	...
Textile-silk	1,000	390.66	331.21	256.90	21.23	...
Manufacturing of Wood and Wooden Products	1,000	499.62	314.82	175.66	9.14	0.76
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,000	731.77	195.31	65.10	2.60	5.22

The highest number of cultivating households have a working strength of 'one person' whereas for the state as a whole the maximum number of households have working strength of '3-5' persons.

STATEMENT VIII

(FROM TABLE B-XII (RURAL))

Size Class of Land (in acres)	Average number of Family workers		Average number of Hired workers	
	Madras State	Thanjavur District	Madras State	Thanjavur District
Less than 1	1.65	1.55	0.45	0.48
1.0 — 2.4	1.99	1.80	1.07	1.28
2.5 — 4.9	2.32	2.01	1.92	2.77
5.0 — 7.4	2.59	2.16	2.65	4.05
7.5 — 9.9	2.76	2.28	3.38	6.25
10.0 — 12.4	2.83	2.17	3.56	7.19
12.5 — 14.9	2.95	2.24	4.35	7.76
15.0 — 29.9	3.03	2.16	4.81	11.48
30.0 — 49.9	3.09	1.96	6.76	18.24
50+	2.76	1.80	9.05	18.18
Unspecified	2.14	2.01	0.36	0.32
All Sizes	2.23	1.90	1.84	2.72

In Thanjavur the participation by family members is low, whereas the participation by hired workers is high. It shows an increase with the increase of the size class. Above size class 10 acres and above, the participation of hired workers is too high when compared with the State or with any other district.

Household Industry

The proportion of households engaged only in household industry is low in Thanjavur and only 2.97 percent of the total households are engaged in household industry whereas the State figure is 6.2 percent. It ranks fifth in order among districts when presented in the order of concentration of these households. Cotton cloth weaving and making mats are the Household Industries that are practised by large number of households.

Single worker households are leading in all these industries. and are much predominant in livestock and hunting. In Textile (Cotton and Silk), the distribution is still wide, and appreciable numbers with 2 persons and 3 to 5 persons also are found.

Pattern of Household Industries

Different household industries found in the rural areas of Thanjavur are given below in the descending order of their concentration. Making of mats, hand-fans and umbrellas from palm-leaves.

Cotton cloth weaving in handloom ;
Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.,
Manufacture of other wood and allied products ;
Making of baskets and broomsticks ;
Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handlooms ;
Manufacture of jewels, silver-ware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semiprecious stones.

Making of rope mats etc.. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes.

About 9 percent of the total households in the State, engaged in the manufacture of Jewellery, Silver-ware, and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones are found in the District.

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry.

Table B-XIII shows sample households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry by the usual ten size classes of land and by the principal household industry in International Standard Industrial Classification by Division and Major Groups. The percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Thanjavur District by division and selected major groups is given below :—

All Industries 100		
Division 0 ...	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting ...	15.15
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting ...	14.53
Divisions 2 and 3	Manufacturing ...	84.85
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs ...	7.51
" 23	Textile-Cotton ...	7.51
" 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products. ...	40.56
" 34—35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than petroleum and coal	14.33
" 39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	5.30

A tangible proportion of the households are engaged in the manufacture of wood and wooden products i.e. normally the manufacture of Agricultural implements and repairing.

Household Industry with Cultivation and without Cultivation :—

In Table B-XVI households engaged in household industry with and without cultivation are classified by period of working and total number of workers.

STATEMENT X

(FROM TABLE B-XVI)

Thanjavur District.	All Rural and Urban Households.	Rural Households	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.	Livestock and hunting.	Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs.	Textile-Cotton.	Manufacture of wood and wooden products.	Non-Metallic minerals other than petroleum and coal.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A	1,000	938	142	136	796	70	70	381	134	50
B	1,000	700	36	24	664	49	106	262	77	50

Statement X shows the distribution of these households in rural areas under some selected household industry. It brings out the difference in the distribution of households with cultivation and without

cultivation, of the households engaged in household industry with cultivation more than 1/3 of them are engaged in the manufacture of wood and wooden products.

Duration of Household Industry.
STATEMENT XI.
(FROM TABLE XVI)

		All Industries.				
(1)	Total Rural Households (2)	1—3 months (3)	4—6 months (4)	7—9 months (5)	10—12 months (6)	Months not stated (7)
MADRAS STATE						
Total ...	1,000	14	132	104	684	66
With Cultivation ...	1,000	24	184	126	596	70
Without Cultivation ...	1,000	9	101	91	735	64
THANJAVUR DISTRICT						
Total ...	1,000	49	161	113	631	46
With Cultivation ...	1,000	82	246	129	498	45
Without Cultivation ...	1,000	33	120	104	696	47

In Thanjavur, the households that have employment throughout the year is less when compared with the State. Of the households engaged in household industry with cultivation only 49.8 percent have employment throughout the year.

Family and attached Hired workers in Household Industry

STATEMENT XII
(FROM TABLE B-XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers among males and females engaged in Household Industry (Rural).

	All Industries Persons	
	Males	Females
MADRAS STATE		
Total ...	597	403
With Cultivation ...	597	403
Without Cultivation ...	597	403
THANJAVUR DISTRICT		
Total ...	659	341
With Cultivation ...	649	351
Without Cultivation ...	665	335

Statement XII shows the distribution of male and female workers in Household Industry. Compared with the State, the participation of female family workers in household industry is less in Thanjavur. Again household industry with cultivation engages more number of female family workers than that of households with cultivation. The participation of females workers in cultivation is 290 per 1000.

The two Statements XIII and XIV below show the distribution of family workers and hired workers in household industry by duration of work. They reveal that only 62.9 percent of the family workers get employment throughout the year, which when compared with the state figure is less. It also reveals that households solely engaged in household industry employ hired workers for a longer duration in a year.

STATEMENT XIII
(FROM TABLE B-XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry.

(1)	All industries family workers				
	1-3 months (2)	4-6 months (3)	7-9 months (4)	10 months to one year (5)	Months not stated (6)
MADRAS STATE					
Total ...	14	133	102	689	62
With Cultivation ...	21	177	121	614	67
Without Cultivation ...	8	97	85	752	58
THANJAVUR DISTRICT					
Total ...	47	167	113	629	44
With Cultivation ...	71	249	130	505	45
Without Cultivation ...	32	113	102	710	43

STATEMENT XIV
(FROM TABLE B-XVI)

(1)	All industries family workers				
	1-3 months (2)	4-6 months (3)	7-9 months (4)	10 months to one year (5)	Months not stated (6)
MADRAS STATE					
Total ...	35	201	110	599	55
With Cultivation ...	39	223	115	564	59
Without Cultivation ...	5	47	73	846	29
THANJAVUR DISTRICT					
Total ...	102	267	46	564	21
With Cultivation ...	107	285	42	547	19
Without Cultivation ...	47	65	88	753	47

STATEMENT XV

(FROM TABLE B-XII AND B-XVI)

Percentage of hired workers to total workers in Rural areas

State/District.	Engaged in	
	Cultivation	Household Industry
Madras State ...	45.25	3.57
Thanjavur District.	58.84	3.08

Compared with cultivation the percentage of hired workers in household industry is less. The percentage of hired workers in cultivation in Thanjavur is high when compared with the State figures.

APPENDIX

SELECTED LOCAL RIGHTS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
Ryotwari	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 <i>Patta</i> , which sets for the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation. This <i>patta</i> is liable to revision every year to bring it upto 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 <i>Ayan Sircar</i> , <i>Koru</i> or Government lands.
Patta	Registered holder of land.	When a ryot is first put into possession of land he is furnished with a document called the <i>patta</i> which is liable to revision at each annual settlement, called <i>Jamabandi</i> . The <i>patta</i> 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 <i>purport</i> to be in the nature of a grant or conveyance. A registered Pattadar as far as he is concerned could 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 occupying and a ryot of old vast holdings under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand <i>patta</i> under the Estates Land Act.
Maniya Inam	Inam land	The word <i>Manyam</i> is vernacular for <i>Inam</i> . The word <i>Inam</i> literally means a gift. The term <i>inam</i> is an Arabic word. The word <i>Inam</i> or <i>Manyam</i> 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 Maharattas the <i>Inam</i> or <i>Manyam</i> 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 <i>Inam</i> came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable.
		"The origin of the <i>Inam</i> 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

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 breakup and total for the district. For taluks the figures for Rural alone have been presented.

The concepts of household, household cultivation and household industry are discussed in the preliminary note.

The table like other Household Economic Tables that follow have been prepared on 20 percent sample and the total number of sample households in the district is 155,439. Institutions have been excluded in the selection of samples.

Similar information on 'General Population' can be found in Table B VII Part A and B.

TABLE B X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS—(i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household Industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thanjavur District	T	145,142	79,570	59,710	4,315	1,547
	R	117,194	55,987	56,734	3,021	1,452
	U	27,948	23,583	2,976	1,294	95
All Rural Areas	R	117,194	55,987	56,734	3,021	1,452
Sirkali Taluk	R	6,699	3,906	2,642	127	24
Mayuram Taluk	R	13,014	7,986	4,704	255	69
Kumbakonam Taluk	R	11,039	6,231	4,011	704	93
Nannilam Taluk	R	11,608	7,538	3,781	242	47
Papanasam Taluk	R	9,044	4,835	3,862	218	129
Thanjavur Taluk	R	10,262	4,346	5,583	202	131
Orathanad Taluk	R	8,246	1,477	6,457	106	206
Mannargudi Taluk	R	10,050	4,666	5,048	214	122
Nagapattinam Taluk	R	8,660	5,761	2,573	251	75
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	R	10,587	4,111	6,054	232	190
Pattukottai Taluk	R	11,383	3,790	7,047	299	247
Arantangi Taluk	R	6,602	1,340	4,972	171	119
All Urban Areas	U	27,948	23,583	2,976	1,294	95

Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
		objects and reasons to Bill 1934). The <i>Inams</i> 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 nature, object and aim.
Sivayjima ...	Encroachment of Government or <i>Poramboke</i> or waste.	Unauthorised occupation of Government land i.e. cultivation of Government <i>Poramboke</i> or waste lands by paying assessment. Cultivator has no title to the land. Usually the encroachment may be of unobjectionable nature, and under B.S.O. (21) (i) 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.
Waram ...	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 need to pay a specified proportion of the produce to land holder. Conditions of <i>waram</i> vary from place to place.
Othi ...	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.
Miras ...	Mirasi land ...	<i>Mirasi</i> tenure is the division of the village into equal shares each made up so as to yield an equal amount of produce and each including a proportionate share of all the benefits of common property land tenures (S. Soundarraja Iyyengar p. 40). The division is supposed to have been made at the original settlement of the village, the number of shares apparently corresponding to the number settlers that occupied or of the labourer which each settler brought with him. According to Thomas Munro, Mirasidars were peasant proprietors and on the establishment of a Tamil village, all the lands therein belonged to them as a collective body who had equal rights as between themselves but formed an exclusive body as regards others. This was originally known as <i>Kaniatchi</i> in Tamil, <i>Swastium</i> in Sanskrit, and <i>Mirasi</i> after the Mohamedan conquest. At present in common usage the term indicates ownership of land by a person living on the income from land.
Grama oozia inam	Village service grants.	Grant of lands for village service. The Indian villiage was a corporation with a complement of officers necessary for an agricultural population who were paid by assignments of land or land revenue, or a proportion of the produce. The names of the important officers are <i>Ambalakaran</i> , or village Headman, the <i>karnam</i> , the <i>taliyari</i> etc., for which specific grants are made.
Bought in land sale.	Owned land ...	Lands purchased by the Government at sales for arrears of revenue is known as 'Bought in lands.' If no bid is made for land sold for arrears of revenue whether on account of combination

Name of tenure in Regional language Legal terminology

Iravalli Anuboga Pathiyar. Cultivating tenants

Uluvadai Pathiyam. Tenancy cultivation.

Kuthagai ... Lease ...

Bhoodan ... Bhoodan land ...

Description

among the ryots or otherwise, it will be purchased by the Government at a nominal price. (B.S.O. 45). If there is no objection to the assignment of the land, the land may be reassigned to the defaulter i.e. the original owners or their undisputed heirs, in preference to outsiders if he pays the arrears, back assessment, balance of loan if any etc.. and applies to the tahsildar for reassignment of land in subject to the conditions laid down in B.S.O. 46 Para 4.

A kind of occupancy right.

It means the act of ploughing. The right to cultivate the land and does not create a permanent right of occupancy. It generally denotes tenants used for the act of ploughing for which they are entitled for a share of the produce.

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 leaser by lessee. A lease may thus be in perpetuity for life, for terms of years or from year to year.

Land donated to Shri 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'.

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. It is presented for Rural and Urban separately. For rural the figures are presented for District/Taluks while for urban, figures are given only for the district.

The interest in land is divided as follows:

- (i) Owned or held from Government.
- (ii) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
- (iii) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money kind or share.

These legends are indicated in column 1 of the Table by abbreviations (a), (b) and (c) respectively which are explained at the end of the table.

Category I includes the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner viz., land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of permanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under Category I.

Category II includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession, with right of permanent heritable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:

- (i) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation. (Such tenants may have the right of transfer also in certain cases).
- (ii) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases, the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases he does not possess this right).
- (iii) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.
- (iv) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to eviction.
- (v) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or to the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working on plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights).
- (vi) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce or a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

Category III—If the household had land cultivated under the above two categories, it is classified under Category III.

The holdings are grouped into 10 sizes in acres as follows:—

Less than 1 acre.	10.0 —12.4 acres.
1.0 — 2.4 acres.	12.5 —14.9 acres.
2.5 — 4.9 acres.	15.0 —29.9 acres.
5.0 — 7.4 acres.	30.0 —49.9 acres.
7.5 — 9.9 acres.	50 and above and Unspecified.

The definition of household cultivation is given in the preliminary note.

TABLE B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Interest in land cultivated (1)	Number of cultivating households (2)	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres					
		Less than 1 (3)	1.0—2.4 (4)	2.5—4.9 (5)	5.0—7.4 (6)	7.5—9.9 (7)	
ALL RURAL AREAS							
Total	...	58,186	9,339	20,261	15,074	7,065	1,939
a	...	27,512	5,120	10,347	6,685	2,911	625
b	...	19,558	3,823	7,487	4,671	2,028	411
c	...	11,116	396	2,427	3,718	2,126	903
SIRKALI TALUK							
Total	...	2,666	347	970	821	271	87
a	...	1,041	180	412	301	82	18
b	...	1,008	161	426	282	74	18
c	...	617	6	132	238	115	51
MAYURAM TALUK							
Total	...	4,773	548	1,415	1,590	677	146
a	...	1,800	263	591	617	188	25
b	...	1,850	278	648	589	203	25
c	...	1,123	7	176	384	286	96
KUMBAKONAM TALUK							
Total	...	4,104	788	1,477	1,022	463	128
a	...	1,620	391	674	351	135	19
b	...	1,526	368	617	336	134	17
c	...	958	29	186	335	194	92
NANNILAM TALUK							
Total	...	3,828	389	988	1,148	626	197
a	...	1,397	198	441	447	166	28
b	...	1,364	174	439	407	198	41
c	...	1,067	17	108	294	262	128
PAPANASAM TALUK							
Total	...	3,991	822	1,305	908	447	147
a	...	1,507	398	541	323	124	31
b	...	1,454	382	555	285	125	23
c	...	1,030	42	209	300	198	93
THANJAVUR TALUK							
Total	...	5,714	1,036	2,095	1,261	660	189
a	...	2,424	516	928	480	251	61
b	...	2,316	465	926	467	236	56
c	...	974	55	241	314	173	72
ORATHANAD TALUK							
Total	...	6,663	1,069	2,535	1,633	826	177
a	...	5,818	959	2,224	1,391	725	135
b	...	223	67	118	23	10	1
c	...	622	43	193	219	91	41

TABLE B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*conld.*
(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Interest in land cultivated		Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres					
		10.0—12.4 (8)	12.5—14.9 (9)	15.0—29.9 (10)	30.0—49.9 (11)	50+ (12)	Unspecified (13)
Total		...	1,726	ALL RURAL AREAS—concl'd.			
a	...	706	701	1,481	352	153	95
b	...	437	255	602	150	57	54
c	...	583	160	354	106	43	38
			286	525	96	53	3
Total		...	64	SIRKALI TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	15	30	47	15	7	7
b	...	15	9	11	7	2	4
c	...	34	9	14	3	3	3
			12	22	5	2	...
Total		...	137	MAYURAM TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	40	66	125	36	19	14
b	...	34	13	42	10	3	8
c	...	63	14	29	17	7	6
			39	54	9	9	...
Total		...	93	KUMBAKONAM TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	14	39	77	13	4	...
b	...	25	7	23	6	...	...
c	...	54	10	13	3	3	...
			22	41	4	1	...
Total		...	172	NANNILAM TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	40	83	172	36	15	2
b	...	44	26	36	7	8	...
c	...	88	14	35	9	1	2
			43	101	20	6	...
Total		...	125	PAPANASAM TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	34	49	137	34	13	4
b	...	29	7	35	10	2	2
c	...	62	12	29	10	3	1
			30	73	14	8	1
Total		...	199	THANJAVUR TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	73	59	156	28	9	22
b	...	80	19	70	14	2	10
c	...	46	18	44	8	5	11
			22	42	6	2	1
Total		...	189	ORATHANAD TALUK—concl'd.			
a	...	167	68	121	30	12	3
b	...	1	62	114	26	12	3
c	...	21	6	2	1	...	...
				5	3	...	...

TABLE B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*conld.*
(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Interest in land cultivated (1)	Number of cultivating households (2)	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres				
		Less than 1 (3)	1.0—2.4 (4)	2.5—4.9 (5)	5.0—7.4 (6)	7.5—9.9 (7)
Total	5,170	948	1,608	1,332	692	181
a	2,164	498	720	546	234	44
b	2,089	425	738	513	247	46
c	917	25	150	273	211	91
Total	2,648	385	833	653	317	114
a	1,053	201	402	239	84	30
b	1,044	178	368	253	123	24
c	551	6	63	161	110	60
Total	6,244	1,031	2,337	1,496	715	182
a	2,630	485	1,107	556	250	55
b	2,456	500	945	530	267	55
c	1,158	46	285	410	198	72
Total	7,294	1,325	2,724	1,784	787	238
a	3,220	639	1,221	721	337	94
b	3,084	619	1,161	702	333	90
c	990	67	342	361	117	54
Total	5,091	651	1,974	1,426	584	153
a	2,838	392	1,086	713	335	85
b	1,144	206	546	284	78	15
c	1,109	53	342	429	171	53
Total	3,071	320	1,006	752	396	99
a	2,055	238	643	445	276	55
b	699	73	307	215	66	12
c	317	9	56	92	54	32

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—concl.
(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Interest in land cultivated	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres					
	10.0—12.4 (8)	12.5—14.9 (9)	15.0—29.9 (10)	30.0—49.9 (11)	50 .. (12)	Unspecified (13)
MANNARGUDI TALUK—concl.						
Total	150	57	142	30	6	24
a	51	14	39	6	2	10
b	48	13	34	11	1	13
c	51	30	69	13	3	1
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK—concl.						
Total	116	46	115	42	27	...
a	32	10	30	18	7	...
b	33	9	39	11	6	...
c	51	27	46	13	14	...
TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK—concl.						
Total	178	70	162	49	21	3
a	62	22	59	26	7	1
b	59	18	56	15	9	2
c	57	30	47	8	5	...
PATTUKOTTAI TALUK—concl.						
Total	166	89	137	30	11	3
a	83	38	69	11	4	3
b	59	40	57	18	5	...
c	24	11	11	1	2	...
ARANTANGI TALUK—concl.						
Total	137	45	90	9	9	13
a	95	28	74	9	8	13
b	10	3	2	...	...	...
c	32	14	14	...	1	...
ALL URBAN AREAS—concl.						
Total	153	66	165	62	46	6
a	120	52	131	50	40	5
b	14	3	7	1	1	...
c	19	11	27	11	5	1

Note:—(a) Owned or held from Government
(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share
(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

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

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 ten persons and Unspecified. Under each group family workers and hired workers are shown separately.

Family workers in Household Cultivation mean those members of the household who are engaged in cultivation by having some direct part in cultivation or direction or supervision of cultivation. They need not necessarily do any manual labour. The absentee land lords 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 AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households					Cultivating households according to number		
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		
		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
							ALL RURAL	
All sizes ...	56,734	76,687	31,250	154,302	17,709	15,710	1,999	
Less than 1 ...	8,898	9,560	4,237	4,236	4,818	4,077	741	
1.0— 2.4 ...	19,684	24,335	11,077	25,279	7,217	6,345	872	
2.5— 4.9 ...	14,802	20,927	8,820	40,928	3,679	3,410	269	
5.0— 7.4 ...	6,964	11,011	4,008	28,171	1,226	1,153	73	
7.5— 9.9 ...	1,912	3,206	1,159	11,945	226	213	13	
10.0—12.4 ...	1,710	2,877	831	12,288	245	232	13	
12.5—14.9 ...	697	1,234	329	5,406	81	78	3	
15.0—29.9 ...	1,470	2,585	590	16,872	147	142	5	
30.0—49.9 ...	351	591	97	6,402	28	25	3	
50+ ...	151	235	37	2,745	12	10	2	
Unspecified ...	95	126	65	30	30	25	5	

1. Sirkali

All sizes ...	2,642	3,445	872	6,868	1,083	1,012	71
Less than 1 ...	341	355	86	72	238	214	24
1.0— 2.4 ...	960	1,182	354	867	455	427	28
2.5— 4.9 ...	817	1,113	287	2,062	281	271	10
5.0— 7.4 ...	267	372	72	1,338	64	59	5
7.5— 9.9 ...	87	142	31	551	16	16	...
10.0—12.4 ...	64	95	12	197	14	13	1
12.5—14.9 ...	30	56	5	137	3	1	2
15.0—29.9 ...	47	85	17	532	6	6	...
30.0—49.9 ...	15	26	2	848	4	3	1
50+ ...	7	9	2	263	1	1	...
Unspecified ...	7	10	4	1	1	1	...

2. Mayuram

All sizes ...	4,704	6,087	1,774	5,558	1,763	1,635	128
Less than 1 ...	532	562	145	91	368	327	41
1.0— 2.4 ...	1,394	1,625	506	683	656	604	52
2.5— 4.9 ...	1,571	2,101	701	1,745	509	485	24
5.0— 7.4 ...	669	983	260	1,144	148	142	6
7.5— 9.9 ...	144	235	74	330	26	25	1
10.0—12.4 ...	136	195	35	439	20	17	3
12.5—14.9 ...	66	112	16	146	13	13	...
15.0—29.9 ...	123	183	20	623	14	13	1
30.0—49.9 ...	36	53	7	194	4	4	...
50+ ...	19	21	2	163	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	14	17	8	...	5	5	...

LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL SEPARATELY

20 per cent sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation

2 Persons				3-5 Persons			
Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
15,564	19,120	8,810	3,198	16,130	28,880	14,393	14,685
2,512	2,878	1,858	288	1,296	2,241	1,483	723
6,320	7,500	3,989	1,151	4,601	8,131	4,859	3,103
4,315	5,419	2,173	1,038	4,887	8,896	4,698	3,795
1,603	2,148	561	497	2,787	5,087	2,061	2,999
312	433	92	99	888	1,592	588	1,185
239	350	58	70	742	1,314	360	1,139
79	115	20	23	284	493	101	532
119	188	24	26	524	895	184	1,026
21	37	2	3	73	131	24	139
10	15	3	2	19	38	5	34
34	37	30	1	29	62	30	10

TALUK

693	903	255	228	606	1,056	365	746
69	92	33	13	30	46	28	34
292	364	128	92	145	281	133	94
235	307	80	83	214	391	136	221
69	94	9	35	105	161	41	165
8	14	...	2	44	70	18	75
7	13	...	1	35	53	6	75
3	5	1	...	15	23	...	38
6	9	2	1	15	25	1	41
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	2	1	2	4	2	...

TALUK

1,346	1,694	565	433	1,213	2,110	834	1,374
117	139	65	30	41	85	29	21
459	560	216	142	235	397	194	221
514	652	211	165	441	783	392	364
182	240	51	73	263	445	141	349
23	29	6	11	78	148	48	100
15	21	2	7	74	116	17	138
13	21	4	1	25	48	2	47
9	15	...	3	44	69	8	105
4	6	2	...	8	12	1	22
2	2	1	1	3	4	1	7
8	9	7	...	1	3	1	...

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										
	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified		
	House- hold (17)	Family worker		Hired worker (20)	House- hold (21)	Family worker		Hired worker (24)	House- hold (25)	Family worker	
		Males (18)	Females (19)			Males (22)	Females (23)			Males (26)	Females (27)
											(28)
ALL RURAL AREAS— <i>concl.</i>											
All sizes ...	3,577	7,285	3,885	14,322	3,754	5,692	2,163	122,097	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	141	214	112	640	131	150	43	2,585	...	...	...
1.0- 2.4 ...	787	1,391	935	3,294	759	968	422	17,731	...	...	...
2.5- 4.9 ...	884	1,727	998	3,660	1,037	1,475	682	32,435	...	...	...
5.0- 7.4 ...	639	1,466	858	2,098	709	1,157	455	22,577	...	...	...
7.5- 9.9 ...	251	568	330	895	235	400	136	9,766	...	...	...
10.0-12.4 ...	238	566	262	845	246	415	138	10,234	...	...	...
12.5-14.9 ...	137	339	138	474	116	209	67	4,377	...	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	391	806	227	1,818	289	554	150	14,002	...	...	...
30.0-49.9 ...	83	165	19	443	146	233	49	5,817	...	...	...
50+ ...	25	42	6	146	85	130	21	2,563	...	...	...
Unspecied ...	1	1	...	9	1	1	...	10	...	...	...

1. Sirkali Taluk—*concl.*

All sizes ...	120	258	109	492	140	216	72	5,402	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	4	3	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0- 2.4 ...	33	63	44	122	35	47	21	559	...	...	...
2.5- 4.9 ...	32	66	30	135	55	78	31	1,623	...	...	...
5.0- 7.4 ...	12	30	13	44	17	28	4	1,094	...	...	...
7.5- 9.9 ...	13	34	11	44	6	8	2	430	...	...	...
10.0-12.4 ...	5	10	...	23	3	6	5	98	...	...	...
12.5-14.9 ...	5	15	2	21	4	12	...	78	...	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	13	30	8	62	7	15	6	428	...	...	...
30.0-49.9 ...	3	7	...	16	7	14	1	829	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	6	8	2	263	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2. Mayuram Taluk—*concl.*

All sizes ...	236	467	204	978	146	181	43	2,773	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	3	7	8	5	3	4	2	35	...	...	...
1.0- 2.4 ...	26	44	35	96	18	20	9	224	...	...	...
2.5- 4.9 ...	59	119	57	245	48	62	17	971	...	...	...
5.0- 7.4 ...	48	119	54	148	28	37	8	574	...	...	...
7.5- 9.9 ...	11	28	17	29	6	5	2	190	...	...	...
10.0-12.0 ...	17	30	12	77	10	11	1	217	...	...	...
12.5-14.9 ...	11	24	10	42	4	6	...	56	...	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	43	67	10	235	13	19	1	280	...	...	...
30.0-49.9 ...	12	22	1	65	8	9	3	107	...	...	...
50+ ...	6	7	...	36	8	8	...	119	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*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		
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	(5)	1 Person Household	Family worker	
		Males	Females				Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3. Kumbakonam Taluk								
All sizes ...	4,011	5,707	1,650	5,598	1,278	1,208	70	...
Less than 1 ...	762	891	268	154	425	392	33	...
1.0- 2.4 ...	1,435	1,918	599	1,164	501	479	22	...
2.5- 4.9 ...	1,003	1,502	494	1,423	234	223	11	...
5.0- 7.4 ...	459	772	182	978	79	76	3	...
7.5- 9.9 ...	126	232	46	424	18	18	...	...
10.0-12.4 ...	93	156	35	586	9	9	...	...
12.5-14.9 ...	39	72	8	229	2	2	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	77	140	17	458	8	7	1	...
30.0-49.9 ...	13	16	...	100	2	2	...	...
50+ ...	4	8	1	82	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4. Nannilam Taluk

All sizes ...	3,781	4,937	1,756	8,919	876	803	73	...
Less than 1 ...	378	369	174	120	202	172	30	...
1.0- 2.4 ...	971	1,104	454	848	343	309	34	...
2.5- 4.9 ...	1,136	1,507	606	1,689	208	200	8	...
5.0- 7.4 ...	622	909	299	1,915	70	69	1	...
7.5- 9.9 ...	195	287	88	748	16	16	...	...
10.0-12.4 ...	171	262	67	645	18	18	...	...
12.5-14.9 ...	83	126	18	492	7	7	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	172	293	41	1,673	10	10	...	...
30.0-49.9 ...	36	53	7	455	1	1	...	...
50+ ...	15	25	1	334	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...

5. Papanasam Taluk

All sizes ...	3,862	5,315	1,322	55,423	976	912	64	...
Less than 1 ...	780	890	229	2,392	368	335	33	...
1.0- 2.4 ...	1,252	1,632	482	8,988	352	329	23	...
2.5- 4.9 ...	885	1,254	356	14,858	171	164	7	...
5.0- 7.4 ...	440	710	169	8,422	46	46	...	...
7.5- 9.9 ...	145	240	31	4,969	13	13	...	...
10.0-12.4 ...	123	196	23	4,842	9	8	1	...
12.5-14.9 ...	49	84	11	1,816	4	4	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	137	228	16	6,632	9	9	...	...
30.0-49.9 ...	34	52	2	1,733	2	2	...	...
50+ ...	13	22	2	771	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	4	7	1	...	2	2	...	...

**SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS
AREAS SEPARATELY—*contd.***

20 per cent sample)

[illegible]

TALUK—concl'd.

[illegible]

7ALUK—concl'd.

327	533	158	1,716	1,034	1,528	385	52,290	...	...	...	...
40	48	7	224	90	106	22	1,953	...	...	...	...
111	157	83	594	262	352	91	7,995	...	...	...	...
83	138	34	436	283	425	146	14,105	...	...	...	...
39	67	23	201	170	280	79	8,039	...	...	...	...
10	21	2	51	60	97	16	4,846	...	...	...	...
9	24	3	34	51	75	12	4,717	...	...	...	...
6	18	3	19	23	34	6	1,767	...	...	...	...
21	45	2	115	63	109	11	6,415	...	...	...	...
7	14	...	36	22	32	1	1,692	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	6	10	18	1	761	...	...	...	...

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY
IN RURAL AND URBAN

(Based on

Size of land
(Class ranges
in acres)

Total of Cultivating households

Cultivating households according to number

(1)

Household

(2)

Family worker

Males

(3)

Females

(4)

Hired worker

(5)

Household

(6)

1 Person

Family worker

Males

(7)

Females

(8)

6. THANJAVUR

All sizes	...	5,583	7,386	2,443	13,893	2,230	1,998	232
Less than 1	..	1,005	1,114	383	259	604	521	83
1.0— 2.4	...	2,035	2,489	909	1,734	939	844	95
2.5— 4.9	...	1,234	1,716	545	2,767	399	362	37
5.0— 7.4	...	655	974	317	3,582	168	157	11
7.5— 9.9	...	186	298	96	1,046	33	30	3
10.0—12.4	...	197	317	66	1,623	45	44	1
12.5—14.9	...	58	101	19	681	10	10	...
15.0—29.9	...	154	274	84	1,479	21	20	1
30.0—49.9	...	28	50	7	660	4	4	...
50+	...	9	19	...	51	3	3	...
Unspecified	...	22	34	17	11	4	3	1

6. THANJAVUR

All sizes ...	6,457	9,426	4,538	11,086	1,847	1,610	237
Less than 1 ..	1,001	1,130	576	293	479	392	87
1.0— 2.4 ...	2,432	3,247	1,663	2,022	755	649	106
2.5— 4.9 ...	1,609	2,442	1,200	2,851	349	320	29
5.0— 7.4 ...	818	1,407	583	2,515	180	168	12
7.5— 9.9 ...	175	336	157	992	17	16	1
10.0—12.4 ...	189	384	158	807	33	32	1
12.5—14.9 ...	68	121	65	502	11	11	...
15.0—29.9 ...	120	251	104	783	15	15	...
30.0—49.9 ...	30	80	25	278	5	5	...
50+ ...	12	26	6	43	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	2	1	...	3	2	1

8. MANNARGUDI

All sizes ...	5,048	6,659	2,309	3,154	1,950	1,727	223
Less than 1 ..	896	979	394	46	533	461	72
1.0— 2.4 ...	1,568	1,890	775	320	735	636	99
2.5— 4.9 ...	1,317	1,799	638	676	454	412	42
5.0— 7.4 ...	682	1,027	292	573	153	146	7
7.5— 9.9 ...	179	297	93	211	23	21	2
10.0—12.4 ...	148	271	54	243	23	23	...
12.5—14.9 ...	57	94	14	217	7	7	...
15.0—29.9 ...	141	218	29	505	15	15	...
30.0—49.9 ...	30	42	3	289	...	...	...
50+ ...	6	10	...	59	...	...	...
Unspecified	24	32	17	15	7	6	1

SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS
AREAS SEPARATELY—contd.

20 per cent sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation

2 Persons				3—5 Persons			
Household (9)	Family worker		Hired worker (12)	Household (13)	Family worker		Hired worker (16)
	Males (10)	Females (11)			Males (14)	Females (15)	
TALUK							
1,431	1,874	719	269	1,354	2,532	1,081	1,113
239	304	149	25	144	261	137	90
558	689	341	86	400	745	382	229
371	509	146	87	337	635	266	273
157	213	59	42	220	409	162	215
35	52	8	10	80	149	56	86
33	52	3	11	71	132	36	83
8	10	1	5	25	53	8	32
19	29	6	3	63	115	22	97
3	6	...	...	5	13	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	10	6	...	9	20	10	2

TALUK

TALUK	1,802	2,338	1,102	164	1,963	3,776	2,136	1,175
...	316	375	234	23	181	318	233	67
...	805	1,002	540	68	683	1,266	794	360
...	437	588	239	47	597	1,159	658	341
...	167	252	65	17	295	600	284	216
...	28	43	9	4	60	115	52	54
...	25	39	11	...	64	143	44	57
...	9	11	3	4	20	37	23	18
...	12	22	1	1	46	93	39	46
...	2	4	...	...	12	33	7	9
...	1	2	...	...	5	12	2	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TALUK

TALUK	1,510	1,884	803	333	1,341	2,525	1,069	1,141
...	255	300	188	22	103	204	122	19
...	502	611	313	80	306	583	318	143
...	424	537	205	106	389	761	350	252
...	233	309	74	83	251	469	169	232
...	41	51	10	21	98	178	52	124
...	26	35	4	13	75	140	22	118
...	9	12	3	3	30	52	4	64
...	13	21	...	5	68	103	21	154
...	1	2	...	...	10	15	1	26
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
...	6	6	6	...	10	19	10	5

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)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation												
Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	

6. THANJAVUR TALUK—*concl.*

All sizes ...	264	544	263	1,083	304	438	148	11,428	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	13	23	11	53	5	5	3	91	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	81	142	74	353	57	69	17	1,066	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	52	117	54	222	75	93	42	2,185	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	39	83	50	150	71	112	35	3,175	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	15	30	15	55	23	37	14	895	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	13	31	7	50	35	58	19	1,479	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	7	15	3	27	8	13	7	617	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	31	73	46	111	20	37	9	1,268	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	9	20	3	42	7	7	2	612	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	3	9	...	11	3	7	...	40	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7. ORATHANAD TALUK—*concl.*

All sizes ...	486	1,058	688	1,795	359	644	375	7,952	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	18	35	18	72	7	10	4	131	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4 ...	129	249	183	528	60	81	40	1,066	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9 ...	120	223	174	479	106	152	100	1,984	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4 ...	102	244	137	315	74	143	85	1,967	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	40	94	54	168	30	68	41	766	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	37	103	63	107	30	67	39	643	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	10	30	17	26	18	32	22	454	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	21	57	35	65	26	64	29	671	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	4	14	3	9	7	24	15	260	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	5	9	4	26	1	3	...	10	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

8. MANNARGUDI TALUK—*concl.*

All sizes ...	176	422	193	588	71	101	21	1,092	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	5	14	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4 ...	23	57	43	47	2	3	2	50	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9 ...	34	66	37	132	16	23	4	186	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4 ...	28	81	35	62	17	22	7	196	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	13	43	25	26	4	4	4	40	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	20	67	28	47	4	6	...	65	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	8	17	5	30	3	6	2	120	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	35	65	8	174	10	14	...	172	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	9	10	...	57	10	15	2	206	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	1	2	...	8	4	7	...	47	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	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		
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
		(3)	(4)			(7)	(8)

9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK

All sizes ...	2,573	3,229	967	3,373	866	787	79
Less than 1 ...	371	362	153	53	233	198	35
1.0—2.4 ...	802	910	295	297	360	329	31
2.5—4.9 ...	635	786	265	570	182	174	8
5.0—7.4 ...	310	455	131	460	44	41	3
7.5—9.9 ...	113	184	47	234	12	12	...
10.0—12.4 ...	113	172	29	285	17	16	1
12.5—14.9 ...	46	69	10	162	5	5	...
15.0—29.9 ...	114	192	18	476	12	12	...
30.0—49.9 ...	42	66	11	427	...	...	...
50.0+ ...	27	33	8	409	1	...	1
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK

All sizes ...	6,054	7,545	3,365	21,993	1,564	1,319	245
Less than 1 ...	985	969	506	406	553	452	101
1.0—2.4 ...	2,277	2,569	1,353	5,068	674	554	120
2.5—4.9 ...	1,448	1,941	858	6,598	236	221	15
5.0—7.4 ...	693	1,023	375	4,091	59	53	6
7.5—9.9 ...	177	278	99	1,134	8	7	1
10.0—12.4 ...	174	284	66	1,090	15	15	...
12.5—14.9 ...	69	108	33	638	1	1	...
15.0—29.9 ...	159	260	57	1,672	10	8	2
30.0—49.9 ...	48	75	9	914	3	3	...
50.0+ ...	21	35	8	381	3	3	...
Unspecified ...	3	3	1	1	2	2	...

11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK

All sizes ...	7,047	9,921	5,663	3,974	2,046	1,747	299
Less than 1 ...	1,227	1,329	862	50	544	437	107
1.0—2.4 ...	2,634	3,371	2,045	589	901	770	131
2.5—4.9 ...	1,749	2,612	1,478	985	384	340	44
5.0—7.4 ...	772	1,356	692	958	133	125	8
7.5—9.9 ...	234	392	211	315	30	26	4
10.0—12.4 ...	165	319	170	253	19	16	3
12.5—14.9 ...	88	195	87	248	13	12	1
15.0—29.9 ...	136	260	93	325	18	18	...
30.0—49.9 ...	30	68	20	224	2	1	1
50.0+ ...	9	14	2	27	2	2	...
Unspecified ...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY
IN RURAL AND URBAN

(Based on

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number							
	2 Persons				3—5 Persons			
	Household (9)	Family worker		Hired worker (12)	Household (13)	Family worker		Hired worker (16)
		Males (10)	Females (11)			Males (14)	Females (15)	

9. NAGAPATTINAM

All sizes ...	703	833	343	230	740	1,160	415	1,049
Less than 1 ...	102	106	80	18	33	54	36	20
1.0—2.4 ...	269	318	132	88	163	248	124	157
2.5—4.9 ...	199	226	97	75	216	332	136	271
5.0—7.4 ...	82	107	27	30	152	240	69	242
7.5—9.9 ...	25	35	4	11	52	84	21	103
10.0—12.4 ...	12	19	2	3	57	94	19	101
12.5—14.9 ...	1	1	...	1	27	40	3	69
15.0—29.9 ...	10	15	1	4	34	60	6	72
30.0—49.9 ...	2	4	...	...	5	7	...	11
50+ ...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	3
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI

All sizes ...	1,562	1,757	982	385	1,698	2,647	1,377	2,143
Less than 1 ...	278	286	240	30	123	193	143	79
1.0—2.4 ...	755	823	501	186	574	854	540	636
2.5—4.9 ...	365	434	185	111	501	792	422	608
5.0—7.4 ...	111	139	43	40	273	445	165	401
7.5—9.9 ...	18	23	5	8	84	139	53	132
10.0—12.4 ...	16	25	3	4	71	111	30	129
12.5—14.9 ...	7	10	2	2	25	36	11	52
15.0—29.9 ...	8	11	3	2	37	57	10	91
30.0—39.9 ...	3	5	...	1	8	15	2	14
50.0+ ...	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

11. PATTUKOTTAI

All sizes ...	2,291	2,702	1,677	203	2,251	4,285	2,846	975
Less than 1 ...	457	482	411	21	221	396	333	17
1.0—2.4 ...	936	1,074	735	63	717	1,352	1,025	156
2.5—4.9 ...	581	716	389	57	676	1,289	853	275
5.0—7.4 ...	194	266	89	33	344	692	376	217
7.5—9.9 ...	56	72	29	11	111	207	109	102
10.0—12.4 ...	30	39	12	9	77	150	82	75
12.5—14.9 ...	14	21	2	5	29	56	26	33
15.0—29.9 ...	19	28	7	3	59	109	34	78
30.0—49.9 ...	1	1	...	1	11	21	7	15
50+ ...	2	3	1	...	4	8	...	7
Unspecified ...	1	...	2	...	2	5	1	...

SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS
AREAS SEPARATELY—contd.

20 per cent sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation

6—10 Persons				More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
Household (17)	Family worker		Hired worker (20)	Household (21)	Family worker		Hired worker (24)	Household (25)	Family worker		Hired worker (28)
	Males (18)	Females (19)			Males (22)	Females (23)			Males (26)	Females (27)	

TALUK—concl'd.

187	342	107	884	77	107	23	1,210	...	...	...	...
3	4	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	14	8	42	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
34	51	20	178	4	3	4	46	...	...	...	...
23	58	30	67	9	9	2	121	...	...	...	...
20	45	22	63	4	8	...	57	...	...	...	...
23	36	5	113	4	7	2	68	...	...	...	...
10	19	6	50	3	4	1	42	...	...	...	...
46	86	10	239	12	19	1	161	...	...	...	...
14	22	4	79	21	33	7	337	...	...	...	...
5	7	...	38	19	23	6	368	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TALUK—concl'd.

501	809	368	2,420	729	1,013	393	17,045	...	...	...	...
16	23	15	74	15	15	7	223	...	...	...	...
112	152	96	563	162	186	96	3,683	...	...	...	...
143	215	117	692	203	279	119	5,187	...	...	...	...
100	161	69	464	150	225	92	3,186	...	...	...	...
28	54	24	141	39	55	16	853	...	...	...	...
27	58	18	118	45	75	15	839	...	...	...	...
13	26	10	57	23	35	10	527	...	...	...	...
53	103	17	258	51	81	25	1,321	...	...	...	...
7	13	2	42	27	39	5	857	...	...	...	...
2	4	...	11	14	23	8	369	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TALUK—concl'd.

340	966	703	720	119	221	138	2,076	...	...	...	...
4	14	10	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...
59	148	141	121	21	27	13	249	...	...	...	...
78	224	154	168	30	43	38	485	...	...	...	...
76	223	189	128	25	50	30	580	...	...	...	...
31	78	65	71	6	9	4	131	...	...	...	...
33	98	60	74	6	16	13	95	...	...	...	...
25	85	48	41	7	21	10	169	...	...	...	...
28	73	30	97	12	32	22	147	...	...	...	...
6	23	6	20	10	22	6	188	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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—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									
	6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified			
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	House- hold	Unspecified
		Males	Females			Males	Females			
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26) (27) (28)
12. ARANTANGI TALUK—concl'd.										
All sizes ...	403	854	689	1,271	368	605	381	12,427	...	...
Less than 1 ...	19	17	22	90	8	7	3	115	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	98	177	146	336	95	124	107	2,057	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	131	279	208	448	111	172	118	4,092	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	81	204	159	192	63	118	72	1,915	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	30	59	70	91	23	45	17	861	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	15	33	30	42	21	33	20	1,197	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	12	37	24	22	5	10	4	107	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	15	45	30	39	34	85	35	1,655	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	1	1	...	7	4	5	2	270	...	...
50+ ...	1	2	...	4	4	6	3	158	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALL URBAN AREAS—concl'd.

All sizes ...	288	444	90	1,529	375	495	74	8,427	...	...
Less than 1 ...	7	8	1	34	7	8	2	99	...	...
1.0— 2.4 ...	57	83	21	293	54	58	9	930	...	...
2.5— 4.9 ...	63	92	25	349	79	108	19	1,613	...	...
5.0— 7.4 ...	52	79	20	280	67	84	22	1,503	...	...
7.5— 9.9 ...	13	20	4	69	14	18	2	450	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	24	45	7	114	28	38	5	599	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	13	18	2	71	19	22	1	525	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	35	61	3	194	47	70	10	1,031	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	17	28	1	92	31	34	...	938	...	...
50+ ...	7	10	6	33	28	54	4	699	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	40	...	...

TABLE B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS—ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents Households engaged both in cultivation and Household industry. It shows the size of land cultivated by these households classified by principal Household industry. This table is presented for Rural and Urban separately for the district.

The size of land given in column 4—13 is same as indicated in the Fly Leaf to Table B XI.

Principal Household Industry is that industry which is conducted for a greater 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 XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY
IN RURAL AND URBAN

(Based on

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	Total of Cultivating households					Cultivating households according to number		
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		
		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
12. ARANTANGI								
All sizes	...	4,972	7,030	4,591	14,463	1,230	952	278
Less than 1	...	620	610	461	300	271	176	95
1.0— 2.4	...	1,924	2,398	1,642	2,699	546	415	131
2.5 — 4.9	...	1,398	2,154	1,392	4,704	272	238	34
5.0— 7.4	...	577	1,023	636	2,195	82	71	11
7.5— 9.9	...	151	285	186	991	14	13	1
10.0—12.4	...	137	226	116	1,278	23	21	2
12.5—14.9	...	44	96	43	138	5	5	...
15.0—29.9	...	90	201	94	1,714	9	9	...
30.0—49.9	...	9	10	4	280	1	...	1
50+	...	9	13	5	162	2	1	1
Unspecified	...	13	14	12	2	5	3	2

ALL URBAN

All sizes ...	2,976	3,660	695	11,735	926	861	65
Less than 1 ...	304	341	57	237	167	158	9
1.0— 2.4 ...	969	1,081	257	1,721	384	347	37
2.5— 4.9 ...	731	946	204	2,424	204	193	11
5.0— 7.4 ...	386	484	98	2,070	81	74	7
7.5— 9.9 ...	98	134	16	629	12	12	...
10.0—12.4 ...	147	201	19	844	28	28	...
12.5—14.9 ...	65	81	6	641	10	10	...
15.0—29.9 ...	164	233	22	1,336	27	27	...
30.0—49.9 ...	61	75	4	1,052	5	4	1
50+ ...	45	77	10	741	5	5	...
Unspecified ...	6	7	2	40	3	3	...

SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS
AREAS SEPARATELY—contd.

20 per cent sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation

2 Persons				3-5 Persons			
Household (9)	Family worker		Hired worker (12)	Household (13)	Family worker		Hired worker (16)
	Males (10)	Females (11)			Males (14)	Females (15)	
TALUK							
1,344	1,546	1,064	78	1,627	3,073	2,179	687
186	192	169	11	136	218	172	84
618	690	514	32	567	992	744	274
353	420	273	13	531	1,045	759	151
121	154	73	15	230	476	321	73
16	22	8	2	68	146	90	37
30	42	13	5	48	97	51	34
6	8	4	...	16	36	11	9
7	11	3	...	25	51	26	20
1	2	...	...	2	2	1	3
1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
1	1	1	...	3	7	4	2
5	4	6	...				

AREAS

594	724	168	296	793	1,136	298	1,483
76	96	24	32	47	71	21	72
253	297	83	126	221	296	107	372
153	187	41	78	232	366	108	384
61	69	12	41	125	178	37	246
15	20	1	9	44	64	9	101
13	21	2	3	54	69	5	128
3	4	...	2	20	27	3	43
15	22	3	5	40	53	6	106
2	2	2	...	6	7	...	22
2	4	...	...	3	4	...	9
1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...

TABLE B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total number of House- holds	Number of households by size of land cultivated in acres										
			Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL RURAL AREAS													
	All Industries ...	1,452	441	577	272	101	27	16	4	11	1	2	...
Division 0* ...	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	220	29	74	69	29	8	4	2	4	...	1	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting,	211	27	70	66	29	8	4	2	4	...	1	...
Division 2 & 3*	Manufacturing ...	1,232	412	503	203	72	19	12	2	7	1	1	...
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	589	248	245	64	23	5	2	1	...	...	1	...
Major Group 34 & 35	Non-metalic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	208	57	77	48	19	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS													
	All Industries ...	95	16	37	21	10	1	6	1	1	1	1	...
Division 0* ...	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	20	6	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	19	6	7	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Division 2 & 3*	Manufacturing ...	75	10	30	19	7	1	5	1	1	1	...	...
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs ...	16	3	5	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton ...	21	1	9	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 34 & 35	Non-metalic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and coal	11	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group 39	Miscellaneous Manu- facturing Industries	8	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIII

Rural—00 (A-2, B-1, C-1); 03 (B-3, C-2); 20 (A-29, B-46, C-21, D-6, E-4, F-1, H-2); 21 (B-2, C-1, D-2, F-1); 23 (A-24, B-42, C-22, D-8, E-5, F-3, G-1, H-4); 24 (A-2, B-3, C-3); 26 (A-1, B-8, C-1); 27 (A-9, B-17, C-12, D-3, H-1, I-1); 31 (A-1, B-2, C-1); 33 (B-3, C-1, D-1); 36 A-23, B-19, C-9, D-3); 38 (A-3, B-3, C-4); 39 (A-15, B-36, C-16, D-7, E-2, F-1).

Urban—00 (D-1); 21 (C-2); 26 (B-2, F-1); 27 (A-1, B-1, D-1); 28 (B-5, C-1); 36 (C-1, D-1); 38 (C-3).

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

PART A—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

FLY LEAF

This Table presents households engaged only in Household Industry. It is prepared in two parts. Part A shows the households classified by nature of principal household industry and the number of persons engaged. The classification of the industry has been done with reference to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and presented for Division and Major group. In Part B it is shown for each Minor group.

The figures are presented for Total/Rural/Urban for the district.

As in Table B XIII Major groups of households that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective 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) and in brackets the number of persons engaged (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the appendix itself.

A person engaged in household industry is regarded as a worker only if he has some regular work for more than an hour per day. The number of persons engaged are grouped as 1, 2, 3-5, 6-10 more than 10 and unspecified as in Table B XII. Definition of household industry is given in the preliminary note.

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART A—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

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 households	(Based on 20 per cent sample)					
				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	unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	All Industries	T	4,315	2,173	1,287	783	69	3	...
		R	3,021	1,496	938	545	42	...	...
		U	1,294	677	349	238	27	3	...
Division 0*	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	T	208	139	55	13	1	...	...
		R	157	101	46	10	...	...	...
		U	51	38	9	3	1	...	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	T	46	31	13	2	...	...	...
		R	46	31	13	2	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	T	150	102	39	8	1	...	...
		R	102	66	30	6	...	...	...
		U	48	36	9	2	1	...	...
Division 2 & 3*	Manufacturing	T	4,107	2,034	1,232	770	68	3	...
		R	2,864	1,395	892	535	42	...	...
		U	1,243	639	340	235	26	3	...
Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton	T	746	319	241	170	16	...	...
		R	458	195	153	99	11	...	...
		U	288	124	88	71	5	...	...
Major Group 26	Textile—Silk	T	471	184	156	121	10	...	...
		R	202	67	69	61	5	...	...
		U	269	117	87	60	5	...	...
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	T	1,315	657	414	231	12	1	...
		R	1,131	573	353	195	10	...	...
		U	184	84	61	36	2	1	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIV PART A

The following abbreviations have been used :—

1 Person =A	6-10— Persons =D
2 Persons =B	More than 10 Persons =E
3-5 Persons =C	Unspecified =F

Total—00 (A-6, B-3, C-3); 20 (A-168, B-91, C-42, D-5); 21 (A-11, B-6, C-7, D-1); 22 (A-10, B-2, C-2, D-1); 24 (A-10, B-4, C-2); 27 (A-93, B-30, C-17, D-1); 29 (A-3, C-1); 30 (A-2); 31 (A-12, B-5, C-1); 32 (A-2); 33 (A-18, B-9, C-4, D-3); 34 & 35 (A-125, B-139, C-104, D-10); 36 (A-120, B-55, C-41, D-8); 37 (A-2, B-1); 38 (A-17, B-4, C-2); 39 (A-281, B-75, C-25, D-1, E-2).

Rural—00 (A-4, B-3, C-2); 20 (A-116, B-66, C-29, D-2); 21 (A-4, B-4, C-3); 22 (A-2, B-1, C-2, D-1); 24 (A-9, B-4, C-2); 27 (A-59, B-27, C-11, D-1); 30 (A-1); 31 (A-10, B-5); 33 (A-7, B-4, C-1); 34 & 35 (A-112, B-121, C-93, D-7); 36 (A-75, B-36, C-23, D-5); 37 (A-1); 38 (A-13, B-1, C-1); 39 (A-151, B-48, C-15).

Urban—00 (A-2, C-1); 20 (A-52, B-25, C-13, D-3); 21 (A-7, B-2, C-4, D-1); 22 (A-8, B-1); 24 (A-1); 27 (A-34, B-3, C-6); 29 (A-3, C-1); 30 (A-1); 31 (A-2, C-1); 32 (A-2); 33 (A-11, B-5, C-3, D-3); 34 & 35 (A-13, B-18, C-11, D-3); 36 (A-45, B-19, C-18, D-3); 37 (A-1, B-1); 38 (A-4, B-3, C-1); 39 (A-130, B-27, C-10, D-1, E-2).

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	Total	4,315	3,021	1,294
0051	Production of Vegetables	1	...	1
0082	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, Palmyra <i>n. e. c.</i>	10	9	1
0090	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	1	...	1
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	46	46	...
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	23	22	1
0402	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	1	...	1
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	69	37	32
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power <i>n. e. c.</i>	38	28	10
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	2	2	...
0422	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	...	1
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	9	7	2
0432	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc., and other small birds, <i>e.g.</i> pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	6	5	1
0442	Collection of wax and honey	1	1	...
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.,	4	3	1
2002	Hand pounding of rice by dhekhi or ukhal	19	11	8
2003	Production of rice by milling, dehussing and processing of paddy by rice mill	3	2	1
2021	Gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	3	3	...
2023	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)	24	24	...
2024	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	1	...
2041	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	31	6	25
2042	Fish currying, or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)	70	70	...
2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	12	7	5
2060	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khawa and other dairy products	1	...	1
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	75	48	27
2091	Confectionery	12	6	6
2092	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc	12	6	6
2093	Sattu, Chunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.,	21	12	9
2094	Making of chura or chira, murki, muri, khoi	11	9	2
2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	5	5	...
2098	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	2	...	2
2142	Production of aerated water such as soda water, lemonade etc.	24	10	14

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Household		
		Total	Rural	Urban
3682	Nickel plating and electroplating	4	4	...
3684	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products	5	4	1
3685	Plating and electroplating of metal <i>n. e. c.</i> including silver plating gold plating E. P. N. S. etc.,	2	1	1
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.,	12	11	1
3694	Making and repairing of locks and trunks	2	2	...
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	112	89	23
3699	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. Pipe, wire net etc., <i>n. e. c.</i>	2	1	1
3720	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	1	1	...
3780	Repairing and servicing of radios	1	...	1
3791	Manufacture of domestic electrical appliances	1	...	1
3840	Repairing and servicing of automobiles	1	1	...
3860	Manufacture of boats and barges	1	1	...
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	12	8	4
3890	Manufacture of animals drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.,	9	5	4
3920	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	11	6	5
3931	Inlay work with ivory and brass	1	1	...
3932	Goldsmithy	11	11	...
3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones	331	178	153
3937	Gold covering work (fancy jewellery)	1	1	...
3940	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.,	1	...	1
3951	Manufacture of chalk pieces	2	...	2
3991	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	5	4	1
3993	Making of traditional objects, such as Orissa, Mysore and Tanjore paintings etc.,	1	...	1
3994	Making of lac bangles	1	1	...
3995	Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)	1	...	1
3996	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair)	1	1	...
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials like beads etc.,	12	8	4
3998	Repair of petromax lights etc.,	1	...	1
3999	Making and repairing of goods <i>n. e. c.</i>	4	3	1

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY THE SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry similar to that of Table B XIII. Table B XIII gives a cross tabulation between the size of the holding 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 Table 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. 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.

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Household		
		Total	Rural	Urban
2150	Production of ice	1	1	...
2200	Manufacture of bidi	2	...	2
2210	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	11	6	5
2240	Manufacture of snuff	1	...	1
2250	Manufacture of jerda kimam, khaini and other chewing tobacco	1	...	1
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	153	80	73
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	2	...	2
2332	Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn	5	5	..
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	557	353	204
2381	Making of fishing net	23	15	8
2383	Making of other nets	5	5	...
2391	Making of sacred thread	1	...	1
2410	Jute spinning and weaving of mats, asanis etc.	15	15	...
2446	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	1	...	1
2622	Spinning of eri, other than in mills	10	9	1
2623	Spinning of silk, other than in mills <i>n. e. c.</i>	20	9	11
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom, <i>n. e. c.</i>	440	184	256
2662	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	...	1
2728	Making of other embroidery products <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	1	...
2731	Making of cap, hat, and other head-gear	3	1	2
2732	Traditional garments	62	36	26
2733	Chrochet work (Bora caps)	1	1	...
2743	Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, rezai etc., <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	...	1
2771	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus-fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre	67	54	13
2773	Coir spinning	5	4	1
2775	Other allied products of coir industry <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	1	...
2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	16	14	2
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	5	5	...
2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	15	12	3
2831	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	15	14	1
2832	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipments such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures	3	...	3
2843	Manufacture of wooden toys	2	1	1
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products <i>n. e. c.</i>	3	2	1
2870	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	4	...	4
2881	Making of box from moonj grass	14	5	9
2882	Making of rope mats etc., from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes	128	113	15
2883	Making of mats, hand fans and umbrellas form palm leaves	505	467	38
2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	9	8	1
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	246	187	59
2886	Making of donas (drone) and pattals (Patravali) from leaves	2	2	...
2887	Caning of chairs	1	...	1
2888	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo	4	3	1

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Household		
		Total	Rural	Urban
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products <i>n. e. c.</i>	58	41	17
2891	Making of sticks and poles from wood	4	3	1
2892	Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals	1	1	...
2893	Making of artwheels	7	6	1
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products <i>n. e. c.</i>	273	247	26
2921	Making of envelopes and paper bags	3	...	3
2926	Making of paper toys	1	...	1
3030	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding indstry	2	1	1
3101	Flaying, processing, of hides and skins including taxidermy	2	2	...
3102	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	1	1	...
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or Chappals (slippers, sandals)	14	11	3
3130	Manufacture of leather products, such as leather upholstery suit-cases, pocketbooks, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles	1	1	...
3220	Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oil clothes, waterproof clothes etc.,	2	...	2
3311	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, abir, sindoor, varnish etc.,	1	...	1
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as <i>pataka</i> etc.,	1	1	...
3351	Manufacture of incense and perfumes	1	...	1
3352	Manufacture of Agarbtiti	8	...	8
3353	Manufacture of rose water	5	2	3
3357	Manufacture of medicines (Ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations	10	5	5
3361	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	1	1	...
3362	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds <i>n. e. c.</i>	3	...	3
3373	Manufacture of other plastic goods	1	...	1
3392	Making of candles	3	3	...
3401	Making of bricks	7	7	...
3402	Manufacture of roofing tiles	2	1	1
3411	Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings	1	...	1
3422	Manufacture of lime	16	10	6
3431	Stone carving	2	2	...
3432	Marble carving	1	1	...
3450	Manufacture of stone images and toys	2	1	1
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.,	343	310	33
3561	Making of earthen toys and artware	3	1	2
3562	Decorative ceramics	1	...	1
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	66	18	48
3652	Making of brassware	2	1	1
3655	Making of other brass and bell metal products <i>n. e. c.</i>	4	1	3
3671	Making of tin utensils	4	1	3
3672	Making of articles from tin sheets	5	3	2
3674	Bronze works including bronze images, medals and articles of alloys	3	3	...
3675	Manufacturing of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell metal, aluminium) <i>n. e. c.</i>	1	...	1

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD

(Based on

Size of land Cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in		
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL RURAL							
All sizes	1,452	2,275	1,233	1,950	266	251	15
Less than 1	441	619	354	93	102	95	7
1.0— 2.4	577	859	488	514	112	105	7
2.5— 4.9	272	451	225	515	41	40	1
5.0— 7.4	101	217	99	510	8	8	...
7.5— 9.9	27	53	29	81	2	2	...
10.0—12.4	16	32	13	105	1	1	...
12.5—14.9	4	13	13	9	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	11	27	10	89	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	1	1	18	...	...	...
50+	2	3	1	16	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. SIRKALI

All sizes	24	40	18	37	7	6	1
Less than 1	6	8	3	15	3	3	...
1.0— 2.4	10	14	7	20	3	2	1
2.5— 4.9	4	10	4	2	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	4	8	4	...	1	1	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2. MAYURAM

All sizes	69	114	33	64	20	20	...
Less than 1	16	23	10	1	6	6	...
1.0— 2.4	21	31	7	11	8	8	...
2.5— 4.9	19	29	8	21	4	4	...
5.0— 7.4	8	20	3	6	1	1	...
7.5— 9.9	2	3	...	...	1	1	...
10.0—12.4	1	1	2	20	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	2	7	3	5	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

20 per cent sample)

household industry

2 Persons				3—5 Persons			
Household (9)	Family worker		Hired worker (12)	Household (13)	Family worker		Hired worker (16)
	Males (10)	Females (11)			Males (14)	Females (15)	
AREAS							
480	610	326	24	539	1,058	650	197
196	239	145	8	129	252	178	22
198	250	135	11	208	394	266	60
61	80	37	5	125	240	128	71
15	24	6	...	55	123	56	26
7	12	2	...	12	24	15	10
1	2	...	...	7	18	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	3	7	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TALUK

6	8	4	...	8	20	10	2
1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...
4	4	4	...	2	6	2	...
...	...	...	...	4	10	4	2
1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TALUK

14	19	7	2	28	59	19	16
4	5	3	...	6	12	7	1
4	6	1	1	9	17	6	10
5	6	3	1	7	14	3	4
...	...	...	...	6	16	3	1
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cultivating households engaged in household Industry—concl'd.

ALL RURAL AREAS—*concl'd.*

1. Sirkali Taluk—*concl'd.*

2. MAYURAM TALUK—*concl'd.*

[illegible]

Cultivating households engaged in household industry

3. KUMBAKONAM TALUK

4. NANNILAM TALUK

5. PAPANASAM TALUK

All sizes	...	129	180	84	1,020	27	26
Less than 1	...	42	57	33	49	12	12
1.0— 2.4	...	53	72	32	256	8	7
2.5— 4.9	...	23	31	13	271	6	6
5.0— 7.4	...	7	12	4	414	1	1
7.5— 9.9	...	2	4	1	20	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	2	4	1	10	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*contd.*

20 per cent sample)

							8. MANNARGUDI	
All sizes	...	122	188	55	61	46	45	1
Less than 1	...	52	82	25	1	22	21	1
1.0— 2.4	...	40	56	10	28	19	19	...
2.5— 4.9	...	15	23	9	15	3	3	...
5.0— 7.4	...	10	17	8	8	1	1	...
7.5 — 9.9	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	2	4	1	1	1	1	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*contd.*

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land (Cultivated in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry										
	6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified				
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired- worker	House- hold	Family worker	
	(17)	Males (18)	Females (19)	(20)	(21)	Males (22)	Females (23)	(24)	(25)	Males (26)	Females (27)

6. THANJAVUR TALUK—*concl.*

All sizes ...	8	27	25	...	2	4	3	23	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4 ...	5	15	16	...	1	2	2	8	...	...	...
2.5—4.9 ...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4 ...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	15	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7. ORATHANAD TALUK—*concl.*

All sizes ...	8	26	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4 ...	2	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9 ...	2	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4 ...	2	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

8. MANNARGUDI TALUK—*concl.*

All sizes ...	4	10	5	17	2	2	...	30	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4 ...	1	1	...	8	1	1	...	15	...	...	...
2.5—4.9 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	...
5.0—7.4 ...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*contd.*

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land Cultivated (in acres)	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	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK

All sizes ...	75	107	59	51	15	14	1
Less than 1 ...	14	18	17	1	3	3	...
1.0—2.4 ...	31	40	23	14	8	7	1
2.5—4.9 ...	18	24	12	15	4	4	...
5.0—7.4 ...	7	15	5	14	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	3	7	...	5	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. TIRUTHURAI PUNDI TALUK

All sizes ...	190	293	174	490	27	25	2
Less than 1 ...	46	63	39	10	9	8	1
1.0—2.4 ...	60	83	52	115	10	10	...
2.5—4.9 ...	48	86	40	117	5	4	1
5.0—7.4 ...	22	36	19	61	2	2	...
7.5—9.9 ...	5	8	8	42	1	1	...
10.0—12.4 ...	4	6	7	53	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	1	4	4	2	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	3	6	4	72	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	1	1	1	18	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

11. PATTUKOTAI TALUK

All sizes ...	247	401	268	37	28	24	4
Less than 1 ...	98	131	101	1	10	7	3
1.0—2.4 ...	90	148	93	2	15	14	1
2.5—4.9 ...	35	62	45	6	2	2	...
5.0—7.4 ...	15	40	18	...	1	1	...
7.5—9.9 ...	4	9	8	1	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	1	3	2	5	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	1	2	...	5	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	2	3	1	16	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD

(Based on

[illegible]

9. NAGAPATTINAM

[illegible]

10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI

[illegible]

11. PATTUKOTTAI

INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—contd.

20 per cent sample)

household industry—concl.				More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
6-10 Persons											
Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
	Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)

TALUK—*concl'd.*

[illegible]

TALUK—concl'd.

[illegible]

TALUK—*concl'd.*

[illegible]

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING

(Based on

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	Total				1 to 3 months			
			Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	All Industries ...	Total	5,862	7,441	3,841	2,546	226	281	148	218
		(a)	1,547	2,409	1,299	2,150	119	173	74	209
		(b)	4,315	5,032	2,542	396	107	108	74	9
		Rural	4,473	5,834	3,025	2,120	218	279	139	217
		(a)	1,452	2,275	1,233	1,950	119	173	74	209
		(b)	3,021	3,559	1,792	170	99	106	65	8
		Urban	1,389	1,607	816	426	8	2	9	1
		(a)	95	134	66	200	...	...	...	...
		(b)	1,294	1,473	750	226	8	2	9	1
	Division 0* Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, fishing and hunting.	Total	448	593	350	848	8	10	4	1
		(a)	240	398	263	831	4	5	2	...
		(b)	208	195	87	17	4	5	2	1
		Rural	377	535	302	747	8	10	4	1
		(a)	220	375	244	740	4	5	2	...
		(b)	157	160	58	7	4	5	2	1
		Urban	71	58	48	101	...	...	...	...
		(a)	20	23	19	91	...	...	...	...
		(b)	51	35	29	10	...	...	...	...
	Major Group 03 Fishing	Total	51	71	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	46	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rural	51	71	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	46	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Major Group 04 Livestock and hunting	Total	380	504	338	842	2	2	1	...
		(a)	230	385	258	826	1	1	1	...
		(b)	150	119	80	16	1	1	...	...
		Rural	313	450	294	746	2	2	1	...
		(a)	211	363	241	740	1	1	1	...
		(b)	102	87	53	6	1	1	...	...
		Urban	67	54	44	96	...	...	...	...
		(a)	19	22	17	86	...	...	...	...
		(b)	48	32	27	10	...	...	...	...

AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

20 per cent sample)

4 to 6 months				7 to 9 months			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
788	991	609	591	612	710	478	138
366	553	339	571	204	312	181	110
422	438	270	20	408	398	297	28
719	928	553	567	504	616	386	97
357	544	330	556	188	285	172	82
362	384	223	11	316	331	214	15
69	63	56	24	108	94	92	41
9	9	9	15	16	27	9	28
60	54	47	9	92	67	83	13
24	32	17	235	12	9	7	2
15	22	13	234	3	5	1	1
9	10	4	1	9	4	6	1
19	27	15	234	8	7	4	2
14	21	12	234	3	5	1	1
5	6	3	...	5	2	3	1
5	5	2	1	4	2	3	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	1	1	4	2	3	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	25	12	235	11	8	7	2
13	21	11	234	2	4	1	1
3	4	1	1	9	4	6	1
13	22	10	234	7	6	4	2
12	20	10	234	2	4	1	1
1	2	...	...	5	2	3	1
3	3	2	1	4	2	3	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	4	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—concl.

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Size of land Cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household Industry—concl.											
	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House- hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
12. ARANTANGI TALUK—concl.												
All sizes ...	18	42	42	44	2	6	4	15	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	2	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0-2.4 ...	7	16	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5-4.9 ...	7	17	15	20	1	2	4	5	...	...	...	...
5.0-7.4 ...	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5-9.9 ..	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
10.0-12.4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5-14.9 ...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0-29.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0-49.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALL URBAN AREAS—concl.

All sizes ...	13	22	14	56	6	14	7	104	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 ...	2	3	4	7	1	3	2	8	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4 ...	5	6	6	21	2	2	1	35	...	...	...	...
2.5—4.9 ...	3	6	...	13	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...
5.0—7.4 ...	1	1	2	5	2	5	3	55	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4 ...	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9 ...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged in household industry only or both in household industry and cultivation. It presents data of the principal household industry of these households classified by the period of working and total number of workers. The data are presented by Rural and Urban breakup with total for the district.

Data on households engaged in household industry with cultivation and without cultivation are shown separately. These legends are shown by abbreviations (a) and (b) respectively in column (3) and they are explained in full at the foot of the table.

Principal household industries are classified and presented for Divisions and Major groups under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. For the detailed description of of these codes Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III volume may be seen. Major group of household industry that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective Divisions are not printed in the main table but are shown separately in the Appendix as in Tables B XIII and B XIV. They are indicated in the main table by the mark of an asterisk against the particular division. In the Appendix the number of Major group (in figures) and in brackets the abbreviation for the period of working with or without cultivation and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in this Appendix itself.

Columns 8 to 27 divide industries with reference to period of working and the number of workers. Period of working is grouped as 1-3 months, 4-6 months, 7-9 months and ten months to one year and months not stated. Under each group number of households, number of family workers with sex breakup and hired workers are shown. It is further consolidated and shown in columns 4 to 7.

The fly leaf to Table B XIV will provide the definition for 'worker' in Household Industry.

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*contd.*
(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
			House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Industries			3,913	5,066	2,431	1,486	323	393	175	113
	(a)		784	1,250	651	1,185	74	121	54	75
	(b)		3,129	3,816	1,780	301	249	272	121	38
	Rural		2,825	3,739	1,830	1,195	207	272	117	44
	(a)		723	1,163	608	1,067	65	110	49	36
	(b)		2,102	2,576	1,222	128	142	162	68	8
	Urban		1,088	1,327	601	291	116	121	58	69
	(a)		61	87	43	118	9	11	5	39
	(b)		1,027	1,240	558	173	107	110	53	30
Division 0* Agriculture Livestock, Forestry, fishing and hunting.			364	492	305	578	40	50	17	32
	(a)		204	342	234	564	14	24	13	32
	(b)		160	150	71	14	26	26	4	...
	Rural		313	450	269	508	29	41	10	2
	(a)		190	326	219	503	9	18	10	2
	(b)		123	124	50	5	20	23	...	...
	Urban		51	42	36	70	11	9	7	30
	(a)		14	16	15	61	5	6	3	30
	(b)		37	26	21	9	6	3	4	...
Major Group 03 Fishing			29	45	...	...	20	24	...	...
	(a)		2	4	...	...	1	2	...	...
	(b)		27	41	...	...	19	22	...	...
	Rural		29	45	...	...	20	24	...	...
	(a)		2	4	...	...	1	2	...	...
	(b)		27	41	...	...	19	22	...	...
	Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04 Livestock and hunting			332	444	301	573	19	25	17	32
	(a)		201	337	232	559	13	22	13	32
	(b)		131	107	69	14	6	3	4	...
	Rural		283	404	269	508	8	16	10	2
	(a)		188	322	219	503	8	16	10	2
	(b)		95	82	50	5	...	...	...	...
	Urban		49	40	32	65	11	9	7	30
	(a)		13	15	13	56	5	6	3	30
	(b)		36	25	19	9	6	3	4	...

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*contd.*
(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	Total				1 to 3 months			
			House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing			5,414	6,848	3,491	1,698	218	271	144	217
	(a)		1,307	2,011	1,036	1,319	115	168	72	209
	(b)		4,107	4,837	2,455	379	103	103	72	8
	Rural		4,096	5,299	2,723	1,373	210	269	135	216
	(a)		1,232	1,900	989	1,210	115	168	72	209
	(b)		2,864	3,399	1,734	163	95	101	63	7
	Urban		1,318	1,549	768	325	8	2	9	1
	(a)		75	111	47	109	...	...	...	...
	(b)		1,243	1,438	721	216	8	2	9	1
Major Group 23 Textile—Cotton			876	1,038	727	427	10	8	7	7
	(a)		130	194	111	393	5	7	2	7
	(b)		746	844	616	34	5	1	5	...
	Rural		567	718	435	375	8	8	4	7
	(a)		109	167	93	352	5	7	2	7
	(b)		458	551	342	23	3	1	2	...
	Urban		309	320	292	52	2	...	3	...
	(a)		21	27	18	41	...	...	...	...
	(b)		288	293	274	11	2	...	3	...
Major Group 28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products			1,910	2,365	1,402	171	148	186	121	3
	(a)		595	912	537	134	71	103	64	1
	(b)		1,315	1,453	865	37	77	83	57	2
	Rural		1,720	2,183	1,231	153	147	186	120	3
	(a)		589	905	531	129	71	103	64	1
	(b)		1,131	1,278	700	24	76	83	56	2
	Urban		190	182	171	18	1	...	1	...
	(a)		6	7	6	5	...	...	...	...
	(b)		184	175	165	13	1	...	1	...
Major Group 34 & 35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and coal			597	840	541	272	12	14	4	15
	(a)		219	341	226	244	7	9	3	15
	(b)		378	499	315	28	5	5	1	...
	Rural		541	754	489	256	12	14	4	15
	(a)		208	317	217	230	9	9	3	15
	(b)		333	437	272	26	5	5	1	...
	Urban		56	86	52	16	...	...	...	...
	(a)		11	24	9	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)		45	62	43	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING

(Based on

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	4 to 6 months				7 to 9 months				
			Households	Family workers		Hired workers	House- holds	Family workers		Hired workers	
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	764	959	592	356	600	701	471	136	
		(a)	351	531	326	337	201	307	180	109	
		(b)	413	428	266	19	399	394	291	27	
	Rural	700	901	538	333	496	609	382	95		
		(a)	343	523	318	322	185	280	171	81	
		(b)	357	378	220	11	311	329	211	14	
	Urban	64	58	54	23	104	92	89	41		
		(a)	8	8	8	15	16	27	9	28	
		(b)	56	50	46	8	88	65	80	13	
	Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton	Total	45	41	47	157	77	62	85	14
			(a)	24	32	29	156	15	21	10	14
			(b)	21	9	18	1	62	41	75	...
		Rural	40	40	41	156	51	44	51	10	
(a)			24	32	29	156	13	17	8	10	
(b)			16	8	12	...	38	27	43	...	
Urban		5	1	6	1	26	18	34	4		
		(a)	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	
		(b)	5	1	6	1	24	14	32	...	
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	472	616	404	42	257	296	211	33	
		(a)	229	360	226	40	88	133	91	32	
		(b)	243	256	178	2	169	163	120	1	
	Rural	459	607	387	37	232	277	184	33		
		(a)	227	358	223	35	88	133	91	32	
		(b)	232	249	164	2	144	144	93	1	
	Urban	13	9	17	5	25	19	27	...		
		(a)	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	
		(b)	11	7	14	...	25	19	27	...	
	Major Group 34 & 35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and coal	Total	69	91	51	61	88	129	87	13
			(a)	38	55	34	59	34	55	40	13
(b)			31	36	17	2	54	74	47	...	
Rural		65	88	48	59	83	121	83	13		
		(a)	37	54	34	59	33	52	38	13	
		(b)	28	34	14	...	50	69	45	...	
Urban		4	3	3	2	5	8	4	...		
		(a)	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	
		(b)	3	2	3	2	4	5	2	...	
(a) With cultivation											
(b) Without cultivation											

AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

20 per cent sample)

Households	10 months to 1 year			Months not stated			
	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(20)	(21)			(22)	(23)	
3,549	4,574	2,126	908	283	343	158	81
580	908	417	621	60	97	41	43
2,969	3,666	1,709	287	223	246	117	38
2,512	3,289	1,561	687	178	231	107	42
533	837	389	564	56	92	39	34
1,979	2,452	1,172	123	122	139	68	8
1,037	1,285	565	221	105	112	51	39
47	71	28	57	4	5	2	9
990	1,214	537	164	101	107	49	30
700	886	551	231	44	41	37	18
77	117	64	198	9	17	6	18
623	769	487	33	35	24	31	...
445	599	321	189	23	27	18	13
60	96	50	166	7	15	4	13
385	503	271	23	16	12	14	...
255	287	230	42	21	14	19	5
17	21	14	32	2	2	2	5
238	266	216	10	19	12	17	...
943	1,149	609	79	90	118	57	14
181	274	136	56	26	42	20	5
762	875	473	23	64	76	37	9
810	1,016	498	74	72	97	42	6
178	271	133	56	25	40	20	5
632	745	365	18	47	57	22	1
133	133	111	5	18	21	15	8
3	3	3	...	1	2	...	...
130	130	108	5	17	19	15	8
398	568	374	181	30	38	25	2
129	206	140	155	11	16	9	2
269	362	234	26	19	22	16	...
357	499	332	167	24	32	22	2
120	186	133	141	11	16	9	2
237	313	199	26	13	16	13	...
41	69	42	14	6	6	3	...
9	20	7	14	...	...	...	...
32	49	35	...	6	6	3	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XVI

Total—00 (A-3, B-1, D-1, E-3, F-6, H-2, Y-1); 20 (A-28, B-22, C-28, D-45, X-2, E-8, F-44, G-30, H-210, Y-14); 21 (B-1, C-1, D-6, F-2, G-2, H-18, Y-3); 22 (E-1, G-1, H-12, Y-1); 24 (B-5, C-2, D-1, E-1, F-8, G-2, H-5); 26 (B-1, D-12, F-10, G-8, H-441, Y-12); 27 (B-7, C-4, D-33, X-2, F-7, G-15, H-105, Y-14); 29 (F-1, H-3); 30 (H-2); 31 (A-1, B-1, D-2, E-1, F-3, G-3, H-9, Y-2); 32 (H-2); 33 (C-2, D-2, X-1, F-3, G-1, H-26, Y-4); 36 (B-7, C-12, D-34, X-3, E-1, F-16, G-19, H-166, Y-22); 37 (H-3); 38 (B-2, C-1, D-9, X-1, F-1, H-20, Y-2); 39 (A-3, B-14, C-14, D-49, X-5, E-4, F-23, G-33, H-293, Y-31).

Rural—00 (A-3, B-1, E-3, F-4, H-1, Y-1); 20 (A-28, B-19, C-15, D-45, X-2, E-7, F-33, G-20, H-145, Y-8); 21 (B-1, C-1, D-4, F-1, G-2, H-8); 22 (E-1, H-5); 24 (B-5, C-2, D-1, E-1, F-7, G-2, H-5); 26 (D-10, G-3, H-195, Y-4); 27 (B-6, C-4, D-31, X-2, F-5, G-6, H-78, Y-9); 30 (H-1); 31 (A-1, B-1, D-2, E-1, F-3, G-3, H-8); 33 (C-2, D-2, X-1, F-1, H-10, Y-1); 36 (B-7, C-12, D-32, X-3, F-12, G-16, H-99, Y-12); 37 (H-1); 38 (B-2, C-1, D-7, F-1, H-12, Y-2); 39 (A-3, B-14, C-14, D-41, X-5, E-1, F-18, G-27, H-158, Y-10).

Urban—00 (D-1, F-2, H-1); 20 (B-3, C-13, E-1, F-11, G-10, H-65, Y-6); 21 (D-2, F-1, H-10, Y-3); 22 (G-1, H-7, Y-1); 24 (F-1); 26 (B-1, D-2, F-10, G-5, H-246, Y-8); 27 (B-1, D-2, F-2, G-9, H-27, Y-5); 29 (F-1, H-3); 30 (H-1); 31 (H-1, Y-2); 32 (H-2); 33 (F-2, G-1, H-16, Y-3); 36 (D-2, E-1, F-4, G-3, H-67, Y-10); 37 (H-2); 38 (D-2, X-1, H-8); 39 (D-8, E-3, F-5, G-6, H-135, Y-21).

The following abbreviations have been used :—

With cultivation				Without cultivation			
1—3 months=A	...	...	...	...	1—3 months=E		
4—6 months=B	...	...	...	...	4—6 months=F		
7—9 months=C	...	...	...	...	7—9 months=G		
10 months to 1 year=D	...	...	...	...	10 months to 1 year=H		
Months not stated=X	...	...	...	...	Months not stated=Y		

TABLE B XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD CULTIVATION OR INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

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 breakup with Totals. Separate particulars of holdings of households engaged in cultivation are not shown for urban. The grouping of holdings is the same as in previous Tables *i.e.* B XI, B XII, B XIII and B XV.

The family size is divided as family with one member *i.e.* single member household, 2-3 members, 4-6 members, 7-9 members and 10 members and over.

There is a slight distinction between a family and census household. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family at the time of census count.

The total number of households shown in the Appendix includes institutions also. Institutions refer to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding houses etc. and were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3-5 of the Appendix excludes institutional and houseless population.

APPENDIX

Total/Rural/Urban					Total number of Households	Total household population		
						Persons	Males	Females
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	...	...	...	...	726,405	3,216,295	1,591,095	1,625,200
Rural	...	...	...	...	586,166	2,572,988	1,273,001	1,299,987
Urban	...	...	...	...	140,239	643,307	318,094	325,213

CULTURAL TABLES
(C SERIES)

TABLE B XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Total/Rural/Urban (1)	Total number of sample households (2)	Total sample household population			Size of sample household		
		Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	1 Member		
					Household (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Total	145,142	643,758	318,343	325,415	10,539	4,111	6,428
All Rural areas	117,194	515,977	255,287	260,690	8,359	3,013	5,346
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.	55,987	217,652	105,807	111,845	6,236	2,057	4,179
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only.	3,021	13,396	6,748	6,648	161	73	88
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	58,186	284,929	142,732	142,197	1,962	883	1,079
<i>Size of holding group</i>							
Less than 1 acre	9,339	37,868	18,732	19,136	684	251	433
1.0—2.4	20,261	89,696	44,626	45,070	811	351	460
2.5—4.9	15,074	75,515	37,926	37,589	262	147	115
5.0—7.4	7,065	39,669	20,103	29,566	102	64	38
7.5—9.9	1,939	11,887	6,015	5,872	27	18	9
10.0—12.4	1,726	10,946	5,539	5,407	28	20	8
12.5—14.9	701	4,789	2,462	2,327	5	4	1
15.0—29.9	1,481	10,422	5,244	5,178	25	19	6
30.0—49.9	352	2,587	1,301	1,286	9	4	5
50+	153	1,123	570	553	6	4	2
Unspecified	95	427	214	213	3	1	2
All Urban areas	27,948	127,781	63,056	64,725	2,180	1,098	1,082

TABLE B XVII—SIZE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS (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—concl.

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Total/Rural/Urban (1)	Total (2)	Size of sample households—concl.					
		7—9 members			10 members and over		
		Households (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)	Households (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)
Total	20,449	78,680	77,544	4,236	24,578	24,054	
All Rural areas	16,109	61,988	60,882	3,091	17,859	17,447	
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	5,469	20,798	20,579	631	3,507	3,469	
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	419	1,652	1,562	76	406	425	
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	10,221	39,538	38,741	2,384	13,946	13,553	
Less than 1 acre	980	3,800	3,621	90	486	491	
1.0—2.4	2,683	10,198	10,100	354	1,998	1,885	
2.5—4.9	2,886	11,188	10,887	496	2,788	2,761	
5.0—7.4	1,771	6,893	6,765	458	2,710	2,616	
7.5—9.9	563	2,209	2,146	198	1,147	1,152	
10.0—12.4	515	1,993	2,010	231	1,360	1,311	
12.5—14.9	230	897	878	119	741	676	
15.0—29.9	460	1,845	1,804	304	1,837	1,807	
30.0—49.9	87	347	345	95	600	590	
50+	35	127	143	37	267	251	
Unspecified	11	41	42	2	12	13	
All Urban areas	4,340	16,692	16,662	1,145	6,719	6,607	

Total Rural/Urban (1)	Total (2)	Size of sample households—contd.					
		2—3 members			4—6 members		
		Households (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)	Households (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
Total	45,810	56,119	60,283	64,108	154,855	157,106	
All Rural areas	37,188	45,706	48,865	52,447	126,721	128,150	
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	20,340	24,364	26,798	23,311	55,081	56,820	
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only.	989	1,241	1,274	1,376	3,376	3,299	
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	15,859	20,101	20,793	27,760	68,264	68,031	
<i>Size of holding group</i>							
Less than 1 acre	3,379	4,151	4,392	4,206	10,044	10,199	
1.0—2.4	6,535	8,184	8,616	9,878	23,895	24,009	
2.5—4.9	3,794	4,934	4,970	7,636	18,869	18,856	
5.0—7.4	1,303	1,689	1,739	3,431	8,747	8,408	
7.5—9.9	262	359	339	889	2,282	2,226	
10.0—12.4	239	324	301	713	1,842	1,777	
12.5—14.9	77	104	105	270	716	667	
15.0—29.9	171	229	209	521	1,314	1,352	
30.0—49.9	44	57	55	117	293	291	
50+	21	30	20	54	142	137	
Unspecified—	34	40	47	45	120	109	
All Urban areas	8,622	10,413	11,418	11,661	28,134	28,956	

C-1—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS**FLY LEAF**

This deals with the family composition of sample households and has been prepared on a 20 per cent sample. This gives the total population of sample households, number of heads of households, number of spouses of heads of households, married relations and other persons. Data on the family composition of the households are given for rural and urban areas separately. Such data were presented for the first time, in 1951. The table presented in 1961, however, is based on a larger sample than the table in 1951 when the table was based on a smaller sample.

C-I—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Total/Rural/Urban		Total number of sample households	Composition of households						
			Total sample household population			Heads of households		Spouses of heads of households	
						Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	
	Total	145,142	643,758	318,343	325,415				
All rural areas	...	117,194	515,977	255,287	260,690	124,539	20,603	233	108,546
(i) *	...	55,987	217,652	105,807	111,845	101,070	16,124	156	88,368
(ii) †	...	3,021	13,396	6,748	6,648	45,432	10,555	87	38,468
(iii) ‡	...	58,186	284,929	142,732	142,197	2,658	363	2	2,305
Less than 1 acre	...	9,339	37,868	18,732	19,136	52,980	5,206	67	47,595
1.0— 2.4	...	20,261	89,696	44,626	45,070	8,002	1,337	11	6,873
2.5— 4.9	...	15,074	75,515	37,926	37,589	18,115	2,146	22	16,020
5.0— 7.4	...	7,065	39,669	20,103	19,566	14,002	1,072	16	12,763
7.5— 9.9	...	1,939	11,887	6,015	5,872	6,678	387	13	6,153
10.0—12.4	...	1,726	10,946	5,539	5,407	1,854	85	...	1,748
12.5—14.9	...	701	4,789	2,462	2,327	1,643	83	4	1,536
15.0—29.9	...	1,481	10,422	5,244	5,178	679	22	...	645
30.0—49.9	...	352	2,587	1,301	1,286	1,443	38	1	1,356
50+	...	153	1,123	570	553	336	16	...	302
Unspecified	...	95	427	214	213	144	9	...	122
All Urban areas	...	27,948	127,781	63,056	64,725	84	11	...	77
						23,469	4,479	77	20,178

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the marital status of the various age groups and gives separate figures for rural and urban areas of each taluk. 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 1931. Firstly this has been prepared on a complete count while in 1951 the table was prepared on 10 percent sample. More detailed age groups have also been adopted for tabulation. In 1941, due to war, this Table was not prepared. In 1931 and earlier years religion was the basis for tabulation and age and marital status of various religious groups were shown separately. In 1951 tabulation was made on the basis of livelihood classes and in 1961 the tabulation has been done on the basis of industrial categories, though the figures for each livelihood class or industrial category are not published. In the 1961 Census, the Economic Table B-II gives the distribution of towns in each industrial category and 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. Another improvement effected in 1961 is that the Table presents separate figures for divorced and separated people. In 1951 Census, divorced and separated were clubbed with the widowed people in the Table but separate figures were given in an appendix.

Composition of households								
Total/Rural/Urban		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
		Sons (10)	Other Males (11)	Other Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)
	Total	14,882	7,961	29,225	167,162	165,771	3,566	1,270
All rural areas	...	12,340	6,179	23,157	132,944	132,241	2,598	800
(i) *	...	3,735	1,936	7,845	54,027	54,748	590	229
(ii) †	...	306	168	558	3,581	3,409	33	13
(iii) ‡	...	8,299	4,075	14,754	75,336	74,084	1,975	558
Less than 1 acre	...	648	341	1,224	9,686	9,680	44	22
1.0— 2.4	...	2,108	865	3,681	23,324	23,154	192	69
2.5— 4.9	...	2,327	1,020	3,950	20,185	19,688	376	116
5.0— 7.4	...	1,470	787	2,615	10,781	10,327	374	84
7.5— 9.9	...	495	276	889	3,198	3,113	192	37
10.0—12.4	...	466	235	838	2,993	2,899	198	51
12.5—14.9	...	190	136	372	1,339	1,262	118	26
15.0—29.9	...	456	280	847	2,781	2,851	283	86
30.0—49.9	...	90	87	219	681	717	107	32
50+	...	37	42	96	261	291	86	35
Unspecified	...	12	6	23	107	102	5	...
All Urban areas	...	2,542	1,782	6,068	34,218	33,530	968	470

* Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in Household Industry.
† Households engaged in Household Industry only.
‡ Households engaged in cultivation size of holding group.

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age group (1)	Total population			Marital Status									
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
				Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
ALL RURAL AREAS													
Total	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	696,416	534,263	534,683	572,074	44,593	190,280	4,472	7,570	32	24
0—9	669,497	333,846	335,651	333,846	335,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	271,930	139,249	132,681	138,528	131,401	716	1,268	5	7	...	5	...	...
15—19	213,931	107,082	106,849	104,662	56,010	2,373	50,083	17	363	25	391	5	2
20—24	220,040	102,727	117,313	72,843	7,153	29,276	107,780	336	1,448	268	928	4	4
25—29	225,027	102,724	122,303	28,777	2,186	72,014	114,796	1,222	4,082	709	1,239	2	...
30—34	189,386	91,351	98,035	8,956	691	79,819	87,886	1,859	8,296	714	1,159	3	3
35—39	180,866	90,914	89,952	3,302	457	84,169	75,313	2,709	13,075	729	1,105	5	2
40—44	149,224	76,700	72,524	1,916	265	70,402	51,244	3,795	20,109	584	904	3	2
45—49	132,336	67,843	64,493	1,247	159	61,384	38,834	4,745	24,819	462	679	5	2
50—54	112,437	56,856	55,581	827	113	49,361	23,354	6,306	31,512	361	596	1	6
55—59	77,446	40,442	37,004	520	58	33,929	12,071	5,736	24,573	256	301	1	1
60—64	67,651	33,746	33,905	415	47	26,346	6,052	6,804	27,653	180	153	1	...
65—69	34,013	17,463	16,550	232	23	12,713	2,219	4,425	14,254	92	54	1	...
70+	40,485	19,160	21,325	315	34	12,124	1,158	6,631	20,075	90	56	...	2
Age not stated	138	93	45	30	15	57	16	3	14	2	...	1	...
1. SIRKALI TALUK													
Total	153,876	76,024	77,852	41,773	32,787	31,876	33,803	2,213	10,882	162	377	...	3
0—9	42,110	20,766	21,344	20,766	21,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	15,982	8,051	7,931	8,016	7,865	34	65	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—19	12,335	6,432	5,903	6,296	3,017	136	2,853	...	21	...	12	...	...
20—24	12,472	5,837	6,635	4,284	291	1,531	6,205	17	89	5	50	...	...
25—29	13,137	5,984	7,153	1,576	64	4,332	6,791	57	222	19	76	...	...
30—34	10,731	5,179	5,552	406	133	4,659	4,953	91	412	23	53	...	1
35—39	10,778	5,353	5,425	136	17	5,066	4,641	127	713	24	54	...	...
40—44	8,449	4,358	4,091	103	20	4,075	2,980	159	1,043	21	48	...	...
45—49	7,852	4,022	3,830	68	11	3,723	2,447	214	1,335	17	36	...	1
50—54	6,422	3,219	3,203	44	13	2,892	1,422	266	1,740	17	27	...	1
55—59	4,568	2,345	2,223	20	2	2,040	796	274	1,415	11	10	...	...
60—64	4,187	2,097	2,090	29	6	1,694	411	364	1,666	10	7	...	...
65—69	2,094	1,101	993	11	2	835	144	248	844	7	3	...	...
70+	2,754	1,278	1,476	16	1	859	94	395	1,380	8	1	...	...
Age not stated	5	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. MAYURAM TALUK													
Total	289,393	142,288	147,105	78,997	59,181	58,470	65,325	4,488	21,891	332	708	1	...
0—9	77,706	38,935	38,771	38,935	38,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	29,517	15,269	14,248	15,161	14,063	108	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	23,551	11,680	11,871	11,397	5,320	281	6,469	2	42	...	40	...	...
20—24	23,279	10,722	12,557	7,356	623	3,298	11,691	47	166	21	77	...	...
25—29	24,687	10,798	13,889	3,453	119	7,165	13,168	119	477	61	125	...	...
30—34	20,744	9,847	10,897	1,744	53	7,882	9,820	166	907	55	117	...	...
35—39	19,739	9,895	9,844	305	170	9,263	8,279	274	1,293	53	102	...	...
40—44	16,271	8,311	7,960	199	33	7,725	5,634	346	2,218	41	75	...	...
45—49	14,600	7,242	7,358	136	11	6,667	4,469	420	2,806	19	72	...	...
50—54	12,580	6,255	6,325	95	6	5,553	2,880	578	3,389	29	50	...	...
55—59	8,659	4,582	4,077	63	1	3,972	1,413	530	2,638	17	25	...	...
60—64	8,281	4,028	4,253	26	4	3,240	782	743	3,446	19	21	...	...
65—69	4,161	2,102	2,059	18	4	1,585	351	490	1,703	9	1	...	...
70+	5,583	2,589	2,994	100	3	1,708	182	773	2,806	8	3	...	...
Age not stated	35	33	2	9	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. KUMBAKONAM TALUK													
Total	245,087	122,136	122,951	65,965	48,763	51,701	54,495	4,083	18,967	387	726	...	...
0—9	63,349	31,674	31,675	31,674	31,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	24,333	12,577	11,756	12,526	11,614	50	141	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—19	19,891	10,049	9,842	9,811	4,613	237	5,182	...	19	1	28	...	...
20—24	21,178	10,172	11,006	7,409	590	2,718	10,171	27	160	18	85	...	...
25—29	21,426	9,849	11,577	2,695	134	6,996	10,875	112	419	46	149	...	...
30—34	18,428	8,869	9,559	898	60	7,773	8,474	152	892	46	133	...	...
35—39	16,710	8,517	8,193	334	20	7,889	6,829	232	1,249	62	95	...	...
40—44	14,319	7,403	6,916	212	16	6,770	4,828	378	1,981	43	91	...	...
45—49	12,447	6,438	6,009	122	13	5,864	3,659	398	2,287	54	50	...	...
50—54	11,178	5,603	5,575	103	11	4,932	2,277	534	3,234	34	53	...	...
55—59	7,220	3,732	3,488	34	6	3,147	1,157	516	2,304	35	21	...	...
60—64	6,915	3,496	3,419	41	2	2,791	607	641	2,798	23	12	...	...
65—69	3,382	1,761	1,621	46	2	1,299	205	403	1,410	13	4	...	...
70+	4,302	1,990	2,312	55	4	1,234	90	689	2,213	12	5	...	...
Age not stated	9	6	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age group (1)	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
4. NANNILAM TALUK													
Total	250,995	122,587	128,408	66,134	52,155	51,650	55,973	4,459	19,683	344	597	...	...
0—9	66,930	33,224	33,706	33,224	33,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	26,172	13,350	12,822	13,313	12,732	37	89	...	...	...	1	...	...
15—19	19,760	9,673	10,087	9,491	5,011	180	5,023	1	26	1	27	...	...
20—24	21,018	9,473	11,545	6,549	512	2,882	10,853	32	115	10	65	...	...
25—29	20,742	9,295	11,447	2,070	74	7,067	10,911	109	366	49	96	...	...
30—34	17,934	8,556	9,378	648	49	7,673	8,464	184	775	51	90	...	...
35—39	17,042	8,524	8,518	286	23	7,964	7,137	228	1,263	46	95	...	...
40—44	14,184	7,114	7,070	154	11	6,583	5,019	329	1,961	48	79	...	...
45—49	12,859	6,501	6,358	110	8	5,916	3,838	426	2,447	49	65	...	...
50—54	11,273	5,549	5,724	86	9	4,801	2,413	619	3,259	43	43	...	...
55—59	7,882	4,008	3,874	61	8	3,349	1,245	584	2,605	14	16	...	...
60—64	7,145	3,440	3,705	51	5	2,624	624	751	3,063	14	13	...	...
65—69	3,693	1,837	1,856	42	2	1,333	252	452	1,599	10	3	...	...
70	4,351	2,038	2,313	47	4	1,239	103	743	2,202	9	4	...	...
Age not stated	10	5	5	2	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...

5. PAPANASAM TALUK													
Total	197,410	97,405	100,005	52,111	39,626	41,691	44,776	3,283	15,039	320	564	...	...
0—9	51,158	25,512	25,646	25,512	25,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	18,958	9,592	9,366	9,583	9,265	7	100	2	1	...	...	...	...
15—19	16,402	8,006	8,396	7,767	3,958	236	4,357	...	43	3	38	...	...
20—24	16,918	7,690	9,228	5,309	539	2,330	8,494	30	126	21	69	...	...
25—29	18,035	8,141	9,894	2,576	102	5,431	9,379	83	311	51	102	...	...
30—34	14,972	7,299	7,673	640	42	6,476	6,789	126	748	57	94	...	...
35—39	13,886	7,065	6,821	282	25	6,535	5,670	192	1,061	56	65	...	...
40—44	11,381	5,767	5,614	136	21	5,335	3,925	258	1,617	38	51	...	...
45—49	10,082	5,250	4,832	99	13	4,784	2,879	338	1,899	29	41	...	...
50—54	8,686	4,494	4,192	63	7	3,947	1,621	463	2,509	21	55	...	...
55—59	6,033	3,150	2,883	63	2	2,631	902	442	1,946	14	33	...	...
60—64	5,202	2,611	2,591	50	2	2,040	414	509	2,165	12	10	...	...

65—69	2,488	1,310	1,178	14	2	963	155	326	1,018	7	3	...	...
70	3,209	1,518	1,691	17	2	976	91	514	1,595	11	3	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6. THANJAVUR TALUK													
Total	223,069	111,312	111,757	59,008	43,696	48,005	49,645	3,919	17,789	380	627	...	...
0—9	55,537	27,732	27,805	27,732	27,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	21,778	11,228	10,550	11,200	10,455	28	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	17,941	9,216	8,725	9,021	4,585	191	4,077	1	25	3	38	...	...
20—24	18,954	9,020	9,934	6,515	555	2,464	9,162	21	147	20	70	...	...
25—29	19,641	9,108	10,533	2,699	124	6,248	9,894	107	411	54	104	...	...
30—34	16,745	7,922	8,823	861	66	6,853	7,780	161	874	47	103	...	...
35—39	16,629	8,396	8,233	389	30	7,683	6,750	257	1,348	67	105	...	...
40—44	13,765	7,091	6,674	224	29	6,469	4,623	344	1,958	54	64	...	...
45—49	12,169	6,323	5,846	140	17	5,663	3,395	475	2,383	45	51	...	...
50—54	10,340	5,340	5,000	96	8	4,677	2,025	533	2,928	34	39	...	...
55—59	7,159	3,776	3,383	46	10	3,180	1,025	521	2,331	29	17	...	...
60—64	6,066	2,995	3,071	41	3	2,348	518	592	2,524	14	26	...	...
65—69	2,992	1,518	1,474	24	2	1,133	186	356	1,283	5	3	...	...
70	3,342	1,640	1,702	18	5	1,063	114	551	1,576	8	7	...	...
Age not stated	11	7	4	2	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

7. ORATHANAD TALUK													
Total	187,272	93,282	93,990	50,968	37,683	38,764	41,058	3,105	14,697	445	552	...	...
0—9	45,343	22,513	22,830	22,513	22,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	19,709	9,997	9,712	9,954	9,615	43	96	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—19	16,343	8,494	7,849	8,320	4,353	170	3,441	3	18	1	37	...	...
20—24	16,712	8,173	8,539	6,067	502	2,058	7,861	13	105	35	71	...	...
25—29	17,035	7,878	9,157	2,617	249	5,120	8,454	73	355	68	99	...	...
30—34	14,079	6,678	7,401	772	50	5,687	6,556	125	719	94	76	...	...
35—39	13,911	6,944	6,967	319	23	6,345	5,690	209	1,172	71	82	...	...
40—44	11,672	5,972	5,700	167	21	5,474	3,777	272	1,815	59	87	...	...
45—49	10,032	5,205	4,827	86	23	4,720	2,596	357	2,159	42	49	...	...
50—54	8,016	4,171	3,845	64	9	3,546	1,439	527	2,368	34	29	...	...
55—59	5,491	2,906	2,585	37	3	2,425	682	425	1,891	19	9	...	...
60—64	4,474	2,201	2,273	34	3	1,711	295	441	1,970	15	5	...	...
65—69	2,184	1,116	1,068	11	1	793	115	307	946	5	6	...	...
70	2,271	1,034	1,237	7	1	672	56	353	1,178	2	2	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age group (1)	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK													
Total	219,426	108,971	110,455	59,075	45,627	45,763	48,739	3,752	15,494	381	595	...	...
0—9	57,812	28,750	29,062	28,750	29,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	23,340	11,997	11,343	11,918	11,248	79	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	17,758	8,928	8,830	8,732	4,625	193	4,153	1	16	2	36	...	...
20—24	19,494	9,142	10,352	6,422	467	2,661	9,679	34	129	25	77	...	...
25—29	19,574	8,970	10,604	2,131	115	6,678	10,063	101	335	60	91	...	...
30—34	16,152	7,998	8,154	565	40	7,199	7,378	173	649	61	87	...	...
35—39	15,176	7,710	7,466	218	22	7,201	6,221	231	1,137	60	86	...	...
40—44	12,608	6,488	6,120	117	14	5,968	4,285	347	1,748	56	73	...	...
45—49	10,978	5,542	5,436	80	9	4,978	3,249	439	2,122	45	56	...	...
50—54	9,234	4,693	4,541	41	7	4,041	1,904	577	2,575	34	55	...	...
55—59	6,253	3,261	2,992	41	4	2,736	983	467	1,987	17	18	...	...
60—64	5,418	2,719	2,699	28	5	2,128	460	553	2,227	10	7	...	...
65—69	2,520	1,315	1,205	12	1	954	167	342	1,031	7	6	...	...
70+	3,054	1,427	1,627	14	...	926	94	485	1,530	2	3	...	...
Age not stated	55	31	24	6	8	21	8	2	8	2	...	...	...

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9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK													
Total	187,867	92,804	95,063	50,630	41,545	38,400	40,123	3,498	12,946	276	449	...	...
0—9	50,659	25,198	25,461	25,198	25,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	20,900	10,604	10,296	10,554	10,216	50	79	...	...	...	1	...	...
15—19	14,892	7,191	7,701	7,054	4,168	132	3,496	1	11	4	26	...	...
20—24	15,669	7,165	8,504	4,958	972	2,163	7,394	24	90	20	48	...	...
25—29	15,782	7,113	8,669	1,706	609	5,242	7,742	110	259	55	59	...	...
30—34	13,788	6,831	6,957	536	50	6,101	6,328	153	510	41	69	...	...
35—39	12,502	6,290	6,212	223	26	5,838	5,332	191	792	38	62	...	...
40—44	10,536	5,523	5,013	149	13	5,039	3,625	296	1,316	39	59	...	...
45—49	9,373	4,781	4,592	107	9	4,254	2,843	391	1,679	29	61	...	...
50—54	8,299	4,192	4,107	58	3	3,619	1,737	502	2,337	13	30	...	...
55—59	5,495	2,910	2,585	34	7	2,403	850	458	1,706	15	22	...	...
60—64	4,766	2,410	2,356	24	8	1,854	515	521	1,825	11	8	...	...
65—69	2,445	1,270	1,175	16	3	897	124	351	1,045	6	3	...	...
70+	2,760	1,326	1,434	13	...	808	58	500	1,375	5	1	...	...
Age not stated	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

10. THIRUTHURAIPONDI TALUK													
Total	232,034	115,654	116,380	65,095	50,754	46,054	48,997	4,066	15,927	413	682	26	20
0—9	61,711	30,879	30,832	30,879	30,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	26,835	13,724	13,111	13,609	13,011	115	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	20,447	10,106	10,341	9,882	6,040	214	4,246	4	25	1	28	5	2
20—24	19,537	9,359	10,178	6,811	590	2,487	9,374	32	108	25	102	4	4
25—29	18,885	8,901	9,984	2,547	98	6,178	9,462	120	329	55	95	1	...
30—34	16,324	8,058	8,266	687	54	7,108	7,439	186	684	74	87	3	2
35—39	15,254	7,714	7,540	275	35	7,108	6,355	257	1,056	70	93	4	1
40—44	12,477	6,526	5,951	143	41	5,958	4,287	369	1,536	53	85	3	2
45—49	11,327	5,710	5,617	96	21	5,157	3,493	414	2,037	40	65	3	1
50—54	9,505	4,754	4,751	60	15	4,098	2,139	562	2,536	34	56	...	5
55—59	7,015	3,592	3,423	45	4	3,009	1,240	507	2,144	30	34	1	1
60—64	5,829	2,991	2,838	41	5	2,334	523	600	2,296	15	14	1	...
65—69	3,248	1,600	1,648	14	2	1,173	221	403	1,413	9	12	1	...
70	3,640	1,740	1,900	6	6	1,115	118	612	1,763	7	11	...	2
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK													
Total	252,268	126,396	125,872	67,959	51,624	53,084	56,592	4,654	16,534	699	1,122	...	...
0—9	61,523	30,787	30,736	30,787	30,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	27,903	14,428	13,475	14,275	13,348	152	123	1	1	...	3	...	...
15—19	21,970	11,146	10,824	10,903	6,150	234	4,524	2	102	7	48	...	...
20—24	21,994	10,313	11,681	7,185	828	3,043	10,582	34	143	51	128	...	...
25—29	22,726	10,580	12,146	3,108	382	7,217	11,266	132	345	123	153	...	...
30—34	18,966	9,205	9,761	788	52	8,093	8,867	212	677	112	165	...	...
35—39	18,603	9,243	9,360	349	46	8,464	7,930	311	1,231	119	153	...	...
40—44	14,844	7,767	7,077	200	30	7,054	5,236	423	1,677	90	134	...	...
45—49	13,163	7,039	6,124	143	16	6,346	3,828	485	2,185	65	95	...	...
50—54	10,442	5,410	5,032	81	16	4,605	2,160	674	2,730	50	126	...	...
55—59	7,463	4,010	3,453	59	7	3,301	1,179	616	2,189	34	78	...	...
60—64	5,927	3,058	2,869	42	3	2,333	592	660	2,256	23	18	...	...
65—69	3,172	1,648	1,524	19	2	1,169	202	447	1,313	13	7	...	...
70+	3,568	1,758	1,810	18	8	1,071	103	657	1,685	12	14	...	...
Age not stated	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—concl.

Age group (1)	Total population		Marital Status				Unspecified status			
	Persons		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
Total	145,710	71,337	38,701	30,822	29,225	32,548	3,073	1,0431	333	571
0—9	35,659	17,876	17,876	17,783	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	16,503	8,432	8,419	7,969	13	100	...	...	...	...
15—19	12,641	6,161	5,988	4,170	169	2,262	2	15	2	33
20—24	12,815	5,661	3,978	684	1,641	6,314	25	70	17	86
25—29	13,357	6,107	1,599	116	4,340	6,791	99	253	68	90
30—34	10,523	4,909	411	42	4,315	5,038	130	449	53	85
35—39	10,636	5,263	186	20	4,813	4,479	200	760	63	113
40—44	8,718	4,380	112	16	3,952	3,025	274	1,239	42	58
45—49	7,454	3,790	60	8	3,312	2,138	388	1,480	28	38
50—54	6,462	3,176	36	9	2,650	1,337	471	1,907	18	33
55—59	4,208	2,170	17	4	1,736	599	396	1,417	21	18
60—64	3,441	1,700	8	1	1,249	311	429	1,417	14	12
65—69	1,634	885	5	...	579	97	300	649	1	3
70+	1,651	822	4	...	453	55	389	772	6	2
Age not stated	8	5	2	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
12. ARANTHANGI TALUK										
Total	661,521	331,475	188,501	144,058	130,021	138,024	10,800	47,586	723	1,807
0—9	167,582	83,750	83,832	83,750	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	78,285	38,384	39,861	38,047	40	335	...	...	...	...
15—19	57,151	28,860	27,085	16,701	1,198	12,017	8	72	...	70
20—24	58,708	30,450	22,320	3,845	5,859	26,063	46	362	33	180
25—29	54,916	29,433	9,226	734	15,974	27,505	200	966	82	228
30—34	48,362	24,708	2,705	312	20,435	22,109	422	2,066	92	221
35—39	43,014	21,033	1,226	208	20,081	17,506	564	3,087	110	232
40—44	38,523	18,199	769	163	18,500	12,612	947	4,928	108	496
45—49	30,696	14,683	491	93	14,307	8,756	1,122	5,687	93	147
50—54	28,891	14,212	403	81	12,625	5,858	1,584	8,151	67	122
55—59	17,918	8,406	229	50	7,898	2,685	1,332	5,615	53	56
60—64	18,159	9,062	184	50	7,118	1,728	1,754	7,244	41	40
65—69	8,169	4,068	72	10	3,021	517	989	3,532	19	9
70+	11,147	6,227	98	14	2,965	333	1,832	5,874	25	6
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS										
Total	330,046	331,475	188,501	144,058	130,021	138,024	10,800	47,586	723	1,807
0—9	83,832	83,750	83,832	83,750	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	39,901	38,384	39,861	38,047	40	335	...	...	...	...
15—19	28,291	28,860	27,085	16,701	1,198	12,017	8	72	...	70
20—24	28,258	30,450	22,320	3,845	5,859	26,063	46	362	33	180
25—29	25,483	29,433	9,226	734	15,974	27,505	200	966	82	228
30—34	23,654	24,708	2,705	312	20,435	22,109	422	2,066	92	221
35—39	21,981	21,033	1,226	208	20,081	17,506	564	3,087	110	232
40—44	20,324	18,199	769	163	18,500	12,612	947	4,928	108	496
45—49	16,013	14,683	491	93	14,307	8,756	1,122	5,687	93	147
50—54	14,679	14,212	403	81	12,625	5,858	1,584	8,151	67	122
55—59	9,512	8,406	229	50	7,898	2,685	1,332	5,615	53	56
60—64	9,097	9,062	184	50	7,118	1,728	1,754	7,244	41	40
65—69	4,101	4,068	72	10	3,021	517	989	3,532	19	9
70+	4,920	6,227	98	14	2,965	333	1,832	5,874	25	6
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C III AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AND RURAL 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 viz. 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 has been adopted. The literates have been classified by the following seven educational standards.

- (1) Literates without educational standard
- (2) Primary or Junior Basic
- (3) Matriculation or higher secondary
- (4) Technical diploma not equal to degree
- (5) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
- (6) University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
- (7) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

The last category dealing with the technical degrees and diplomas equal to degree have been further divided into seven 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 thereafter. 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.

C III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age group (1)	Total Population			Illiterate	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)
All Ages	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686	826,458	1,330,614
0—4	427,337	214,021	213,316	214,021	213,316
5—9	409,742	203,657	206,085	124,155	150,997
10—14	350,215	179,150	171,065	57,816	102,015
15—19	271,082	135,373	135,709	51,038	92,128
20—24	278,748	130,985	147,763	46,587	111,303
25—29	279,942	128,206	151,736	52,644	122,725
30—34	237,748	115,005	122,743	47,933	101,787
35—44	411,627	209,919	201,708	93,557	175,268
45—59	399,724	205,345	194,379	96,767	176,484
60+	179,624	88,487	91,137	41,896	84,555
Age not stated	138	93	45	44	36

Age group	Literate (without Educational level)		Educational levels			
	Males (7)	Females (8)	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
			Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
All Ages	557,942	224,019	173,983	72,174	51,858	8,879
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	77,601	53,589	1,901	1,499	...	...
10—14	69,810	41,317	51,424	26,843	...	...
15—19	41,930	25,326	33,755	15,237	100	890
20—24	51,161	24,411	21,085	9,499	8,650	3,018
25—29	52,303	21,216	14,851	6,638	12,152	2,550
30—34	48,941	15,680	12,543	4,680	8,408	1,157
35—44	90,244	21,162	19,375	4,891	5,588	596
45—59	87,228	15,258	14,273	2,403	6,743	387
60+	38,686	6,052	4,770	483	7,077	234
Age not stated	38	8	6	1	3,135	47

C III PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Age group (1)	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Ages	661,520	330,045	331,475	112,568	205,516	120,113	78,293
0—4	85,207	42,855	42,352	42,855	42,352	...	...
5—9	82,375	40,977	41,398	18,898	22,250	21,182	18,296
10—14	78,285	39,901	38,384	5,557	11,482	15,115	11,518
15—19	57,151	28,291	28,860	4,419	11,029	6,966	7,307
20—24	58,708	28,258	30,450	4,816	15,045	9,449	8,149
25—29	54,915	25,482	29,433	5,359	17,059	9,886	7,574
30—34	48,362	23,654	24,708	5,120	15,274	10,012	6,067
35—44	81,537	42,305	39,232	10,100	26,788	19,284	9,070
45—59	77,505	40,204	37,301	10,591	28,335	18,930	7,217
60+	37,475	18,118	19,357	4,853	15,902	9,289	3,095
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Educational Levels							
	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)
All Ages	65,556	40,351	27,803	6,940	259	100	115	5
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	897	852	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	19,187	14,516	42	867	...	1	...	...
15—19	11,811	8,163	5,004	2,353	8	...	1	...
20—24	7,188	5,223	6,157	1,908	58	50	12	...
25—29	5,374	3,849	4,117	851	21	31	15	1
30—34	4,947	2,837	2,995	482	35	8	15	...
35—44	8,283	3,041	3,998	286	34	4	42	2
45—59	5,929	1,549	3,908	162	63	5	22	2
60+	1,940	321	1,582	31	40	1	8	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C III PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*concl.*

Age group		University degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree					
				Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All Ages	...	2,319	130	126	...	123	24	58	...
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	...	80	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	...	498	52	19	...	...	...	...	...
25—29	...	475	27	28	...	8	...	7	...
30—34	...	312	12	27	...	20	7	17	...
35—44	...	344	16	24	...	16	4	11	...
45—59	...	395	14	16	...	38	10	14	...
60+	...	215	1	11	...	33	3	9	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...

C III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age group		Total Population			Illiterate	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Ages	...	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	713,890	1,125,098
0—4	...	342,130	171,166	170,964	171,166	170,964
5—9	...	327,367	162,680	164,687	105,257	128,747
10—14	...	271,930	139,249	132,681	52,259	90,533
15—19	...	213,931	107,082	106,849	46,619	81,099
20—24	...	220,040	102,727	117,313	41,771	96,258
25—29	...	225,027	102,724	122,303	47,285	105,666
30—34	...	189,386	91,351	98,035	42,813	86,513
35—44	...	330,090	167,614	162,476	83,457	148,480
45—59	...	322,219	165,141	157,078	86,176	148,149
60+	...	142,149	70,369	71,780	37,043	68,653
Age not stated	...	138	93	45	44	36

Age group		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All Ages	...	18	...	6	...	547	115	434	1
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25—29	...	3	...	4	...	25	23	18	...
30—34	...	4	...	...	...	103	34	60	...
35—44	...	2	...	1	...	114	24	46	...
45—59	...	6	...	...	...	89	15	52	...
60+	...	...	...	1	...	158	13	144	1
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	58	6	113	...

Age group		Educational levels					
		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Ages	...	437,829	145,726	108,427	31,823	20,050	1,564
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	...	56,419	35,293	1,004	647	...	...
10—14	...	54,695	29,799	32,237	12,327	58	22
15—19	...	34,964	18,019	21,944	7,074	3,555	657
20—24	...	41,712	16,262	13,897	4,276	5,347	517
25—29	...	42,417	13,642	9,477	2,789	3,545	206
30—34	...	38,929	9,613	7,596	1,843	2,013	66
35—44	...	70,960	12,092	11,092	1,850	2,105	54
45—59	...	68,298	8,041	8,344	854	2,323	34
60+	...	29,397	2,957	2,830	162	1,099	8
Age not stated	...	38	8	6	1	5	...

C—V—MOTHER-TONGUE

FLY LEAF

This presents the number of speakers of each language with sex breakup. It gives the strength of various linguistic groups in each district separately for rural and urban areas. The languages returned are shown in alphabetical order. In the earlier censuses, the data on language or mother-tongue were presented on territorial basis. Till 1941 the following broad classifications were adopted.

- (1) Languages of Madras Presidency
- (2) Other Indian languages
- (3) Non-Indian Asiatic languages
- (4) Non-Asiatic languages.

In some censuses, European languages were shown separately. In 1951 this scheme was replaced by a three-fold classification :

- (1) Languages of Indian Sub-Continent
- (2) Languages of other Asian Countries
- (3) Languages of continents other than Asia

When an enumerator could not make out the languages spoken by a Tribe, it was grouped under the classification 'Tribal languages'. A more scientific attempt has been made to classify the languages in 1961 Census.

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (RURAL)

Serial number and language (1)	All Rural areas			Sirkali taluk		Mayuram taluk	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Languages ...	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	76,024	77,852	142,288	147,105
1 <i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pushtu/Pathani</i> ...	28	15	13	...	...	1	...
2 <i>Arabic/Arbi</i> ...	35	19	16	...	1	...	...
3 <i>Bengali</i> ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
4 <i>Burmese</i> ...	11	6	5	1	1	...	...
5 <i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i> ...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...
6 <i>Chinese/Chini</i> ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
7 <i>Coorgi/Kodegu</i> ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
8 <i>English</i> ...	55	33	22	1	...	1	...
9 <i>French</i> ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1
10 <i>German</i> ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
11 <i>Gujarati</i> ...	87	39	48	2	4	2	4
12 <i>Hindi</i> ...	154	90	64	7	9	9	12
13 <i>Kannada</i> ...	1,487	682	805	118	147	24	29
14 <i>Konkani *</i> ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 <i>Korava</i> ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...
16 <i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i> ...	185	105	80	4	9	4	15
17 <i>Malayalam</i> ...	1,743	1,104	639	18	12	90	55
18 <i>Marathi</i> ...	1,351	643	708	9	18	75	76
19 <i>Nepali</i> ...	15	13	2	...	...	2	...
20 <i>Punjabi</i> ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
21 <i>Rajasthani</i> ...	11	4	7	...	...	...	...
22 <i>Sanskrit</i> ...	3	1	2	...	...	1	2
23 <i>Siamese/Thai</i> ...	9	2	7	...	...	2	7
24 <i>Sindhi</i> ...	12	6	6	...	...	3	...
25 <i>Saurashtra</i> ...	3,264	1,645	1,619	2	2	...	...
26 <i>Tamil</i> ...	2,544,174	1,260,055	1,284,119	74,621	76,344	140,947	145,752
27 <i>Telugu</i> ...	25,494	12,561	12,933	780	813	902	930
28 <i>Urdu</i> ...	6,250	3,156	3,094	460	492	225	216
29 <i>Vietnamese</i> ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5

Note :—Mother-tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian sub-continent.

*Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (RURAL)—concl'd.

Serial number and language	Tiruthuraipundi taluk		Pattukottai taluk		Aranthangi taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
All Languages ...	115,654	116,380	126,396	125,872	71,337	74,373
1 <i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i> ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2 <i>Arabic/Arabi</i> ...	5	...	6	1	...	...
3 <i>Bengali</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 <i>Burmese</i> ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
5 <i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i> ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6 <i>Chinese/Chini</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 <i>Coorgi/Kodagu</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 <i>English</i> ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
9 <i>French</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 <i>German</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 <i>Gujarathi</i> ...	8	10	6	2	...	...
12 <i>Hindi</i> ...	25	22	20	4	1	...
13 <i>Kannada</i> ...	25	46	12	13	3	2
14 <i>Konkani *</i> ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 <i>Korava</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 <i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i> ...	...	2	...	...	...	1
17 <i>Malayalam</i> ...	32	27	118	58	67	46
18 <i>Marathi</i> ...	16	27	50	62	7	4
19 <i>Nepali</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 <i>Panjabi</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 <i>Rajasthani</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 <i>Sanskrit</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 <i>Siamese/Thai</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 <i>Sindhi</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 <i>Saurashtra</i> ...	...	...	4	2	...	1
26 <i>Tamil</i> ...	114,890	115,535	125,271	124,804	71,080	74,148
27 <i>Telugu</i> ...	606	660	790	825	141	130
28 <i>Urdu</i> ...	47	51	115	100	37	40
29 <i>Vietnamese</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—Mother-tongues printed in italics belong to Countries outside the Indian Sub-Continent.

* Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (URBAN)

Serial number and language (1)	Total urban population		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
	(2)	(3)	(4)
All Languages ...	661,520	330,045	331,475
1 <i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i> ...	3	2	1
2 <i>Arabic/Arabi</i> ...	30	7	23
3 <i>Bengali</i> ...	38	34	4
4 <i>Burmese</i> ...	14	5	9
5 <i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i> ...	9	5	4
6 <i>Chinese/Chini</i> ...	15	8	7
7 <i>Coorgi/Kodagu</i> ...	6	6	...
8 <i>English</i> ...	324	193	131
9 <i>French</i> ...	29	1	28
10 <i>German</i> ...	8	4	4
11 <i>Gujarathi</i> ...	261	151	110
12 <i>Hanoi</i> ...	7	...	7
13 <i>Hindi</i> ...	755	428	327
14 <i>Hindustani</i> ...	23	16	7
15 <i>Indonesian</i> ...	4	...	4
16 <i>Kannada</i> ...	2,594	1,259	1,335
17 <i>Konkani*</i> ...	14	4	10
18 <i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i> ...	97	26	71
19 <i>Malayalam</i> ...	4,247	2,745	1,502
20 <i>Marathi</i> ...	6,079	2,962	3,117
21 <i>Marwari</i> ...	20	20	...
22 <i>Nepali</i> ...	5	4	1
23 <i>Oriya</i> ...	1	...	1
24 <i>Punjabi</i> ...	50	28	22
25 <i>Rajastani</i> ...	4	2	2
26 <i>Sanskrit</i> ...	14	14	...
27 <i>Sikim (Bhotia)</i> ...	1	1	...
28 <i>Sindhi</i> ...	36	28	8
29 <i>Sourashtra</i> ...	16,796	8,257	8,539
30 <i>Swedish</i> ...	3	1	2
31 <i>Tamil</i> ...	590,526	294,405	296,121
32 <i>Telugu</i> ...	28,683	14,076	14,607
33 <i>Tulu</i> ...	41	25	16
34 <i>Urdu</i> ...	10,758	5,328	5,430
35 <i>Vietnamese</i> ...	25	...	25

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-

Serial number and language	Kumbakonam taluk		Nannilam taluk		Papanasam taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All Languages ...	122,136	122,951	122,587	128,408	97,405	100,005
1 <i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pushtu/Pathani</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 <i>Arabic/Arbi</i> ...	5	6	...	3	...	...
3 <i>Bengali</i> ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
4 <i>Burmese</i> ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 <i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i> ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
6 <i>Chinese/Chini</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 <i>Coorgi/Kodegu</i> ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
8 <i>English</i> ...	...	4	...	...	1	5
9 <i>French</i> ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
10 <i>German</i> ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11 <i>Gujarati</i> ...	13	15	4	3	...	8
12 <i>Hindi</i> ...	14	11	7	1	1	...
13 <i>Kannada</i> ...	200	233	64	91	59	39
14 <i>Konkani</i> * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 <i>Korava</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 <i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i> ...	3	12	5	16	1	13
17 <i>Malayalam</i> ...	192	66	172	99	95	67
18 <i>Marathi</i> ...	154	161	61	56	60	53
19 <i>Nepali</i> ...	7	2	...	...	...	...
20 <i>Punjabi</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 <i>Rajasthani</i> ...	4	7	...	...	...	...
22 <i>Sanskrit</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 <i>Siamese/Thai</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 <i>Sindhi</i> ...	3	6	...	...	...	...
25 <i>Saurashtra</i> ...	1,151	1,100	445	469	11	10
26 <i>Tamil</i> ...	116,716	117,559	120,188	126,037	95,822	98,436
27 <i>Telugu</i> ...	3,415	3,516	1,411	1,400	808	837
28 <i>Urdu</i> ...	259	248	226	230	546	537
<i>Vietnamese</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—Mother-tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian sub-continent.

*Denotes that the mother-tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

TONGUE) (RURAL)—contd.

Thanjavur taluk		Orathanad taluk		Mannargudi taluk		Nagapattinam taluk	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
111,312	111,757	93,282	93,990	108,971	110,455	92,804	95,063
14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	3	1	...	19	6	6	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	1	...	...	6	3	...	1
45	49	2	4	36	51	94	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
44	1	...	...	41	1	3	10
98	78	61	30	73	44	88	57
56	59	75	60	45	45	35	87
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
108,960	109,389	92,575	93,397	107,751	109,284	91,234	93,434
1,313	1,323	453	385	782	858	1,160	1,256
743	801	114	112	208	157	176	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C VII RELIGION

FLY LEAF

This presents the principal religions by locality and sex breakup. This corresponds to Table D-II of the 1951 Census in all details. Prior to 1951, the population was classified according to religion down to the village level and other characteristics like marital status and education were also classified on the basis of religion. Thus religion was the unit of tabulation till 1931. In 1951 livelihood classes and in 1961 the industrial categories of workers have been adopted as units of tabulation. Prior to 1931, other ethnographical details, the sect of religion, the race and caste particulars were collected during enumeration and Tables on religion presented the sect and caste particulars under each religion. Later the questions on sect of religion, race and caste were dropped. From 1951, onwards only the main religion is presented in the Tables. Like in 1951 the present Table provides two residuary columns for indefinite beliefs and religion not stated. There is another improvement over 1951, in that the figures have been presented for rural and urban areas of each district separately.

C VII—RELIGION

Taluk	(1)	Total			Names of religion (arranged in alphabetical order)			
		Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	1. Buddhist		2. Christians	
					Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
All Rural areas	...	2,584,407	1,280,196	1,304,211	4	8	44,905	46,202
1 Sirkali	...	153,876	76,024	77,852	...	...	1,133	1,166
2 Mayuram	...	289,393	142,288	147,105	1	2	4,413	4,514
3 Kumbakonam	...	245,087	122,136	122,951	...	...	4,373	4,472
4 Nannilam	...	250,995	122,587	128,408	...	...	3,514	3,729
5 Papanasam	...	197,410	97,405	100,005	...	...	3,843	3,516
6 Thanjavur	...	223,069	111,312	111,757	...	...	13,421	13,941
7 Orathanad	...	187,272	93,282	93,990	...	...	902	967
8 Mannargudi	...	219,426	108,971	110,455	...	...	2,409	2,686
9 Nagapattinam	...	187,867	92,804	95,063	...	...	2,425	2,689
10 Tiruthuraiipundi	...	232,034	115,654	116,380	3	6	1,347	1,371
11 Pattukottai	...	252,268	126,396	125,872	...	...	3,032	3,041
12 Aranthangi	...	145,710	71,337	74,373	...	...	4,093	4,110
All Urban areas	...	661,520	330,045	331,475	7	3	14,905	15,454

Taluk		Names of religions (arranged in alphabetical order)					
		3. Hindus		4. Jains		5. Muslims	
		Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
All Rural areas	...	1,172,059	1,181,182	43	45	58,724	72,972
1 Sirkali	...	72,226	73,538	4	4	2,630	3,086
2 Mayuram	...	129,562	131,876	8	10	8,042	10,395
3 Kumbakonam	...	110,457	110,359	...	2	6,878	7,709
4 Nannilam	...	111,590	114,510	27	23	7,143	9,863
5 Papanasam	...	85,187	85,384	...	...	8,192	10,945
6 Thanjavur	...	93,935	93,884	1	2	3,736	3,770
7 Orathanad	...	91,163	91,869	...	...	980	949
8 Mannargudi	...	101,819	102,699	3	1	2,970	3,642
9 Nagapattinam	...	86,064	86,943	...	...	3,860	5,045
10 Tiruthuraiipundi	...	112,000	112,406	...	...	2,104	2,423
11 Pattukottai	...	117,899	117,165	...	3	5,176	5,484
12 Aranthangi	...	60,157	60,549	...	...	7,013	9,661
All Urban areas	...	279,204	275,343	337	333	33,420	38,527

Taluk		Names of religions (arranged in alphabetical order)					
		6. Sikhs		Indefinite beliefs		Religions not stated	
		Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)
All Rural areas	...	62	19	4,398	3,783	1	...
1 Sirkali	...	...	...	31	58	...	...
2 Mayuram	...	25	...	236	308	...	...
3 Kumbakonam	...	10	4	418	405	...	...
4 Nannilam	...	...	...	313	283	...	...
5 Papanasam	...	...	...	183	160	...	...
6 Thanjavur	...	3	...	216	160	1	...
7 Orathanad	...	...	...	237	205	...	...
8 Mannargudi	...	5	2	1,765	1,425	...	...
9 Nagapattinam	...	16	13	439	373	...	...
10 Tiruthuraiipundi	...	...	...	200	174	...	...
11 Pattukottai	...	3	...	286	179	...	...
12 Aranthangi	...	...	...	74	53	...	...
All Urban areas	...	205	52	1,967	1,763	...	...

C VIII—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This Table has two parts—Part A dealing with Scheduled Castes and Part B dealing with the Scheduled Tribes. These Tables give the distribution according to the industrial categories of workers and non-workers classified on the basis of their educational standards. These tables, however, present only the total population of all Scheduled Castes in Part A and that of the Scheduled Tribes in Part B. Special Tables on each Scheduled Caste and Tribe will be presented in Part V of our publications and will give detailed particulars of each caste or tribe. Thus, this Table only presents an abstract of the data presented in Part V. Though in earlier Censuses, Tables were presented in 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.

C VIII—PART A—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

C VIII—PART A—CLASSIFICATION BY EDUCATION AND SEX																																
AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES																																
Taluk	Total population				Illiterate				Literate and educated persons				Total workers (I—IX)				Workers															
	Persons		Sex		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females													
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)															
(1)	699,371	349,701	349,670	268,332	336,427	81,369	13,243	228,350	172,543	61,774	31,147	137,215	128,688	137,215	128,688	137,215	128,688															
All Rural areas	58,720	29,396	29,324	22,538	28,055	6,858	1,269	18,368	12,940	5,229	1,822	11,207	10,593	11,207	10,593	11,207	10,593															
Sirkali	91,937	45,890	46,047	32,801	43,383	13,089	2,604	29,512	21,389	8,012	3,637	18,078	16,523	18,078	16,523	18,078	16,523															
Mayuram	66,253	33,088	33,165	27,690	32,505	5,398	660	21,262	14,342	5,332	2,626	11,994	9,953	11,994	9,953	11,994	9,953															
Kumbakonam	79,346	39,822	39,524	31,547	38,318	8,275	1,206	25,862	21,013	4,680	2,062	18,885	18,310	18,885	18,310	18,885	18,310															
Nannilam	59,481	29,607	29,874	24,018	29,036	5,589	838	19,722	14,198	4,598	1,822	12,087	11,019	12,087	11,019	12,087	11,019															
Papanasam	55,285	27,565	27,720	19,505	25,879	8,060	1,841	18,032	13,265	4,166	2,587	8,949	8,700	8,949	8,700	8,949	8,700															
Thanjavur	32,258	16,153	16,105	12,193	15,593	3,960	512	10,976	7,285	6,617	3,308	3,372	3,348	3,372	3,348	3,372	3,348															
Orathanad	66,031	33,075	32,956	25,244	31,990	7,831	966	21,916	15,394	5,108	2,616	13,771	11,728	13,771	11,728	13,771	11,728															
Mannargudi	71,805	35,766	36,039	27,497	34,848	8,269	1,191	22,930	20,374	3,266	2,084	17,627	17,636	17,627	17,636	17,627	17,636															
Nagapattinam	69,121	34,697	34,424	26,745	33,161	7,952	1,263	22,610	18,484	3,859	2,216	15,255	14,942	15,255	14,942	15,255	14,942															
Tiruthuraiipundi	29,749	14,880	14,869	10,851	14,200	4,029	669	10,315	8,729	3,776	2,631	4,886	4,885	4,886	4,885	4,886	4,885															
Pattukottai	19,385	9,762	9,623	7,703	9,459	2,059	164	6,845	5,130	5,131	3,736	1,104	1,051	1,104	1,051	1,104	1,051															
Arantangi	51,228	26,050	22,178	18,382	22,958	7,668	2,220	15,849	9,086	2,151	758	5,942	4,900	5,942	4,900	5,942	4,900															
All urban areas	51,228	26,050	22,178	18,382	22,958	7,668	2,220	15,849	9,086	2,151	758	5,942	4,900	5,942	4,900	5,942	4,900															
Workers—concl.																																
Taluk	III In Mining, quarrying, etc.				IV At Household Industry				V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry				VI In Construction				VII In Trade and Commerce				VIII In Transport, storage and Communication				IX In other services				X Non Workers			
	Persons		Sex		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)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)				
All Rural areas	5,766	715	2,915	2,424	1,278	409	494	112	588	152	444	6	17,876	8,890	121,351	177,127	121,351	177,127	121,351	177,127	121,351	177,127	121,351	177,127	121,351	177,127	121,351	177,127				
Sirkali	336	40	93	28	81	5	13	...	55	14	38	...	1,316	438	11,028	16,384	11,028	16,384	11,028	16,384	11,028	16,384	11,028	16,384	11,028	16,384	11,028	16,384				
Mayuram	460	48	167	76	165	31	50	1	100	15	62	...	2,418	1,058	16,378	24,658	16,378	24,658	16,378	24,658	16,378	24,658	16,378	24,658	16,378	24,658	16,378	24,658				
Kumbakonam	440	181	183	98	152	24	19	6	40	19	40	...	3,062	1,435	11,826	18,823	11,826	18,823	11,826	18,823	11,826	18,823	11,826	18,823	11,826	18,823	11,826	18,823				
Nannilam	685	32	122	108	160	40	120	31	54	16	49	...	1,107	414	13,960	18,511	13,960	18,511	13,960	18,511	13,960	18,511	13,960	18,511	13,960	18,511	13,960	18,511				
Papanasam	640	56	371	274	30	11	33	13	31	16	19	...	1,913	987	9,885	15,676	9,885	15,676	9,885	15,676	9,885	15,676	9,885	15,676	9,885	15,676	9,885	15,676				
Thanjavur	288	71	329	312	56	26	119	51	55	13	40	2	2,030	1,503	9,533	14,455	9,533	14,455	9,533	14,455	9,533	14,455	9,533	14,455	9,533	14,455	9,533	14,455				
Orathanad	79	29	384	356	26	8	33	4	11	1	8	...	446	231	5,177	8,820	5,177	8,820	5,177	8,820	5,177	8,820	5,177	8,820	5,177	8,820	5,177	8,820				
Mannargudi	840	28	492	325	99	28	23	...	64	15	41	...	1,478	654	11,159	17,562	11,159	17,562	11,159	17,562	11,159	17,562	11,159	17,562	11,159	17,562	11,159	17,562				
Nagapattinam	620	38	79	108	104	23	36	1	86	17	49	...	1,063	467	12,836	15,665	12,836	15,665	12,836	15,665	12,836	15,665	12,836	15,665	12,836	15,665	12,836	15,665				
Tiruthuraiipundi	979	41	314	258	267	104	24	3	55	18	55	...	1,802	902	12,087	15,940	12,087	15,940	12,087	15,940	12,087	15,940	12,087	15,940	12,087	15,940	12,087	15,940				
Pattukottai	250	86	355	451	117	95	15	2	29	6	39	4	848	569	4,565	6,140	4,565	6,140	4,565	6,140	4,565	6,140	4,565	6,140	4,565	6,140	4,565	6,140				
Arantangi	149	65	26	30	21	14	9	...	8	2	4	...	393	232	2,917	4,497	2,917	4,497	2,917	4,497	2,917	4,497	2,917	4,497	2,917	4,497	2,917	4,497				
All urban areas	430	145	286	270	789	125	252	106	202	113	523	21	5,274	2,648	10,201	16,092	10,201	16,092	10,201	16,092	10,201	16,092	10,201	16,092	10,201	16,092	10,201	16,092				

C VIII—PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

Taluk	(1)	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate		Total workers		I. Cultivators		II. Agricultural Labourers	
		Persons	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)
All Rural areas	...	251	129	122	99	120	30	2	87	43	27	...	14	18
Sirkali	...	42	19	23	15	22	4	1	15	3	4	...	7	...
Mayuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papanasam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thanjavur	...	30	16	14	14	14	2	...	11	7	2	...	...	...
Orathanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Mannargudi	...	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...
Nagapattinam	...	32	16	16	15	16	1	...	9	9	...	...	1	9
Tiruthurai-pundi	...	39	21	18	13	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Pattukottai	...	43	24	19	21	19	3	...	16	11	...	...	...	...
Arantangi	...	60	31	29	19	28	12	1	22	1	21	...	...	...
All urban areas	...	22	11	11	11	11	...	...	9	8	...	...	9	8

Taluk		Workers—concl'd.															
		III. In Mining, Quarrying etc.,		IV. At Household Industry		V. In Manufacturing other than household industry		VI. In Construction		VII. In Trade and Commerce		VIII. In Transport storage and communications		IX. In other services		X. Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Rural areas	...	10	6	17	10	1	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	8	5	42	79
Sirkali	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20
Mayuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papanasam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	7
Thanjavur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orathanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mannargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	6
Nagapattinam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
Tiruthurai-pundi	...	2	..	6	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Pattukottai	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	28
Arantangi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
All Urban areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 Thanjavur district. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. Figures are presented for the State and the district with rural-urban break-up. Totals are not given but the figures may be compiled by adding up the corresponding rural and urban figures. The nine industrial categories adopted are: I. Cultivator; II. Agricultural Labourer; III. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities; IV. Household Industry; V. Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI. Construction; VII. Trade and Commerce; VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications and IX. Other Services.

SCT I—Part A :

According to the President's notification there should be 79 Scheduled Castes in the State. In the 1961 Census, only 25 castes have been returned in the District. The persons who have been returned under the generic names 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 should be 42. In Thanjavur district only 5 tribes have been returned in the 1961 Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis etc., have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified."

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Caste (1)	All Rural areas			1. Sirkali taluk			2. Mayuram taluk			3. Kumbakonam taluk		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Persons (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)
Total ...	699,371	349,701	349,670	58,720	29,396	29,324	91,937	45,890	46,047	66,253	33,088	33,165
1 Adi-Dravida ...	95,910	47,751	48,159	34,995	17,351	17,644	23,661	11,833	11,828	2,044	1,015	1,029
2 Arunthathiyar ...	841	420	421	150	69	81	155	80	75	205	106	99
3 Bandi ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan ...	4,212	2,126	2,086	429	253	176	311	132	179	170	85	85
5 Chamar or Muchi ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan ...	1,264	627	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	67	38	29	8	7	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
8 Gosangi ...	19	11	8	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya ...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kadaiyan ...	49	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	5,611	2,707	2,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Kudumban ...	10,162	5,211	4,951	...	...	...	2,185	1,088	1,097	2,303	1,178	1,125
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	4,210	2,111	2,099	171	93	78	430	200	230	386	193	193
14 Madari ...	19	7	12	...	...	...	6	5	1	4	2	2
15 Pagadai ...	363	203	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	7
16 Pallan ...	203,574	101,610	101,964	2,450	1,269	1,181	1,122	569	553	3,563	1,781	1,782
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	245,880	122,672	123,208	17,675	8,868	8,807	47,769	23,880	23,889	20,658	9,957	10,701
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	320	173	147	9	6	3	88	48	40	15	9	6
19 Samagara ...	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Samban ...	102,443	51,882	50,561	...	...	...	11,603	5,802	5,801	34,457	17,510	16,947
21 Semman ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti ...	1,373	692	681	7	...	7	192	101	91	82	46	36
23 Tiruvalluvar ...	115	88	27	107	82	25	...	...	...	8	6	2
24 Valluvan ...	10,375	5,102	5,273	1,776	891	885	2,077	981	1,096	1,352	683	669
25 Vettiyan ...	3,541	1,767	1,774	...	...	...	816	397	419	859	447	412
26 Unclassified ...	8,988	4,464	4,524	943	507	436	1,511	763	748	128	65	63

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SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—contd.

Name of Scheduled Caste	4. Nannilam taluk			5. Papanasam taluk			6. Thanjavur taluk			7. Orathanad taluk		
	Persons (14)	Males (15)	Females (16)	Persons (17)	Males (18)	Females (19)	Persons (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Persons (23)	Males (24)	Females (25)
Total ...	79,346	39,822	39,524	59,481	29,607	29,874	55,285	27,565	27,720	32,258	16,153	16,105
1 Adi-Dravida ...	12,187	6,068	6,119	3,581	1,770	1,811	2,461	1,196	1,265	6,546	3,306	3,240
2 Arunthathiyar ...	233	119	114	37	8	29	61	38	23	...	...	...
3 Bandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan ...	1,084	551	533	409	201	208	900	456	444	123	64	59
5 Chamar or Muchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
6 Devendra Kulathan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	68	58	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Gosangi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
10 Kadaiyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	95	100
12 Kudumban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	127	120	...	...	...
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	404	214	190	273	141	132	442	238	204	312	158	154
14 Madari ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai ...	...	...	...	48	35	13	214	103	111	...	...	...
16 Pallan ...	15,291	7,633	7,658	30,100	14,930	15,170	36,562	18,131	18,431	3,955	2,036	1,919
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	15,761	7,969	7,792	23,826	11,961	11,865	10,287	5,019	5,268	18,139	9,019	9,120
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	16	72	47	25
19 Samagara ...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Samban ...	32,040	15,977	16,063	...	...	...	2,969	1,673	1,296	...	...	...
21 Semman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti ...	129	61	68	187	96	91	350	173	177	47	30	17
23 Tiruvalluvar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Valluvan ...	1,161	567	594	379	191	188	309	155	154	168	84	84
25 Vettiyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15	18	...	...	...
26 Unclassified ...	1,048	658	390	630	272	358	296	161	135	2,691	1,310	1,381

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SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—contd.

Name of Scheduled Caste		8. Mannargudi taluk			9. Nagapattinam taluk			10. Tiruthurai pundi taluk		
		Persons (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Persons (29)	Males (30)	Females (31)	Persons (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)
Total		66,031	33,075	32,956	71,805	35,766	36,039	69,121	34,697	34,424
1	Adi-Dravida	1,755	853	902	1,968	991	977	2,786	1,447	1,339
2	Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bandi	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
4	Chakkiliyan	82	43	39	146	68	78	...	...	...
5	Chamar or Muchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	559	579
8	Gosangi	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Koliyan	647	296	351	151	81	70	49	22	27
12	Kudumban	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,118	1,537	1,581
13	Kuravan, Sidhanar	329	158	171	...	...	...	1,298	633	665
14	Madari	...	...	...	270	131	139	557	266	291
15	Pagadai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pallan	...	...	...	36	23	13	...	...	...
17	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	41,314	20,724	20,590	30,267	15,078	15,189	30,267	15,140	15,127
18	Puthirai Vannan	20,926	10,541	10,385	38,075	19,000	19,075	10,579	5,341	5,238
19	Samagara	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Samban	2	2	...	9	2	7	...	...	...
21	Semman	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,698	8,506	8,192
22	Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tiruvalluvar	127	64	63	21	7	14	34	15	19
24	Valluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Vettiyan	401	206	195	681	334	347	1,314	658	656
26	Unclassified	...	...	...	36	10	26	930	469	461
		434	186	248	141	39	102	353	104	249

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SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—concl'd.

Name of Scheduled Cast		11. Pattukottai taluk			12. Aranthangi taluk			All Urban areas		
		Persons (35)	Males (36)	Females (37)	Persons (38)	Males (39)	Females (40)	Persons (41)	Males (42)	Females (43)
Total		29,749	14,880	14,869	19,385	9,762	96,23	51,228	26,050	25,178
1	Adi-Dravida	1,811	877	934	2,115	1,044	1,071	9,886	4,694	5,192
2	Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	255	246
3	Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chakkiliyan	158	83	75	400	190	210	2,412	1,205	1,207
5	Chamar or Muchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	50	29	21	...	...	...	154	80	74
8	Gosangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Koliyan	1,500	698	802	...	...	...	69	31	38
12	Kudumban	...	...	...	4,129	2,185	1,944	272	171	101
13	Kuravan, Sidhanar	411	201	210	225	118	107	1,943	954	989
14	Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pagadai	29	13	16	24	24	...	...	...	...
16	Pallan	5,987	3,051	2,936	2,696	1,268	1,428	13,242	6,714	6,528
17	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	17,514	8,810	8,704	4,671	2,307	2,364	17,626	9,130	8,496
18	Puthirai Vannan	74	34	40	28	15	13	14	10	4
19	Samagara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Samban	...	...	...	4,676	2,414	2,262	1,931	1,005	926
21	Semman	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
22	Thoti	171	87	84	26	12	14	1,702	950	752
23	Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	103	68
24	Valluvan	662	313	349	95	39	56	433	250	183
25	Vettiyan	867	429	438	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Unclassified	515	255	260	298	144	154	872	498	374

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SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers															
	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		Workers in special occupations			
	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
	Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)
ALL RURAL AREAS—concl'd.																
Total	1,278	409	494	112	588	152	444	6	17,876	8,890	121,351	177,127	21	1	244	105
1 Adi-Dravida	45	10	35	2	91	18	49	...	2,026	969	17,030	25,673	...	...	1	...
2 Arunthathiyar	50	2	19	14	2	...	3	...	39	20	138	279	1	...	...	...
3 Bandi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan	103	14	6	4	7	5	12	...	184	121	784	1,054	13	...	15	11
5 Chamar or Muchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	69	47	181	271	...	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	24	...	...	...	...
8 Gosangi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10 Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan	7	...	1	...	5	1	11	...	157	77	973	1,532	...	...	...	...
12 Kudumban	2	2	2	...	4	...	10	...	263	157	1,431	2,273	...	...	...	...
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	93	76	6	1	76	51	18	...	219	90	807	1,086	...	...	83	32
14 Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	2	...
15 Pagadai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	75	87	1	1	1	...
16 Pallan	320	181	166	17	148	22	124	1	4,729	2,773	35,078	50,041	...	...	13	3
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	232	64	101	3	187	34	144	5	5,656	2,852	43,739	63,285	6	...	5	2
18 Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	45	44	67	...	...	...	...
19 Samagara	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
20 Samban	72	38	70	12	32	8	40	...	3,208	1,408	16,471	23,967	...	...	5	2
21 Semman	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti	14	13	61	58	6	2	3	...	161	93	223	370	...	...	115	55
23 Tiruvalluvar	40	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	7	23	...	...	...	...
24 Valluvan	280	6	16	...	18	9	18	...	735	130	2,070	3,600	...	...	2	...
25 Vettiyan	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	135	27	531	763	...	...	...	...
26 Unclassified	14	2	10	1	3	2	9	...	187	69	1,724	2,691	...	...	2	...

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SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers											
	Total		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc., *		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL URBAN AREAS												
Total	...	51,228	26,050	25,178	15,849	9,086	2,151	758	5,942	4,900	430	145
1 Adi-Dravida	...	9,886	4,694	5,192	2,790	1,561	479	236	1,191	978	45	9
2 Arunthathiyar	...	501	255	246	135	16	...	...	...	5	...	3
3 Chakkiliyan	...	2,412	1,205	1,207	666	242	1	...	30	33	12	15
4 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	154	80	74	18	4	...	...	...	...	1	2
5 Koliyan	...	69	31	38	22	13	4	1	9	8	...	...
6 Kudumban	...	272	171	101	138	40	1	...	57	6	5	1
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	1,943	954	989	587	438	7	1	10	1	13	8
8 Pallan	...	13,242	6,714	6,528	4,174	3,044	714	293	2,047	1,858	125	36
9 Paraiyan, Parayan, (Sambavar)	...	17,626	9,130	8,496	5,737	3,060	873	211	2,278	1,808	167	51
10 Puthirai Vannan	...	14	10	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Samban	...	1,931	1,005	926	633	272	54	14	215	141	18	4
12 Thoti	...	1,702	950	752	552	273	8	2	16	9	24	22
13 Tiruvalluvar	...	171	103	68	38	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Valluvan	...	433	250	183	150	16	10	...	45	3	8	1
15 Unclassified	...	872	498	374	200	100	...	...	44	50	12	11

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* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe (1)	Total			1. Sirkali taluk			6. Thanjavur taluk			8. Mannargudi taluk		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Persons (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)
Total ...	251	129	122	42	19	23	30	16	14	5	2	3
Irular ...	27	14	13	27	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kattunayakan ...	198	101	97	15	5	10	30	16	14	5	2	3
Kurichchan ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toda ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclassified ...	23	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Name of Scheduled Tribe	9. Nagapattinam taluk			10. Tiruthurai taluk			11. Pattukottai taluk			12. Aranthangi taluk		
	Persons (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)	Persons (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)	Persons (19)	Males (20)	Females (21)	Persons (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)
Total ...	32	16	16	39	21	18	43	24	19	60	31	29
Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kattunayakan ...	28	14	14	18	9	9	43	24	19	59	31	28
Kurichchan ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclassified ...	2	1	1	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Taluks with figures only have been presented here.

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total ...	22	11	11
Irular ...	11	3	8
Kattunayakan ...	4	1	3
Pulayan ...	1	1	...
Unclassified ...	6	6	...

SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers															
	I				II				III				IV			
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, etc. *		At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, etc. *		At Household Industry	
	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
ALL RURAL AREAS																
Total	699,371	349,701	349,670	228,350	172,543	61,774	31,147	137,215	128,688	5,766	715	2,915	2,424			
1 Adi-Dravida	95,910	47,751	48,159	30,721	22,486	10,053	4,903	17,628	16,419	561	64	233	101			
2 Arunthathivar	841	420	421	282	142	27	7	128	98	5	1	9				
3 Bandi	4	2	2	1	1											
4 Chakkiliyan	4,212	2,126	2,086	1,312	1,032	207	126	705	719	41	10	77	33			
5 Chamar or Muchi	2	1	1	1	1			1	1							
6 Devendra Kulathan	1,264	627	637	446	366	61	24	296	293	14		5	2			
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	67	38	29	9	5			5	2		2	3	1			
8 Gosamer	19	11	8	11	2	9			1	1						
9 Holeva	8	3	5	3	4	1	2	2								
10 Kadaiyan	49	22	27	13	12	13	12									
11 Kolivan	5,611	2,707	2,904	1,734	1,372	773	545	718	692	34	3	28	54			
12 Kudumban	10,102	5,211	4,951	3,780	2,678	1,896	1,057	1,524	1,450	69	6	10	6			
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	4,210	2,111	2,099	1,304	1,013	58	39	153	111	78	25	603	620			
14 Madari	19	7	12	7	1			5	1							
15 Pagadai	363	203	160	128	73	38	16	77	46	5	1	2	1			
16 Pallan	203,574	101,010	101,964	66,532	51,923	16,987	8,676	41,854	39,986	2,027	132	177	135			
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	245,880	122,672	123,208	78,933	59,923	20,273	10,034	49,062	45,357	1,891	282	1,387	1,292			
18 Puthirai Vannan	320	173	147	129	80	18	15	11	20	3						
19 Samagara	19	9	10	4	3				1				2			
20 Samban	102,443	51,882	50,561	35,411	26,594	9,051	4,698	21,913	20,202	842	126	183	102			
21 Semman	2	2		1												
22 Thoti	1,373	692	681	469	311	54	33	62	49	67	45	41	18			
23 Tiruvalluvar	115	88	27	81	4	31		2				1	2			
24 Valluvan	10,375	5,102	5,273	3,032	1,673	737	354	1,086	1,132	28	7	114	35			
25 Vettiyan	3,541	1,767	1,774	1,236	1,011	172	106	868	866	48	6	7	6			
26 Unclassified	8,988	4,104	4,534	2,740	1,833	1,315	500	1,115	1,240	52	5	35	14			

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe (1)	Workers												
	Total		Total workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc. *		At Household Industry		
	persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
ALL URBAN AREAS													
Total	22	11	11	9	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	11	3	8	3	8	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Pulayan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Unclassified	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALL URBAN AREAS

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards, and allied activities.

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers												Non-workers	
	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX					
	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services					
	Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Males (21)	Females (22)	Males (23)	Females (24)	Males (25)	Females (26)		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3		
1 Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2 Kattunayakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3		
3 Pulayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
4 Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

SCT II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes the marital status for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by broad age-groups. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. For the age-groups 0 to 14, 15 to 44 and 45 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 urban and rural areas.

According to Census definition, age refers to the number of completed years of age, i.e. the age on the last birth day before 1st March 1961. "Never Married" refers to a person who has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person is regarded as "Married" if he is recognised by custom or society to be a married person or has been married in accordance with any religious rites or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his community or is in stable *de facto* union and has not been widowed or divorced. A person is regarded as "Widowed" if he or she has lost his or her spouse by death but has not remarried. A person is said to be divorced who after marital ties having been severed by law or custom, either social or religious or by mutual consent, has not been remarried. 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.

SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concl'd.

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers										Non-workers		Workers in special occupations			
	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX				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		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)
ALL URBAN AREAS—concl'd.																
Total	789	125	252	106	202	113	523	21	5,274	2,648	10,201	16,092	193	84	883	458
1 Adi-Dravida	41	8	41	10	26	7	129	5	829	286	1,904	3,631	16	12	61	29
2 Arunthathiyar	124	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	5	...	120	230	1	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	246	7	18	15	7	1	85	6	252	171	539	965	50	8	57	51
4 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	70	...	...	...	...
5 Koliyan	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	9	25	...	...	...	...
6 Kudumban	14	6	4	5	2	1	...	...	48	14	33	61	...	...	...	...
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar	29	19	4	1	54	53	21	...	305	184	367	551	23	13	261	130
8 Pallan	64	16	25	13	26	32	78	...	1,074	784	2,540	3,484	55	25	24	16
9 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	169	56	67	31	63	10	162	5	1,906	853	3,393	5,436	23	15	219	148
10 Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
11 Samban	...	3	13	1	6	...	...	1	300	108	372	654	2	1	46	13
12 Thoti	10	3	69	25	1	1	12	...	403	203	398	479	10	8	214	66
13 Tiruvalluvar	17	2	...	...	...	3	6	...	13	...	65	63	1	...	...	...
14 Valluvan	34	...	3	1	6	2	5	...	39	9	100	167	...	...	...	...
15 Unclassified	16	...	4	3	11	2	22	1	86	31	298	274	12	2	1	5

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SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Persons	Workers																	
		Total		Total workers		I As Cultivator								II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc., *		IV At Household Industry	
						I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc., *		IV At Household Industry							
		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																			
Total	...	251	129	122	87	43	27	...	14	18	10	6	17	10					
1 Irular	...	27	14	13	11	..	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...					
2 Kattunayakan	...	198	101	97	74	40	23	...	7	18	10	6	17	10					
3 Kurichehan	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
4 Toda	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
5 Unclassified	...	23	13	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

* Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Workers										Non-workers	
		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX			
		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
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total	...	1	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	8	5	42	79
1 Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
2 Kattunayakan	...	1	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	27	57
3 Kurichehan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
4 Toda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5 Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	9

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SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Total Population													
Name of Scheduled Caste (1)	Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)	Males (13)	Females (14)
Total ...	750,599	375,751	374,848	192,315	149,868	169,961	178,275	11,949	43,976	1,523	2,727	3	2
1 Adi-Dravida ...	105,796	52,448	53,351	26,695	21,140	24,019	25,353	1,567	6,464	164	391	...	...
2 Aranthathiyar ...	1,342	675	667	379	278	278	303	18	85	...	1	...	...
3 Bandi ...	4	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan ...	6,624	3,331	3,293	1,695	1,389	1,515	1,562	100	309	21	32	...	1
5 Chamar or Muchi...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan	1,264	627	637	313	263	299	311	13	61	2	2	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	221	118	103	73	51	40	43	5	6	...	3	...	...
8 Gosangi ...	19	11	8	3	2	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya ...	8	3	5	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
10 Kadaiyan ...	49	22	27	11	10	11	13	...	4	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	5,680	2,738	2,942	1,485	1,193	1,147	1,313	89	417	17	19	...	...
12 Kudumban ...	10,434	5,382	5,052	2,411	1,633	2,691	2,632	256	736	24	50	...	1
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	6,153	3,065	3,088	1,471	1,199	1,428	1,590	140	271	26	28	...	...
14 Madari ...	19	7	12	3	6	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai ...	363	203	160	114	65	80	75	8	20	1	...	...	...
16 Pallan ...	216,816	108,324	108,492	55,230	44,356	49,172	51,346	3,451	11,987	469	803	2	...
17 Paraiyan, Parayan Sambavar	263,506	131,802	131,704	68,701	53,101	58,486	62,054	4,054	15,612	560	937	1	...
18 Puthirai Vannan	334	183	151	79	54	85	75	18	20	1	2	...	...
19 Samagara ...	19	9	10	5	2	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
20 Samban ...	104,374	52,887	51,487	26,053	19,508	24,865	25,375	1,783	6,253	186	351	...	...
21 Semman ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti ...	3,075	1,642	1,433	836	611	752	664	50	149	4	9	...	...
23 Tiruvalluvar ...	286	191	95	92	42	92	33	6	12	1	3	...	...
24 Valluvan ...	10,808	5,352	5,456	2,941	2,178	2,221	2,423	176	820	14	35	...	...
25 Vettiyan ...	3,541	1,767	1,774	880	633	822	904	52	214	13	23	...	...
26 Unclassified ...	9,860	4,962	4,898	2,841	2,152	1,939	2,182	162	530	20	34	...	...

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SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

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Age 0—14												
Name of Scheduled Caste	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 ...	137,525	134,065	137,185	133,591	340	471	...	1	...	2	...	...
1 Adi-Dravida ...	19,025	19,047	18,971	18,977	54	69	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 Arunthathiyar ...	258	250	257	247	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan ...	1,284	1,270	1,273	1,264	11	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
5 Chamar or Muchi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan	201	232	201	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	57	49	55	47	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Gosangi ...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kadaiyan ...	9	7	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	943	997	943	994	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Kudumban ..	1,611	1,387	1,610	1,382	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,105	1,114	1,097	1,093	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Madari ...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai ...	79	62	79	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Pallan ...	39,562	39,688	39,438	39,524	124	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	49,216	47,475	49,100	47,351	116	123	...	...	...	1	...	...
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	48	46	48	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Samagara ...	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Samban ...	18,857	17,500	18,849	17,443	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Semman ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti ...	605	540	603	536	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Tiruvalluvar ...	49	39	49	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Valluvan ...	1,992	1,885	1,984	1,882	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Vettiyan ...	584	555	584	553	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Unclassified ...	2,031	1,914	2,026	1,905	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

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SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concl'd.

Age not stated												
Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Total	13	4	3	2	7	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
1 Adi-Dravida	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Chamar or Muchi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kualthan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Gosangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Kudumban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Pallan	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	6	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
18 Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Samagara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Samban	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21 Semman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Valluvan	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Vettiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Total population													
Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Persons	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)
(1)													
Total ...	273	140	133	53	55	80	72	6	5	1	1	...	...
1 Irular ...	38	17	21	7	6	9	14	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	202	102	100	41	46	56	51	4	2	1	1	...	...
3 Kurichchan ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Pulayan ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Toda ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Unclassified ...	29	19	10	5	3	14	5	...	2	...	...	...	...

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Age 0—14												
Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ...	44	52	40	49	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Irular ...	2	6	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	37	43	33	41	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kurichchan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Pulayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Toda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Unclassified ...	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Age 15—44												
Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)	Males (37)	Females (38)
Total ...	175,755	182,453	54,130	15,995	116,886	153,064	3,589	11,402	1,147	1,990	3	2
1 Adi-Dravida ...	24,615	25,270	7,631	2,088	16,411	21,221	453	1,690	120	271	...	...
2 Arunthathiyar ...	316	312	118	29	186	261	12	21	...	1	...	...
3 Bandi ...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	25	...	1
4 Chakkiliyan ...	1,492	1,636	417	122	1,026	1,376	36	112	13	...	...	...
5 Chamar or Muchi...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan	308	301	112	31	191	257	3	11	2	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	46	46	17	4	28	37	1	2	...	3	...	...
8 Gosangi ...	7	5	1	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
9 Holeyá ...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kadaiyan ...	8	14	2	2	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	1,300	1,405	535	196	733	1,105	20	90	12	14	..	...
12 Kudumban...	2,718	2,792	790	248	1,843	2,281	71	220	14	42	...	1
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,390	1,497	364	99	953	1,324	56	56	17	18	...	...
14 Madari ...	4	5	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai ...	95	75	32	4	58	68	4	3	1	...	...	...
16 Pallan ...	50,679	52,666	15,481	4,706	33,804	44,304	1,030	3,033	362	623	2	...
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	61,085	63,740	19,161	5,701	40,300	53,319	1,192	4,096	431	624	1	...
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	90	76	30	8	47	60	12	6	1	2	...	...
19 Samagara ...	4	9	...	1	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
20 Samban ...	25,154	26,050	7,170	2,058	17,311	22,135	535	1,569	138	288	...	...
21 Semman ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti ...	827	736	226	75	570	601	27	56	4	4	...	...
23 Tiruvalluvar ...	95	43	40	3	53	36	2	3	...	1	...	...
24 Valluvan ...	2,360	2,563	916	292	1,390	2,034	45	212	9	25	...	...
25 Vettiyan ...	920	914	294	79	600	760	16	57	10	18	...	...
26 Unclassified ...	2,236	2,294	788	246	1,361	1,857	74	162	13	29	...	...

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SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Age 45 ...												
Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males (39)	Females (40)	Males (41)	Females (42)	Males (43)	Females (44)	Males (45)	Females (46)	Males (47)	Females (48)	Males (49)	Females (50)
Total ...	62,458	58,326	997	280	52,728	24,739	8,358	32,572	375	735	...	...
1 Adi-Dravida ...	8,804	9,034	93	75	7,553	4,063	1,114	4,773	44	123	...	...
2 Arunthathiyar ...	101	105	4	2	91	39	6	64	...	...	...	...
3 Bandi ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan ...	555	387	5	3	478	181	64	197	8	6	...	...
5 Chamar or Muchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan	118	104	...	...	108	54	10	50	...	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	15	8	1	...	10	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
8 Gosangi ...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9 Holeyá ...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
10 Kadaiyan ...	5	6	...	1	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	495	540	7	3	414	205	69	327	5	5	...	...
12 Kudumban...	1,053	873	11	3	847	346	185	516	10	8	...	...
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	570	477	10	7	467	245	84	215	9	10	...	...
14 Madari ...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai ...	29	23	3	...	22	6	4	17	...	...	...	...
16 Pallan ...	18,079	16,137	310	125	15,242	6,878	2,421	8,954	106	180	...	...
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	21,495	20,486	438	48	18,067	8,611	2,861	11,515	129	312	...	...
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	45	29	1	...	38	15	6	14	...	...	...	...
19 Samagara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Samban ...	8,875	7,937	34	7	7,546	3,183	1,247	4,684	48	63	...	...
21 Semman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti ...	210	157	7	...	180	59	23	93	...	5	...	...
23 Tiruvalluvar ...	47	13	3	...	39	2	4	9	1	2	...	...
24 Valluvan ...	999	1,008	41	4	822	386	131	608	5	10	...	...
25 Vettiyan ...	263	305	2	1	222	142	36	157	3	5	...	...
26 Unclassified ...	695	690	27	1	573	316	88	368	7	5	...	...

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SCT III PARTS A & B—EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This Table gives the literacy and educational levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this district in rural and urban areas separately. Part A of this table relates to urban areas and Part B to rural areas. 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
- (3) Technical diploma not equal to degree
- (4) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
- (5) University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.
- (6) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

In the rural tables (Part B), the educational levels given are "Primary or Junior Basic" and "Matriculation and above".

SCT III—PART A (i)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic	
							Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total ...	26,050	25,178	18,382	22,958	5,370	1,525	1,998	654
1 Adi-Dravida ...	4,694	5,192	3,280	4,483	937	432	395	262
2 Arunthathiyar ...	255	246	175	227	47	10	32	9
3 Chakkiliyan ...	1,205	1,207	827	1,086	279	103	96	18
4 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ...	80	74	71	72	5	1	4	1
5 Koliyan ...	31	38	8	31	16	6	6	1
6 Kudumban ...	171	101	122	98	41	2	8	1
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	954	989	772	939	141	39	39	10
8 Pallan ...	6,714	6,528	4,928	6,136	1,348	258	391	127
9 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	9,130	8,496	6,281	7,785	1,884	530	838	168
10 Puthirai Vannan ...	10	4	5	4	4	...	1	...
11 Samban ...	1,005	926	775	876	189	39	39	11
12 Thoti ...	950	752	769	717	157	30	22	5
13 Tiruvalluvar ...	103	68	36	44	25	10	32	14
14 Valluvan ...	250	183	98	140	100	32	46	9
15 Unclassified ...	498	374	235	320	197	33	49	18

Name of Scheduled Caste		Educational levels									
		Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
		Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)	Males (18)	Females (19)
Total	...	292	40	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
1 Adi-Dravida	...	79	15	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2 Arunthathiyar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Chakkiliyan	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Koliyan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kudumban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Pallan	...	45	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
9 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	125	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
10 Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Samban	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Thoti	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Tiruvalluvar	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Valluvan	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Unclassified	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 15—44											
	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males (27)	Females (28)	Males (29)	Females (30)	Males (31)	Females (32)	Males (33)	Females (34)	Males (35)	Females (36)	Males (37)	Females (38)
Total ...	66	67	13	6	51	58	1	2	1	1	...	...
1 Irular ...	12	12	5	1	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	41	49	8	5	32	42	...	1	1	1	...	...
3 Kurichehan ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Pulayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Toda ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Unclassified ...	12	5	...	...	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	...

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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	...	30	14	...	...	25	11	5	3	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	...	3	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan	...	24	8	...	...	20	7	4	1	...	...	...	...
3 Kurichehan	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Pulayan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Toda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Unclassified	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*concl'd.*

[illegible]

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SCT III—PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe (1)	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels	
	Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Primary or Junior Basic	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total ...	11	11	11	11				
1 Irular ...	3	8	3	8				
2 Kattunayakan ...	1	3	1	3				
3 Pulayan ...	1		1					
4 Unclassified ...	6		6					

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Educational levels									
	Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	Males (10)	Females (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)	Males (14)	Females (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)	Males (18)	Females (19)
Total ...										
1 Irular ...										
2 Kattunayakan ...										
3 Pulayan ...										
4 Unclassified ...										

SCT III—PART B (ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste (1)	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational level			
	Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total ...	349,701	349,670	268,332	336,427	68,969	11,533	11,636	1,676	764	34
1 Adi-Dravida ...	47,751	48,159	35,943	46,060	9,886	1,787	1,804	303	118	9
2 Arunthathiyar ...	420	421	330	397	74	20	15	4	1	
3 Bandi ...	2	2		2			1		1	
4 Chakkiliyan ...	2,126	2,086	1,797	2,031	287	49	42	5		1
5 Chamar or Muchi ...	1	1		1	1					
6 Devendra Kulathan ...	627	637	462	616	141	18	23	3	1	
7 Dom. Dombara, Paidi or Pano ...	38	29	36	29	2					
8 Gosangi ...	11	8	9	8	2					
9 Holeya ...	3	5		5	3					
10 Kadaiyan ...	22	27	6	25	16	2				
11 Koliyan ...	2,707	2,904	1,563	2,666	949	191	179	44	16	3
12 Kudumban ...	5,211	4,951	4,198	4,865	910	64	100	21	3	1
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	2,111	2,099	1,758	2,032	305	62	45	5	3	
14 Madari ...	7	12	4	12	3					
15 Pagadai ...	203	160	182	155	19	5	2			
16 Pallan ...	101,610	101,964	77,598	98,031	20,509	3,448	3,241	474	262	11
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	122,672	123,208	94,814	118,763	23,524	3,881	4,100	556	234	8
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	173	147	108	137	57	9	8	1		
19 Samagara ...	9	10	6	10	1		2			
20 Samban ...	51,882	50,561	41,913	49,124	8,622	1,272	1,288	165	59	
21 Semman ...	2		1						1	
22 Thoti ...	692	681	621	669	60	9	10	3	1	
23 Tiruvalluvar ...	88	27	24	25	59	2	5			
24 Valluvan ...	5,102	5,273	2,212	4,720	2,275	476	578	77	37	
25 Vettiyan ...	1,767	1,774	1,477	1,742	240	31	49	1	1	
26 Unclassified ...	4,464	4,524	3,270	4,302	1,024	207	144	14	26	1

SCT III—PART B (ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational level			
	Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total ...	129	122	99	120	22	1	8	1		
1 Irular ...	14	13	10	13	3		1			
2 Kattunayakan ...	101	97	84	96	11	1	6			
3 Kurichchan ...	1	1	1	1						
4 Toda ...		1						1		
5 Unclassified ...	13	10	4	10	8		1			

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 in this district. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes.

SCT—IV Part A :

Scheduled Castes are found only among the Hindus and Sikhs. In this district 18 persons have returned as belonging to Sikh religion among Scheduled Caste population. The remaining persons belong to Hindu religion. The Table gives sex-wise figures with rural-urban break-up.

SCT IV—Part B :

Scheduled Tribes in the district have returned their religions as Christianity and Hinduism. This Table gives the number of persons in the district under the heads Christian and Hindu in each tribe, sex-wise with rural-urban break-up.

SCT IV—PART A—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste (1)	Rural Urban (2)	Total			Name of Religion			
		Persons (3)	Total		Hindu		Sikh	
			Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
Total	R	699,371	349,701	349,670	349,692	349,661	9	9
	U	51,228	26,050	25,178	26,050	25,178	...	...
1 Adi-Dravida ...	R	95,910	47,751	48,159	47,751	48,159	...	...
	U	9,886	4,694	5,192	4,694	5,192	...	...
2 Arunthathiyar ...	R	841	420	421	420	421	...	...
	U	501	255	246	255	246	...	...
3 Bandi ...	R	4	2	2	2	2	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Chakkiliyan ...	R	4,212	2,126	2,086	2,126	2,086	...	...
	U	2,412	1,205	1,207	1,205	1,207	...	...
5 Chamar or Muchi	R	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Devendra Kulathan	R	1,264	627	637	627	637	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	R	67	38	29	38	29	...	...
	U	154	80	74	80	74	...	...
8 Gosangi ...	R	19	11	8	11	8	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Holeya ...	R	8	3	5	3	5	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kadaiyan ...	R	49	22	27	22	27	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Koliyan ...	R	5,611	2,707	2,904	2,707	2,904	...	...
	U	69	31	38	31	38	...	...
12 Kudumban ...	R	10,162	5,211	4,951	5,211	4,951	...	...
	U	272	171	101	171	101	...	...
13 Kuravan, Sidhanar	R	4,210	2,111	2,099	2,111	2,099	...	...
	U	1,943	954	989	954	989	...	...
14 Madari ...	R	19	7	12	7	12	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pagadai ...	R	363	203	160	203	160	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Pallan ...	R	203,574	101,610	101,964	101,608	101,962	2	2
	U	13,242	6,714	6,528	6,714	6,528	...	...
17 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	R	245,880	122,672	123,208	122,665	123,201	7	7
	U	17,626	9,130	8,496	9,130	8,496	...	...
18 Puthirai Vannan ...	R	320	173	147	173	147	...	...
	U	14	10	4	10	4	...	...
19 Samagara ...	R	19	9	10	9	10	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										Unspecified
		Less than 1	1-2.4	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+	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total ...	10,450	2,330	4,060	2,908	817	152	82	28	36	3	2	32
1 Owned or held from Government ...	3,703	1,505	1,496	486	124	26	15	5	11	2	1	32
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	5,040	733	2,077	1,746	417	31	26	3	6	...	1	...
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	1,707	92	487	676	276	95	41	20	19	1	...	...

SCT V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										Unspecified
		Less than 1	1-2.4	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+	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Owned or held from Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

FLY LEAF

This Table gives the classification of non-working population among Scheduled Castes in the district by sex, type of activity and educational levels. The district figures have been given for total, rural and urban. Taluk figures have been given for Rural only.

The different educational levels into which the non-working Scheduled Castes have been classified are as follows :—

- (1) Illiterate
- (2) Literate (without educational level)
- (3) Primary or Junior Basic
- (4) Matriculation or Higher Secondary
- (5) Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary

The total non-working population and persons belonging to the above mentioned educational levels have been classified into the following categories :

- (1) Full time students
- (2) Persons seeking employment for the first time
- (3) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
- (4) Others

This table is prepared for all scheduled castes and not for individual castes.

SCT IV—PART A—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concl'd.

Name of Scheduled Caste	Rural Urban	Persons	Total		Name of Religion			
			Males	Females	Hindu		Sikh	
					Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20 Samban	...	R	102,443	51,882	50,561	51,882	50,561	...
		U	1,931	1,005	926	1,005	926	...
21 Semman	...	R	2	2	...	2	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Thoti	...	R	1,373	692	681	692	681	...
		U	1,702	950	752	950	752	...
23 Tiruvalluvar	...	R	115	88	27	88	27	...
		U	171	103	68	103	68	...
24 Valluvan	...	R	10,375	5,102	5,273	5,102	5,273	...
		U	433	250	183	250	183	...
25 Vettiyan	...	R	3,541	1,767	1,774	1,767	1,774	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Unclassified	...	R	8,988	4,464	4,524	4,464	4,524	...
		U	872	498	374	498	374	...

SCT IV PART B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural Urban	Persons	Total		Name of Religion							
			Males	Females	Christian		Hindu		Muslim		Religion not stated	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total	R	251	129	122	...	...	129	122	...	...	...	...
	U	22	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
1 Irular	...	R	27	14	13	...	14	13	...	...	...	...
		U	11	3	8	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan	...	R	198	101	97	...	101	97	...	...	...	...
		U	4	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
3 Kurichchan	...	R	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Pulayan	...	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Toda	...	R	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6 Unclassified	...	R	23	13	10	...	13	10	...	...	...	...
		U	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

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 AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes data of sample households among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. This Table relates to rural areas only. 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 holding owned or held by virtue of possession as owner, namely land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of 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 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 ground of personal cultivation (such tenant may have the rights of transfer also in certain cases).
- (ii) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases, he does not possess this right).
- (iii) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.
- (iv) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to ejectment.
- (v) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working in plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights).
- (vi) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce, or for a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in the shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

If a household had land cultivated under both the first and second categories, it is classified under the third category.

The holdings are grouped into ten sizes in acres as follows:

Less than one acre	
1.0 acre to 2.4 acres	12.5 acres to 14.9 acres
2.5 acres to 4.9 acres	15.0 „ „ 29.9 „
5.0 „ „ 7.4 „	30.0 „ „ 49.9 „
7.5 „ „ 9.9 „	50 and above acres
10.0 „ „ 12.4 „	and Unspecified.

If the head of the household and/or other members are engaged in cultivation, supervision or direction of agricultural operations, it is treated as Household Cultivation.

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concl'd.

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	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK											
Total ...	28,721	11,159	17,562	2,794	783	26	...	9	...	8,330	16,779
Illiterate ...	25,435	8,656	16,779	502	231	8	...	...	...	8,146	16,548
Literate (without educational level)	2,692	2,009	683	1,850	508	3	...	...	...	156	175
Primary or Junior Basic ...	571	471	100	435	44	9	...	3	...	24	56
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	21	21	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	3	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK											
Total ...	28,501	12,836	15,665	2,537	724	26	1	7	...	10,266	14,940
Illiterate ...	24,765	10,022	14,743	...	...	2	...	4	...	10,016	14,743
Literate (without educational level)	3,138	2,320	818	2,097	661	1	...	1	...	221	157
Primary or Junior Basic ...	556	454	102	412	62	12	1	2	...	28	39
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	41	39	2	28	1	10	...	...	...	1	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK											
Total ...	28,027	12,087	15,940	1,769	566	13	...	4	1	10,301	15,373
Illiterate ...	24,875	9,910	14,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,910	14,965
Literate (without educational level)	2,577	1,719	858	1,431	485	4	...	2	...	282	373
Primary or Junior Basic ...	558	443	115	329	80	5	...	2	1	107	34
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17	15	2	9	1	4	...	...	...	2	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK											
Total ...	10,705	4,565	6,140	1,358	394	19	1	3	...	3,185	5,745
Illiterate ...	9,035	3,358	5,677	280	108	3	...	...	...	3,075	5,569
Literate (without educational level)	1,303	915	388	827	250	2	...	...	...	86	138
Primary or Junior Basic ...	352	278	74	246	36	9	1	1	...	22	37
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12	11	1	4	...	4	...	1	...	2	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12. ARANTANGI TALUK											
Total ...	7,410	2,917	4,493	656	118	2	...	...	...	2,259	4,375
Illiterate ...	6,678	2,315	4,363	143	45	1	...	...	...	2,171	4,318
Literate (without educational level)	640	524	116	437	63	...	...	...	...	87	53
Primary or Junior Basic ...	89	75	14	75	10	...	...	...	...	...	4
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total ...	26,293	10,201	16,092	3,229	1,367	146	9	25	1	6,801	14,715
Illiterate ...	21,004	6,961	14,043	430	231	47	2	11	1	6,473	13,809
Literate (without educational level)	3,308	1,911	1,397	1,597	732	37	2	4	...	273	663
Primary or Junior Basic ...	1,818	1,200	618	1,091	387	49	1	9	...	51	230
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	143	110	33	93	17	12	4	1	...	4	12
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	20	19	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

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)
ALL AREAS											
Total	324,771	131,552	193,219	27,758	9,182	481	19	129	7	103,184	184,011
Illiterate	282,508	101,868	180,640	1,890	945	80	2	18	2	99,880	179,691
Literate (without educational level)	33,144	22,528	10,616	19,580	7,084	84	3	52	2	2,812	3,527
Primary or Junior Basic	8,542	6,632	1,910	5,940	1,130	195	6	38	3	459	771
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	524	473	51	312	22	111	8	19	...	31	21
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	53	51	2	36	1	11	...	2	...	2	1
ALL RURAL AREAS											
Total	298,478	121,351	177,127	24,529	7,815	335	10	104	6	96,383	169,296
Illiterate	261,504	94,907	166,597	1,460	714	33	...	7	1	93,407	165,882
Literate (without educational level)	29,836	20,617	9,219	17,983	6,352	47	1	48	2	2,539	2,864
Primary or Junior Basic	6,724	5,432	1,292	4,849	743	146	5	29	3	408	541
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	381	363	18	219	5	99	4	18	...	27	9
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	33	32	1	18	1	10	...	2	...	2	...
1. SIRKALI TALUK											
Total	27,412	11,028	16,384	2,089	654	35	1	9	3	8,895	15,726
Illiterate	24,024	8,649	15,375	...	...	2	...	3	1	8,644	15,374
Literate (without educational level)	2,655	1,773	882	1,554	585	6	...	2	1	211	296
Primary or Junior Basic	693	569	124	512	68	18	...	2	1	37	55
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	36	33	3	21	1	7	1	2	...	3	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. MAYURAM TALUK											
Total	41,036	16,378	24,658	4,126	1,575	66	2	8	1	12,178	23,080
Illiterate	34,391	11,810	22,581	96	128	2	...	...	...	11,712	22,453
Literate (without educational level)	5,238	3,446	1,792	3,046	1,291	12	...	1	1	387	500
Primary or Junior Basic	1,326	1,042	284	932	156	32	2	5	...	73	126
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	76	75	1	48	...	19	...	2	...	6	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	5	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. KUMBAKONAM TALUK											
Total	30,649	11,826	18,823	1,462	292	33	2	7	...	10,324	18,529
Illiterate	28,418	10,117	18,301	...	...	5	...	...	...	10,112	18,301
Literate (without educational level)	1,675	1,231	444	1,043	253	...	...	1	...	187	191
Primary or Junior Basic	527	451	76	401	39	20	...	5	...	25	37
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	27	25	2	17	...	7	2	1	...	...	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. NANNILAM TALUK											
Total	32,471	13,960	18,511	2,538	713	18	...	6	...	11,398	17,798
Illiterate	28,783	11,253	17,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,253	17,530
Literate (without educational level)	2,974	2,100	874	1,970	652	4	...	2	...	124	222
Primary or Junior Basic	667	561	106	535	61	7	...	1	...	18	45
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	45	44	1	32	...	6	...	3	...	3	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. PAPANASAM TALUK											
Total	25,561	9,885	15,676	1,397	523	28	1	38	...	8,422	15,152
Illiterate	22,971	8,027	14,944	...	...	3	...	...	...	8,024	14,944
Literate (without educational level)	2,179	1,509	670	1,095	488	3	1	37	...	374	181
Primary or Junior Basic	388	328	60	293	34	10	...	1	...	24	26
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	23	21	2	9	1	12	...	...	...	...	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. THANJAVUR TALUK											
Total	23,988	9,533	14,455	2,727	1,142	55	...	10	...	6,741	13,313
Illiterate	19,753	6,810	12,943	433	202	...	...	...	...	6,377	12,741
Literate (without educational level)	3,315	2,017	1,298	1,681	807	12	...	2	...	322	491
Primary or Junior Basic	836	626	210	566	131	20	...	5	...	35	79
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	72	69	3	41	1	20	...	2	...	6	2
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12	11	1	6	1	3	...	1	...	1	...
7. ORATHANAD TALUK											
Total	13,997	5,177	8,820	1,081	331	9	2	3	1	4,084	8,486
Illiterate	12,376	3,980	8,396	11	...	2	...	...	...	3,967	8,396
Literate (without educational level)	1,450	1,054	396	952	309	...	...	...	...	102	87
Primary or Junior Basic	161	134	27	113	22	4	1	2	1	15	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8	7	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This is a special table for Scheduled Tribes giving their mother tongue and bilingualism. The District figures have been given by total, rural and urban 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.

ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

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	Females	Males	Females	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ALL AREAS					
1 Irular ...	17	21	TAMIL 1	1	Malayalam (M-1) ; Telugu (F-1)
2 Kattunayakan ...	84	87	TAMIL 3	1	Singhalese (M-2) ; Telugu (M-1, F-1)
	18	13	TELUGU 8	4	Tamil (M-8, F-4)
3 Kurichchan ...	1	1	TAMIL ...	...	...
4 Pulayan ...	1	...	TAMIL ...	...	...
5 Toda ...	...	1	TAMIL ...	...	...
6 Unclassified ...	7	1	TAMIL ...	...	...
	12	9	TELUGU ...	...	...
ALL RURAL AREAS					
1 Irular ...	14	13	TAMIL ...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	83	84	TAMIL 3	1	Singalam (M-2) ; Telugu (M-1, F-1)
	18	13	TELUGU 8	4	Tamil (M-8, F-4)
3 Kurichchan ...	1	1	TAMIL ...	...	...
4 Todar ...	...	1	TAMIL ...	...	...
5 Unclassified ...	13	1	TAMIL ...	...	...

ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

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)	
1. SRIKALI TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Irular ...	14	13	...	...	...
TAMIL					
2 Kattunayakan ...	5	10	...	...	...
6. THANJAVUR TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Kattunayakan ...	9	9	...	...	...
TELUGU					
	7	5	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Kattunayakan ...	2	3	...	...	...
9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Kattunayakan ...	12	13	...	...	...
TELUGU					
	2	1	2	1	Tamil (M-2, F-1)
TAMIL					
2 Kurichchan ...	1	1	...	...	...
TAMIL					
3 Unclassified ...	1	1	...	...	...
10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Kattunayakan ...	8	7	...	...	...
TELUGU					
	1	2	1	2	Tamil (M-1, F-2)
TELUGU					
2 Unclassified ...	12	9	...	...	...
11. PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Kattunayakan ...	16	14	1	1	Telugu (M-1, F-1)
TELUGU					
	8	5	4	1	Tamil (M-4, F-1)

ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—concl.

Serial number and name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mothers 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)
12. ARANTANGI TALUK					
TAMIL					
1 Kattunayakan ...	31	28	2	...	Singhalese (M-2)
TAMIL					
2 Toda ...	...	1	...	...	

Note :—Only Taluks with figures have been presented here.

ALL URBAN AREAS					
			TAMIL		
1 Irular ...	3	8	1	1	Malayalam (M-1), Telugu (F-1).
			TAMIL		
2 Kattunayakan ...	1	3	...	...	...
			TAMIL		
3 Pulayan ...	1	...	...	...	...
			TAMIL		
4 Unclassified ...	6	...	3	...	Malayalam (M-1), Telugu (M-2).

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

In this table, the non-working Scheduled Tribe population has been classified by sex and type of work. The different types of work into which they have been classified are as follows :—

1. Full time students.
- (2) Persons seeking employment for the first time.
- 3) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.
- 4) Others.

The district figures have been given for total, rural and urban areas. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only.

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial number and name of Scheduled Tribe	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL AREAS											
Total ...	126	44	82	5	1	...	...	...	...	39	81
1 Irular ...	16	3	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
2 Kattunayakan ...	88	28	60	4	1	...	...	...	...	24	59
3 Pulayan ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Unclassified ...	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
ALL RURAL AREAS											
Total ...	121	42	79	5	1	...	...	...	...	37	78
1 Irular ...	16	3	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
2 Kattunayakan ...	84	27	57	4	1	...	...	...	...	23	56
3 Unclassified ...	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
I. Sirkali Taluk											
Total ...	24	4	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	20
1 Irular ...	16	3	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
2 Kattunayakan ...	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
3 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thanjavur Taluk											
Total ...	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
3 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Mannargudi Taluk											
Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Nagapattinam Taluk											
Total ...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
3 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tiruthurai Pundi Taluk											
Total ...	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Unclassified ...	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9

**ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR
SCHEDULED TRIBES—concl.**

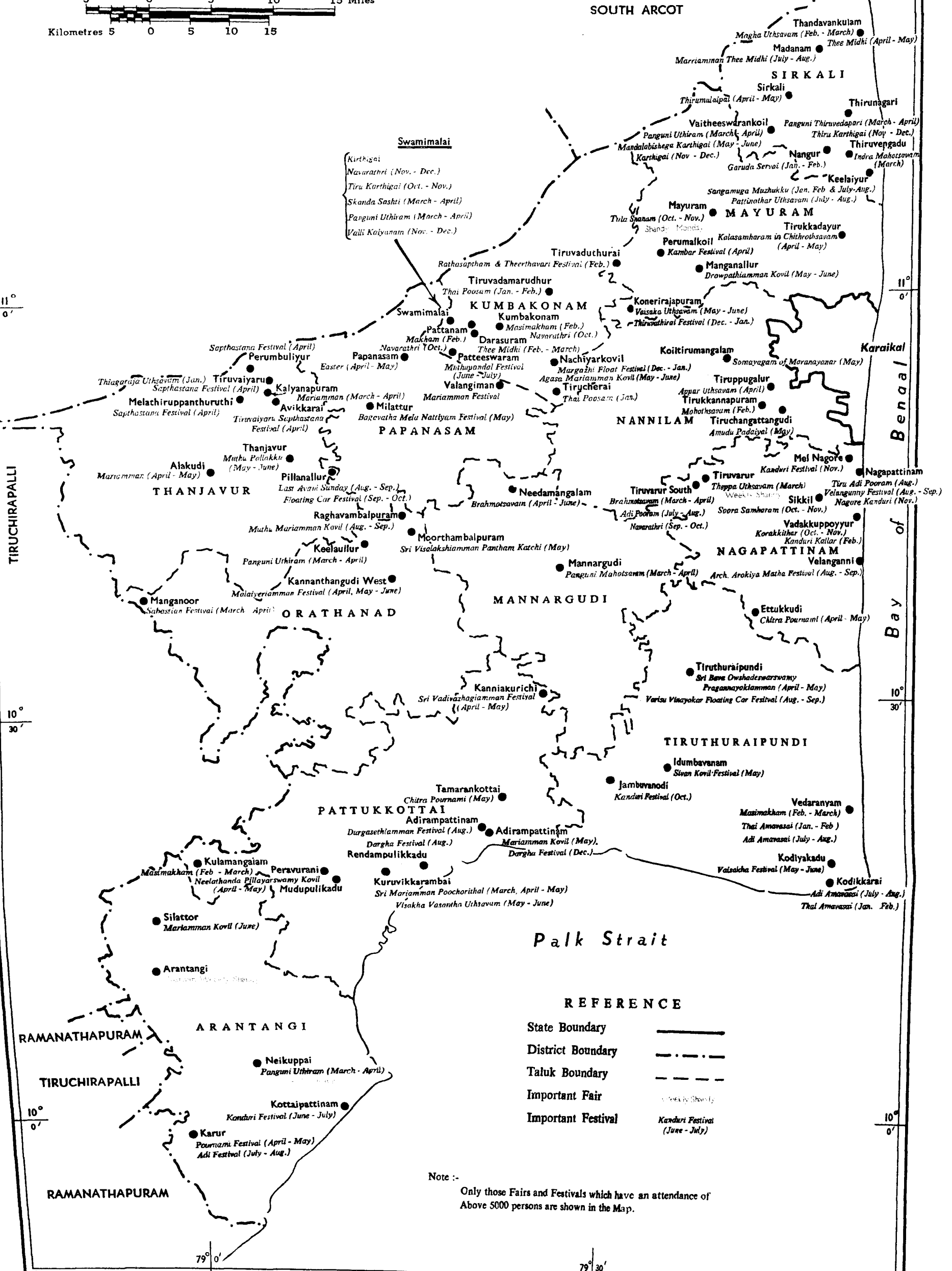
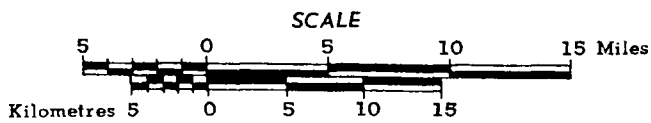
Serial number and name of Scheduled Tribe (1)	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employ- ment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK											
Total ...	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
3 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. ARANTANGI TALUK											
Total ...	37	9	28	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	27
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	37	9	28	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	27
3 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
1 Irular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kattunayakan ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
3 Pulayan ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note:—Taluk without figures have been omitted and only tribes which have strength alone have been presented.

**PART III
FAIRS AND FESTIVALS**

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS											
<i>Location Code No.</i>	<i>Name of the village/ Panchayat</i>	<i>Area in Sq. Miles</i>	<i>Nearest Railway Station</i>	<i>Distance in Miles from Rly. Station</i>	<i>Name of the Fairs and Festivals</i>	<i>No. of days</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Articles sold</i>	<i>Distance in Miles from District head quarters</i>	<i>Information of Importance</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I. Sirkali Taluk											
1	Pudupattinam (P) ...	5.83	Coleroon ...	7	(1) Sri Gangaïamman koil festival (2) Sri Drowpathiamman koil festival (3) Kodyampalayam Sri Gangaïamman koil festival	10	August ...	1,000	Toys, sweetmeats, vesels	...	...
7	Thandavankulam ...	3.89	Tirumaivadi	7	(1) Magha Uthsavam ... (2) Theemithi (Fire Stamping)	1 2	Feb./Mar. Apl./May and July/Aug.	5,000 6,000 2,000	Foodstuffs	...	80 ...
9	Arapalam (P) ...	1.59	Kollidam ..	4	Amman koil Theemithi ...	...	July/Aug.	2,000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	70	...
10	Achalpuram (P) ...	2.14	Do. ...	3	(1) Shandy (Fair) (2) Gnanasambandhar Tirukalyanam	... 10	... May/June	150 1,000	Vegetables, fruits, fish, pots Do.	70	Shandy takes place on Fridays Do.
17	Inampudur (P) ...	0.67	Tirumaivadi	4	(1) Mariammankoil Theemithi festival (2) Do.	10 10	Apl./May May/June	500 500	Fruits, bangles, pots Shop articles, vessels, mudpots	62	On fullmoon day of Chithirai Fire stamping festival is celebrated on 10th day
18	Gopalamudram (P)	3.52	Kollidam ...	4	Sri Pilichiamman koil festival	10	April ...	1,000	Fruits, bangles, pots, sweetmeats, swadeshi articles	65	On Uthira star of Panguni month
19	Sodiakudi (P) ...	2.45	Tirumaivadi	12	Sri Ayyanar Uthsavam ...	10	April ...	200	...	60	On Fullmoon day of Chithirai

THANJAVUR DISTRICT IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS



FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District head quarters	Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Sirkali Taluk—contd.											
21	Vadarangam (P)	1.77	Sirkali	9	(1) Navarathri (2) Vaikunta Ekadasi (3) Brahmotsavam	10 10 10	Sep./Oct. Dec. Jan. June	1,000	Fruits, bell metal vessels, food- stuffs	75	...
23	Erukkur (P)	1.95	Arasur	3	Amudu Padayal festival	2	Apl. May	700	Plantain fruits, puffed rice, cicer, aerated waters	60	On Newmoon of Chithirai
24	Arasur (P)	1.39	Arasur	1	Sri Mariammankoil Thee- mithi	1	July/Aug.	100	Nil	60	...
25	Odavanthankudi (P)	1.01	Arasur	3	Christmas	3	December	200	Aerated water, betelnut, puffed- rice, cicer	61	On 25th December
26	Mandanam (P)	1.08	Tirumailadi	3	Mariamman Theemithi	2	July Aug.	7,000	Sweets, tea, pots, fruits, vessels shop articles	65	...
28	Vettangudi (P)	6.30	Sirkali	7	Mariamankoil Adi 3rd Friday festival	10	July Aug.	700	Puffedrice, cicer vessels, aerated water, sweet- meats, etc.,	63	...
29	Alangudu (P)	1.94	Do	5	(1) Droupathiyar Amuthu Padayal (2) Sri Durgaiammman festival	2 1	April May April May	300		58	On newmoon day of Chithirai month
37	Keelmathur (P)	1.49	Arasur	34	Sri Raghavaperumalswami	10	April	800	Pots, betelnut, plantain fruits	65	...
39	Kondal (P)	1.74	Sirkali	4	Subramanyaswami Thai poosam	1	Jan. Feb	1,000	Sugarcane, plan- tainfruits, plan- tains, bangles, cane baskets.	55	On poosa star of Thai month. 'Kavdi' is carried by the people during the festival
49	43 Thadalankoil (H/o Sirkali)	5.33	Sirkali	4	Tirumullaippal	10	April/May	5,000	Shop articles, sweetmeats	59	...
	Sirkali		Sirkali	4	Do	10	April/May	20,000		55	...
	48 Tirumulaivasal (P)	5.41	Do.	8	Theemithi festival	1	July/Aug.	200 to 500	Baskets, sweet- meats	64	On Fridays during Adi month.
	56 Tiruppangur (P)	1.61	Vaithees- warankoil	2	Sri Siralukanathaiswamy Visagam festival	10	May/June	500	Nil	6½	On the Visa- kham star of Vaikasi month.
59	Vaitheeswarankoil (P)	2.55	Vaithees- warankoil	4	(1) Karthigai festival (2) Panguni Utsava Uttiram festival (3) Mandalabisheka Karthigai	1 1 1	Nov./Dec. Mar./April May/June	5,000 20,000 20,000	Nil	55	It is one of the famous places in South India
61	Karaimedu (P)	2.75	Sirkali	6	Sri Amman Perumal koil festival	10	October	550	Nil	60	...
65	Tirunagiri (P)	1.85	Do.	8	(1) Tirukarthigai festival (2) Panguni Thiruvadapari festival	10 10	Nov./Dec. Mar./April	15,000 12,000	Fruits, brass vessels, sweets	60	...
67	Perunthottam (P)	4.33	Vaitheeswa- rankoil	10	(1) Theemithi (2) Masimakham	1 1	April/May Feb./March	200	Buttermilk, sweets, aerated water, puffed rice, cicer	...	...
68	Mangamadam (P)	1.43	Do.	8	Fair	1		500	Provisions, clo- thes, vegetables	64	Fair takes place on Sundays
70	Nangoor (P)	2.38	Sirkali	6	Garudasevai	2	Jan./Feb.	10,000	Vessels, foodstuffs, stationery	55	On New Moon day
74	Thiruvengadu	3.38	Do.	8	Indra Mahotsavam	10	March	5,000	Betelnut, shop articles	64	Ends on "Masimakham" day
76	Melaiyur (P)	2.38	Sambanar koil	8	Sri Pallavaneswaraswamy Devasthan Pattinathadigal festival	11	July/Aug.	500	Brass vessels, miscellaneous articles	75	...
77	Keelaiyur	3.46	Vaitheeswa- ran koil	11	(1) Sangamugamuzhukku (2) Pattinathar Utsavam	2 1	July/Aug. and Jan./ Feb. July/Aug.	5,000 5,000	Clothes, provi- sions, vessels	68	On New Moon days of Thai and Adi months

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Location Code No.	Name of the village Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2. MAYURAM TALUK											
17	Talanayar (P) ...	3.07	Vaitheeswaran koil	4	Mathagadi Shandy (Fair)	1		300	Provisions, sweet meats	51	Fair takes place on Sundays
46	Thirumananjeri (P)	1.38	Kuttalam ...	3	Arulvallalnathar koil Tirukalyanam	3	April/May	2,000	Nil.	48	...
62	Kidarankondan (P) ...	3.07	Sembanar- koil	4	Fair ...	1		1,000	Vegetables, sheep, fowls, provi- sions, dried fish, beverages	59	Fair takes place on Fridays
77	Sembanarkoil (P) ...	0.52	Do.	1	Fair ...	1		500	Do.	53	Fair takes place on Tuesdays
85	Mayuram (M) ...	4.36	R.S. ...	2	(1) Fair ...	1		5,000	Vegetables, grains, fish, dried fish, fruits, clothes	44	Fair takes place on Mondays
					(2) Tulasnanam ...	30	Oct. Nov.	25,000	Cloth, pots, vessels wooden articles		...
86	Mayuram (Rural)	0.25	Mayuram Town	1	Tulasnanam ...	30	Oct. Nov.	5,000	Sugarcane, puffed- rice, cicer	45	...
87	Pattamangalam (P) ...	0.50	Mayuram Town	1	Aipasi Kadamugasnanam			1,000	Sugarcane, puffed- rice, cicer	45	...
88	Sithakadu (P) ...	0.49	Mayuram ...	1	Fair ...	1		...	Vegetables, fruits, fish, dried fish, mutton, gro- cery, mud pots, betel leaves	44	Fair takes place on Mondays
89	Muvalur (P) ...	2.66	do. ...	8	Panguni Rudramatha Theertham	10	Mar. Apl.	500	...	51	...
94	Kuttalam (P) ...	2.56	Kuttalam ...	1	(1) Uthavetheeswarar koil Karthigai Sunday (2) Uthavetheeswarar koil Thai Friday	4 4	Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.	3,000	...	44	Every Sunday of Karthigai month. Every Friday of Thai month
99	Perumalkoil (P) ...	...	Theralandur	2	(1) Kambar festival ... (2) Annaruvi Perumal Brahmotsavam	2 16	April ... June ...	5,000 1,000	...	48	...
101	Keclayur (P) ...	1.22	Do.	2	Vedapureeswarar Brahmot- savam	10	April ...	1,000	...	48	...
102	Sengudi (P) ...	2.33	Elanthankudi	3	Kaman festival ...	4	Feb./Mar.	50	...	45	...
103	Valuvour (P) ...	2.48	Do.	1	(1) Tiruvadhirai festival ... (2) Makha Uthsavam ...	2 2	Dec./Jan. Feb./Mar.	1,000 1,000	Light refreshments	75	...
113	Tirukadayur (P) ...	1.44	Tirukadayur	1	Kalasamharam in Chitro- tsavam (Sri Abirami- ambal Sametha) (Sri Amirthakadeeswa- rarswamy)	18	Apr./May	10,000	Paddy ...	60	...
116	Sathangudi Part (V)	...	Tranquebar	1	Feast of our Lady of the Rosary	9	September	3,000 to 5,000	Fancy articles, bangles, toilets	62	Second week of September month
125	Agrathanur ...	2.23	Manganallur	4 1/2	Sri Mariamman koil Fire festival	15	Feb./Mar. or Mar./Apr. or Apr./May	1,000	Pujah articles, sweetmeats	50	...
127	Perunjeri (P) ...	1.53	Do.	2	Makha Utsavam ...	10	Feb./Mar.	700	Sweets, puffed rice, cicer	38	...
132	Komal East ...	4.71	Do.	4	(1) Mariamman Theemithi (2) Ramalinga Utsavam	1 4	Apr./May Apr./May	1,000 3,000	Fruits, flowers, shop articles Puffed rice, cicer	40	Ramalinga Utsavam takes place on "Chitra Pour- nami day" every year
136	Tiruvaduthurai (P) ...	2.13	Narasinga- pettai	1	Gomuktheeswarar Ratha Sapthami and Theertha- vari festival	10	February	5,000	Groundnut oil and cake	40	...
142	Konerirajapuram (P)	3.16	Aduthurai ...	8	(1) Vaisaka Utsavam festival (2) Tiruvadhirai festival	10 10	May/June Dec./Jan.	5,000	Paddy ...	40	...
146	Nakkambadi ...	1.56	Kolluman- gudi	6	Nakkambadi Kalliamman koil Theemithi	16	Apr./May	3,000	Fruits, roasted nuts, soaps	40	Fire stamping festival takes place on Tues- day of Chitrai month every year

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Location Code No.	Name of the village, Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	N. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of importance	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
2. MAYURAM TALUK—concl'd.												
152	Maganallur (P)	...	1.43	Manganallur	1½	Drowpathiamman koil festival	18	May/June	5,000	Nil	45	...
154	Thathangudi (P)	...	1.27	Do	¼	Srimad Ramalingaswami-gal festival	3	April	3,500	Roasted nuts, Sweets	40	...
156	Perambur (P)	...	1.67	Do	4	Skandhar Sashti	...	7	Oct./Nov.	3,000		...
176	Porayar (Tranquebar) (P)	8.00	Porayar	½	Mariamman festival	...	30	Mar./April	4,000 to 5,000	Eatables	65	...
3. KUMBAKONAM TALUK												
8	Anakkarai Vinayagantheru (P)	1.74	Aduthurai	9	Sri Villaiyandavar koil festival	1	July/Aug.	2,000	Nil	39	...	
10	Chidambaranathapuram ...	1.02	Do	8	Sri Chamundiamman koil festival	10	May	500	Nil	39	...	
11	Kurichi (P)	1.28	Kuttalam	10	Sri Ramanavami Utsavam at Sri Kothandaramaswami koil	1	Mar./April	500	Nil	40	...	
16	Pandanallur (P)	1.22	Do	6	(1) Pasupatheeswaraswami koil Masimahotsavam (2) Masimakham (3) Panguni Uthiram	10 10 3	Feb. Mar. Feb. Mar. Mar./April	3,500 1,200	Nil Sugarcane, sweet meats household articles.	43	Takes place in the month of Masi	
17	Neikuppai (P)	1.20	Do	7	Mariamman festival	...	10	May June	1,000	Pottery	57	Takes place on Full Moon day
25	Tiruppanandal (P)	3.78	Aduthurai ...	6	(1) Chaithrotsavam Arunajadeswaraswami koil (2) Kaliattam	15 ...	April May	2,000 1,000	} Brass vessels	36	...	
32	Tiruloki Inam Sivapuram	2.36	Do.	6	Sri Mariamman Utsavam "Theemedhithal"	9	May	1,000	Nil	39	...	
			Narasingampatti	6	Do.	9	May/June	200	Nil	38	...	
41	Tiruvalliyangudi	1.69	Aduthurai ...	4½	Vaikunta Ekadasi at Sri Kolavalli Ramaswamy koil	4	Dec. Jan.	100	Nil	35	...	
46	Neerathanallur	3.18	Kumbakonam	6	Cattle Fair	...	30	Feb. March	400 to 800	Plough bulls of all sorts and breeds	30	...
67	Govindapuram (P)		Aduthurai ...		Sri Pothendraswami Poojah	15	Sep./Oct.	500	...	30	...	
68	Tiruvidaimarudur	3.29	R.S.	...	Thai Poosam	...	10	Jan./Feb.	10,000	Nil	31	...
79	Erakaram (P)		...	5	Kaliattam	...	15	March	300	Sweetmeats, fruits etc.	25	...
81	Perumpandi (P)	1.01	Kumbakonam	2	Do.	1	April/May	500	Nil	27	...	
82	Keranathakuruppur		...	3	Kaliamman festival	...	1		2,000	...	...	...
87	Sendrapuram (Tirunageswaram)		Tirunageswaram	1	Uppiliappan Temple Kalayana Utsavam Car Nityotsavam	10 ...	May/June and Oct./Nov. March/April	1,000	...	35	...	
107	Darasuram (P)		Darasuram	½	Muni Andavar festival Theemidhi (Fire walking)	1 1	July/Aug. Feb./Mar.	4,000 5,000	...	25	...	
108	Kumbakonam (M)	4.42	R.S.	2	(1) Masimakham (2) Masimakham (3) Navaratri	...	Feb./Mar. Oct.	15,000 2,00,000 5,000	Fancy goods, vessels, cloth	22	...	
109	Pattanam (V)		Kumbakonam	1	Makham Navaratri	...	Feb. Oct.	10,000	Fashionable articles	25	...	
110	Kavalithottam (V)		Kumbakonam	2½	Fire walking	...	10	Mar./April	250	Confectionery, fruits	24	...
114	Thiruvаланjuzhi		Swamimalai	¼	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	10	Aug./Sep.	350	Confectionery, sugarcane, fried grains	20	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
3. KUMBAKONAM TALUK—concl.													
113	Swamimalai (P)	...	1.01	R.S.	(1) Kirthigai (Murugan Temple)	1	Every month	10,000	Coconuts, fruits, sweetmeats, groundnuts.	25	...		
					(2) Navaratri	...	...	1,00,000					
					(3) Tirukarthigai	...	...	10,000					
					(4) Skandar Sashti	...	...	10,000					
					(5) Panguni Uthiram	...	...	10,000					
					(6) Vallikalyanam	...	...	10,000					
118	Korukkai (P)	...			Mariamman festival	...	2	April-May	750	28	...		
121	Krishnapuram (P)	...		Kumba-konam	Drowpathiamman fire walking festival	...	3	April-May	300	Sweetmeats, Confectionery.	28	...	
124	Nachiarkoil (P)	...		Kumba-konam	Srinivasaperumal koil	...	...	...	...	30	Starts on "swathi" star. Begins on "Visakha" star. 4th day flower palanquin floating festival is important. Garuda sevai takes place on the day next to Vaikunta Ekadasi. This happens to be the fourth day festival. On "Uthiram" star a big car festival takes place.		
					(1) Vasantha Utsavam	...	10	April-May	...	...			
					(2) Tirukalyanam	...	...	Aug. Sep.	1,000	...			
					(3) Margazhi "floating" festival	...	10	Dec. Jan.	50,000	...			
					(4) Panguni Uthiram	...	10	Mar. April	2,000	...			
					(5) Agast Mariamman koil Utsavam	...	13	May-June	5,000	Sweetmeats, aluminium and iron utensils, retail articles, vegetables, jack-fruits.			
133	Patteeswaram	...		Darasuram	Muthupandhal festival	...	1	June-July	5,000	All kinds of articles including sweetmeats	25	...	
135	Udayalur	...		Kumba-konam	Sellamekalamman festival	...	1	Mar. April	1,500	Fried grains, bangles, confectionery.	20	...	
139	Tirucheraí	...		...	Thai Poosam	...	...	10	January	5,000	Sweetmeats stationery.	34	...

4. NANNILAM TALUK

27	Tiruvilimalai (P)	...	1.89	Poonthottam	8	Veezhinathaswamy koil Brahmotsavam	9	Apr./May	1,000	Pots, sweetmeats	45	Takes place after "Chitra Pournami".			
38	Koiltirumangalam (P)		1.80	Do.	1	Somayagam of Mara- nayanar	8	May	...	10,000	Handicraft articles for domestic use	48	...		
67	Tiruppugalur (P)	...	1.69	Nannilam	...	4	Appar Utsavam	...	10	April	...	8,000	Do.	48	...
77	Srivanchiam (P)	...	1.65	Do.	...	6	(1) Karthigai festival (2) Brahmotsavam	...	10	November	1,500	Shop articles, brass vessels	38	...	
95	Tirukandeswaram (P)		1.08	Do.	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bi-weekly Fair	...	2	...	300	Vegetables, betel, onion, provisions	46	Fair takes place on Mondays and Thursdays	
100	Tiruchangattangudi (P)		2.05	Do.	...	7	Amudu Padaiyal	...	7	May	...	10,000	All handicraft articles	46	...
99	Tirukannanpuram	...	2.53	Do.	...	4	Mahotsavam	...	10	February	...	6,000	Do.	48	...

5. PAPANASAM TALUK

1	Tiruvaigavoor (P)	...	3.10	...	4	Sri Nathaswamy festival	...	2	Jan./Feb.	1,000	Sweetmeats, fruits	32	On Sivaratri and New Moon days	
8	Thurubur (P)	...	1.25	...	3	Mariamman festival	...	1	Apr./May/June	500	Sweetmeats	...	30	...
13	Kapisthalam	...	1.59	...	4	Tiruvadhirai festival	...	1	Dec./Jan.	2,500	Pots	...	18	...
22	Veeramangudi (P)	...	2.61	...	6	Fire Stamping festival	...	1	May/June	1,500 to 2,000	...	...	12	Once in 3 years
25	Iluppakorai (P)	...	0.58	Pasupathikoil	2	Skandar Sashti festival	...	6	Oct./Nov.	200	Fancy goods	...	9	...
28	Chakrapalli (P)	...	0.56	Ayyampet	...	1	Sapthastanam in Siva Temple	2	Mar./Apr.	2,000	...	...	11	...
30	Sarabojirajapuram (P)	...	1.43	...	1	Drowpathiamman Fire walking festival	...	1	Apr./May	500	...	...	12	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5. PAPANASAM TALUK—concl'd.											
34	Papanasam (P)	1.64	...	2.8	(1) Srinivasaperumalkoil Brahma festival	10	Apr. May	1,000	Sweets, aluminium vessels	16	...
					(2) Easter	3	Apr. May	5,000	Brass, bronze vessels		
51	Ombathuveli (P)	1.57	Papanasam	4	Brahmotsavam	10	Apr./May	50	Sweets, balloons, roasted nuts, peas etc.	20	...
54	Maligaithidal (P)	1.47	Titte	5	Drowpathiamman koil festival	1	Mar./Apr.	400	Sweetmeats	18	...
72	Milattur (P)	7.05	Titte Thanjavur	5 10	Bagavatha Mela Nattiyam festival	4	May	5,000	...	10	...
84	Padagacheri (P)	1.11	Kumbako- nam	10	Panguni Uthiram	1	Mar. Apr.	500	Pots, fancygoods, sweets	26	...
86	Valangaiman (P)	2.11	...	...	Mariamman festival	...	...	50,000	...	...	...
90	Kandiyur (P)	1.46	Koradacheri	7	Narasingamangalam Ayyanarkoil festival	4	April	3,000	Peas, pots, nuts, betel leaves, refreshments	40	...
92	Perungudi (P)	1.33	Nidamanga- lam	6	Mariammankoil festival	7	Mar. Apr.	200	...	25	...
93	Poonthottam (P)	2.49	Do.	5	1) Satharai Veenarkoil festival	10	May June	200	Eatables	26	...
					2) Ayyanarkoil festival	10	...	150	Do.	...	...
	Kathanur (H)	...	...	7	Drowpathiamman Fire walking festival	7	Mar. Apr. May	200	Sweets, flowers	...	...
94	Mangudi	1.08	Nidamanga- lam	4	(1) Dakshinamoorthy Brahmotsavam	10	Apr. May	1,500	Pots, fancygoods, sweets	30	...
					(2) Dakshinamoorthy Guruvara Utsavam	1	Jan. Feb.	1,500	Do.	...	...
96	Saranatham (P)	1.65	Kodabitchari	5	Odath Utsavam (Deepavali)	1	November	2,000	Sweets, eatables.	30	...
100	Kotaiyur (P)	1.25	Nidamanga- lam	1	Sri Ayyanarkoil festival	1	April/May	2,000	Do.	20	...
50 106	Neikunnam (P)	2.23	Ammapettai	2½	(1) Deepavali	2	Oct./Nov.	...	...	...	...
					(2) Pongal	...	January	...	...	...	...
					(3) Valmikinathaswamy festival	...	...	300	Bangles, fancy goods.	...	...
					(4) Chitra Pournami Brah- motsavam	1	April/May	...	...	...	...
					(5) Vijayadasami festival	1	October	...	...	...	...
118	Nallavannian Kudi- kadu (P)	2.60	...	...	(1) Deepavali	2	Oct./Nov.	300	...	9	...
					(2) Mattu Pongal	2	January	...	...	...	...
					(3) Ayyanar koil Kappu- kattal, Karagam	12	April/May	500	...	...	...
					(4) Kamakshiamman festival	1	Feb./Mar.	300	...	...	...
119	Poondi (P)	2.68	Kudikadu	1	Mariamman festival	10	May/June	1,000	Peas, groundnuts.	8	On Visakam star.
124	Ukkadai	1.44	...	3	Mariamman festival	10	April	3,000	Plantains, sweets,	15	...
					Sethularoyar koil festival	1	February	2,000	coconuts.	...	...
					Deepavali	1	Oct./Nov.	150	Peas, goundnuts.	...	...
					Moharrum	1	July/Aug.	1,500	...	...	...
125	Ammapettai (P)	3.83	...	1	Deepavali	1	Oct./Nov.	...	...	13	...
					Sankaranthi festival	1	January	...	...	...	...
	Pudur (H)	...	...	...	Panguni Uthira festival	1	March	300	Retail articles	...	...
126	Vadapathi (P)	3.01	Ammapatti	1/8	Deepavali	2	Oct./Nov.	500	Foodgrains, vege- tables, ghee.	12	...
					Pongal	2	January	...	...	...	...
130	Puliyakudi (P)	4.43	Do.	1	New Year	1	April	200	...	15	...
					Kailasanatharswamy koil festival	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. THANJAVUR TALUK											
10	Tiruvaiyaru (P)	...	...	9	(1) Sapthastana festival (Sri Pushpaneswarar- swamy)	12	April	10,000	Bronze vessels and fancy goods.	9	...
					(2) Thiagaraja Utsavam	3	January	...	...	...	...
11	Perumbuliur (P) (Thillai Sthanam)	1.68	...	9	Sapthastana festival	2	April	10,000	Eatables and fancy goods.	9	...
20	Koothur Vittala- puram (P)	2.91	Budalur	7	Karagam festival in Kaliammankoil	...	...	...	...	17	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7. ORATHANAD TALUK—concl'd.											
43	Moorthambalpuram (P)	2.83	Saliamanga- lam	5	Sri Visalakshiamman Pantham Katchi	3	May ...	5,000	...	12	...
44	Neivasal South (P) ...	4.25	Ammapet ...	7	Thai Poosam ...	...	1 January ...	2,000	...	7	...
46	Keelavlur (P) Paruthiapparkoil	2.89	Thanjavur ...	10½	Panguni Uthiram	...	3 Mar./April	30,000	Brass vessels, clothes etc.	10½	...
47	Ulur (P) ...	2.61	Do. ...	9½	Fair ...	...	1 ...	500	Grocery, veget- ables, dried fish, kerosene, pots.	9½	Fair takes place on Mondays.
57	Thenamanadu ...	5.17	Do. ...	12	Fair (Nuthan Shandy)	...	1 ...	500	Grains, vegetables, grocery.	12	Fair takes place on Wednesdays.
59	Ponnappur West (P)	2.08	Do. ...	12	Ayyankoil festival	...	7 April ...	2,000	Retail articles ...	12	...
60	Inamthalayamangalam	1.55	Ammapet ...	9	Ponganayakiamman festival	22	June ...	1,300	Bangles, toys etc.	14	...
61	Kulamangalam ...	4.79	Saliamanga- lam	7	Mariamankoil festival	...	30 April ...	2,000	Do.	15	...
64	Kannanthangudi West (P)	3.94	Thanjavur ...	16½	Malaiyeriamman festival	...	7 April-May/ June	10,000	Toys, bangles, vessels, stationery.	16½	...
70	Thekkur (V) ...	4.12	Do. ...	20	Fair ...	...	1 ...	1,000	Grocery, dried fish, vegetables, mud pots	20	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK											
2	Nagar (P) ...	1.71	Nidamanga- lam	2½	Sri Mariamman, Sri Iyyanarkoil festival	10	June ...	200	Sweetmeats, peas.	17½	...
7	Parappanamedu (V)	1.04	Do.	3½	Fair (Pottery)	...	30 Dec./Jan.	4,000	Pots	19	...
8	Nidamangalam (P) ...	1.14	R.S. ...	...	Santhanaswami and Sri Kasi Viswanatha- swami Brahmotsavam	20	April/May	5,000	Mirrors, catables.	18	...
10	Palangalathur (V) ...	0.54	Koradacheri	2	Kalamman festival	...	5 May ...	200	Sweetmeats, peas.	20	...
14	Otagudi (P) ...	0.44	Do.	2	Kalamman festival	...	5 May ...	200	Do.	20	...
16	Perambur (P) ...	1.65	Nidamanga- lam	3	(1) Sri Vadakku Malaiyam koil Amudupadayal festival (2) Sri Varadarajakoil ... (3) Sri Mullaneswaram- swamykoil Utsavam	10 10 10	May June Do. Do.	300 100 100		24	
17	Poovanur (P) ...	2.16	Do.	2½	Vaisakha Brahmotsavam...	10	May/June	300	Eatables	21	...
21	Ayyampettai (P) ...	4.74	Kovilvenni or Rajappan chavadi	2 or 3	Sri Thanthoni Ayyanar Chitira Paruvam festival	7	May ...	200	Eatables, sweet- meats, savouries.	18	...
	Chetty Chatram ...		Kovilvenni ...	3½	Sri Anjaneyaswamikoil Kambasevai Utsavam	3	May ...	1,000	Sweetmeats, savouries.	20	...
	Munnavaikottai ...		Kovilvenni or Rajappan chavadi	2 or 3	Sri Ranganatharkoil Panguni Utsavam	1	April ...	200	Eatables, sweet- meats, savouries.	18	...
	Sonapettai (H) ...		...	...	Govindaraja Perumal Kamba Sevai	1	May ...	200			
24	Moovarkottai (P) ...	2.83	Ammapettai	4	Chitira Pournami	...	1 April/May	3,000	Coconuts, pots, grocery.	18	...
37	Bharathi (P) Venga- ramperaiyur	2.06	Tiruvarur ...	6	Kirthigai (every month)	...	1 Every month (3 hours)	200	...	32	...
42	Vadapathimangalam (P)	2.99	Mavoor ...	4	Chitra Pournami festival	...	10 April ..	...	...	35	...
43	Vellakudi (P) Sithanakudi	2.08	Tirumathi- kunnam	3	Mahasivaratri festival Angalammankoil	2	Feb.	1,500		38	...
48	Karanavur (P) Arava- thur ...	4.09	Mannargudi	2	Mariamankoil festival	...	1 May	100		32	Takes place on first Satur- day of Vaikasi month.
51	Kanur (P) Annavasal- thenpathi ...	2.15	Rajappa Iyyan- chavadi	2	Christmas ...	...	1 December	150	Sweetmeats	25	...

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6. THANJAVUR TALUK—concl'd											
25	Koviladi (P)	3.75	Budalur	10	Panguni Utsavam (Uthiram)	10	Mar./April	1,000	Sweetmeats, plan- tains,	22	...
38	Tirukkaturpalli (P)	...	Do.	5	(1) Weekly Fair	1	...	1,000	Vegetables, tex- tiles, mats, sheep.	15	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
44	Konerajapuram (P)	1.12	Do.	9	(2) Panguni Uthiram festival	11	Mar. April	1,500	...	...	Takes place on the day of Uthiram star.
45	Karuppur (P)	1.15	Do.	9	Do.	3	Mar. April	300	...	15	On Uthiram star. Do.
40	Kalyanapuram H. Sethi (P)	1.65	...	6½	Mariamman festival	4	Mar. April	10,000	Sweetmeats, fancy goods.	6½	...
63	Avikarai (V)	0.31	...	6	Tiruvaiyaru Saptasthnam festival.	4	April	10,000	Do.	6	...
64	Kandiyur (P)	1.16	Thanjavur	7	Saptasthnam festival	7	April	3,000	Do.	7	...
65	Melathiruppur- thiruthi (P)	2.60	Do.	9	Saptasthnam festival (Sri Pushpaneswaraswamy)	2	April	10,000	...	9	...
75	Kangayampatti V. Padukuttarapatti (H)	4.66	...	1	Christian festival	...	...	400	...	18	On Sundays.
83	Perambur H. Sethi (P)	3.25	Alakudi	2½	Kaliannan festival	3	March	1,000	...	8	...
99	Melavelthottam (V) Mukesa Meluvethi	2.35	...	2	Cattle Fair	1	...	1,000	Cattle	1½	Fair takes place on all Fridays.
114	Sorakudiapatti (P) Royamundampatti Inam Navalur	9.64	Sodigampatti	2½	Kaliannan festival	7	May/June	600	Sweets, beverages.	20	...
...	...	...	Do.	2½	Do.	7	May/June	600	Do.	...	...
121	Alakudi (P)	3.55	R.S.	...	Mariamman festival	3	April/May	10,000	Retail articles	6	...
122	Vannarapettai (P)	3.10	Alakudi	1½	Do.	3	April	2,500	Sweetmeats, sundry articles, fruits.	6	Once in 2 years.
123	Ramanathapuram (P)	4.40	...	3	(1) Mariamman festival (2) Ayyanar festival	5	April	3,000	Toys, catables, aluminium, clay vessels.	2	...
125	Thanjavur (M)	...	R.S.	...	(1) Muthu Pallakku (Pearl Palanquin) (2) Twelve Garuda Sevai (3) Cattle Fair	1	May/June	10,000	...	...	...
134	Pinnanalur (P) (Mariammankoil)	1.13	R.S.	...	(1) Last Avani Sunday (2) Floating car festival (3) Palanquin	1	Aug./Sep. Sep./Oct. July/Aug.	10,000 1,000	...	4	...
144	Pudupatti (V)	3.31	Budalur	2½	(1) Kamakshiamman festival (2) Kadambyamman festival (3) Chinapparkoil festival	...	Feb./Mar. July/Aug. April	3,000	Beverages, aerated waters.	15	Takes place on Sivaratri day.
147	Manaiyeripatti (V)	2.23	...	4	Mariammankoil festival	3	May/June	2,000	Do.	18	...
148	Pudukudi Vadapathi (P)	4.65	Sodiampatti	3	Murugankoil Panguni Uthiram festival	1	Mar./April	2,000	Do.	20	...
157	Sengampatti (P)	6.65	Budalur	...	Kamakshiamman festival...	1	Feb./Mar.	500	Beverages	15	Takes place after New Moon day and Sivaratri.
7. ORATHANAD TALUK											
6	Manganoor (V)	4.47	Budalur	14	Sebastian festival	4	Mar./April	7,000	Tea, bangles, sweets.	18	On the Tues- day after Easter Sunday.
41	Vandayaniruppu (P)	3.52	Thanjavur	7½	Chitra Pournami	3	April/May	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, pots.	7½	On Full Moon day of Chitrai month.
42	Raghavambalapuram (P) Thubavundarkottai	5.69	Sathananga- lam Do.	5	(1) Muthumariammankoil (2) Masimakham festival... Ayyanarkoil festival	30 1 2	Aug./Sep. Feb./Mar. Feb./Mar.	5,000 2,000 2,000	... Miscellaneous articles, bangles, sweets.	9½ 10	...

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8. MANNARGUDI TALUK—concl'd.											
61	Vadavur Agraharam (P) ...	2.91	Ammappettai	7	Sri Kothanda Ramaswamy koil Utsavam	15	April	750	Vegetables, fruits, eatables.	15	...
63	Peraiyur (P)	6.60	Mannargudi	6	(1) Avani Sunday ... (2) Chithirai Amudu Padayal ... (3) Vaikasi Visakham ...	3	Aug./Sep. April/May May/June	3,000	Tea, sweetmeats, peas.	24	...
	Kattagudi (H) ...		Do.	8	(1) Kaliamma Poojah ... (2) Vaikasi Visakham ... (3) Amudu Padayal ...	1	July/Aug. May/June April/May	500		24	...
66	Mannargudi (M) ...	4.46	R.S.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sri Rajagopalaswami Panguni Mahotsavam	18	Mar. April	50,000 to 70,000	Brass vessels, wood crafts, eatables.	25	...
	Pamani (Part) ...			$\frac{3}{4}$	Sri Naganathaswami Brah- motsavam	7	June	200		20	...
79	Pullamangalam (P)	1.10	Mavoor	2	Ramalingaswami Utsavam	3	March	2,500		45	...
83	Seruvamani (P) Marangudi	2.20	Tirunelli- kaval	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sivankoil Brahmotsavam	10	April May	100	Eatables	36	...
88	Malavarayanallur (P)	1.81	Mannargudi	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mariamman koil festival	10	Mar. April	2,000	Eatables, Jewellery.	34	...
90	Serangulam (P) ... (Nalamsethi) ...		Do.	3 2	Purattasi Brahmotsavam ... Mariamma koil festival	10 3	October May	500 300		26 26	...
98	Mahadevapattanam (P)	3.20	Mannargudi	8	Vegetable Fair	1	...	350	Grocery, Veget- ables, mutton.	31	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
101	Painganadu (P) ...	2.60	Do.	6	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	50	Dried fish, mutton, pots.	35	Fair takes place on Wednesdays.
107	Panaiyur (P) ...	2.80	Do.	9	Sri Drowpathiamman Fire Stamping festival	5	June ...	500	Ornaments, sweet- meats.	35	...
108	Adichapuram (P) ...	1.04	Do.	9	Madhakoil festival	1	June ...	150	...	32	...
114	Pulidhikkudi (P) ...	2.65	Do.	9	Mariamankoil festival	7	April/May	850	Pots, mats.	36	...
117	Renganathapuram (P)	2.19	Do.	9	Pidari Mariammankoil festival	30	April May	300	Pots	34	...
120	Talayamangalam (P)	2.38	Do.	6	Fair (Vegetables)	1	...	250	Vegetables, pots eatables.	25	Fair takes place on Fridays.
121	Thulaijendrapuram (P)	2.97	Do.	5	Vaikasi Visakham	2	June ...	1,000	Retail articles	30	...
124	Paravakkottai (P) ...	3.77	Do.	7	Ammankoil Fair	1	...	1,500	Vegetables, dried fish, mutton, mats, pots.	33	Fair takes place on Sundays.
127	Tirumakkottai (P) ...	4.08	Do.	9	(1) Weekly Fair ... (2) Perumalkoil Chitra Pournami ... (3) Vaikasi Visakham (Sivankoil) ... (4) Deepavali ... (5) Pongal ...	1 10 1 1 3	... April ... May ... Oct./Nov. January ...	500	Vegetables, pots, mutton, grocery.	38	Fair takes place on Saturdays.
128	Vallur (P) ...	2.12	Do.	9	(1) Deepavali ... (2) Pongal ...	1 3	Oct./Nov. January ...	800	...	37	...
129	Radhanarasimha- puram (P)	1.48	Do.	8	Mariamankoil Utsavam	7	April/June	500	Eatables	36	...
130	Thenparai (P) ...	2.98	Do.	7	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	200	Vegetables, gro- cery, cows, buffa- loes, mutton.	34	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
132	Paingattur (P) ...	2.23	Do.	10	Vasantha Utsavam	10	April/May	1,500	Eatables, fruits.	35	...
139	Tirukalar (P) ...	1.77	Tiruthurai- poondi	8	Tiruvadhirai festival	1	Dec/Jan.	2,000	Pots, grocery.	42	...
146	Kaluvathur (V) ...	1.64	Mannargudi	11	Sri Gangai Muthu Mariamma festival	2	May/June	500	Eatables, flowers etc.	45	...
152	Perugavalandan (P)...	4.79	Muthupettai	4	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	400	Vegetables	45	Fair takes place on Sundays.
156	Devadanam (P) ...	2.41	Do.	4	Archi Annammal festival (Christian festival)	1	January or May	200	Fruits etc.	44	...

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9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK											
11	Kohur (P)	...	Kivalur	4	Kohur Roman Catholic church festival	2	June	1,000	Sweetmeats, ref-reshments.	46	...
18	Vadakkudi (V)	...	Velipalayam	4	Chitra Pournami festival	3	April May	100		55	On the Full moon Day of Chithirai month.
20	Melanagore (V)	...	Nagore	½	Kanduri festival	...	10 November	50,000	Palan-leaf products.	55	Once in ten months.
23 & 24	Nagapattinam	...	Naga-pattinam	½	(1) Thiru Adi Pooram (2) Velanganni festival (3) Nagore Kanduri	...	10 August 10 Aug. Sep. 10 November	10,000 1,00,000 1,00,000	Luxury goods, Utility articles.	56	(1) This festival is celebrated in the Siva and Vishnu temples.
26	Sengamangalam (P)	1.44	...	1	(1) KIAMMMANKOIL festival (2) Ramalingaswamy anniversary day	2 1	April May May June	500 to 1,000 500		54	On the third Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
27	Sirangudipuliyur	...	Sikkil	...	(1) Mariammankoil festival (2) Pongal	10 1	June ... January ...	200	...	48	...
33	Themangalam (P)	...	Do	...	Mariammankoil festival	...	10	200	...	48	...
34	Sirangudipuliyur (V)	...	Do	...	Do.	...	7 April May	500	...	50	...
45	Tiruvarur (H)	...	Tiruvarur	...	(1) Thaikkalkodi Otham-koodu festival (2) Weekly Fair (3) Theppa Utsavam	10 1 3	July Aug. ... March	1,000 20,000	Bangles, Sweets etc. Fruits, Vegetables, pots, fancy goods.	35 45	...
46	Tiruvarur (South)	...	Tiruvarur	...	(1) Brahmotsavam (2) Adi pooram (3) Navaratri (4) Arudhra festival	40 10 9 10	Mar. April July Aug. Sep. Oct. Dec. Jan.	6,000 15,000 10,000 3,000	Bangles, books, toys, fancy goods, pots, iron-materials fruits etc.	35	...
61	Kivalur (P)	...	R.S.	1	Velli Rishaba Vahanam	...	1 May	2,000		45	...
69	Sikkil (P)	...	Sikkil	...	(1) Soora Samharam (2) Chitrotsavam	...	10 Oct. Nov. 10 Apr./May	10,000 500	Toys, roasted nuts books.	45	6th day after Deepavali Ten day before the Full moon day of chithirai month.
74	Vadakkupoyyur (P)...	2.69	Nagapatti-nam	3	(1) Korakkithar (2) Kanduri Kallar	...	1 Oct./Nov. 10 February	5,000	Sweetmeats	53	...
76	Pappakoil (P)	...	Andhana-pettai	1	Pallivasal Kanduri Utsavam	10	December	3,000	...	50	...
82	Vadakkalathur (P)	...	Kivalur	...	Kivalur Akshayalinga-swamy Saphasthanam	1	April/May	75	...	52	...
87	Kakkalani (P)	...	Adiyakka-mangalam	2	Mariammankoil festival	...	3 or 5 Sep./Oct.	100	...	40	...
91	Pulivalam (P)	...	Tiruvarur	...	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	1 Dec./Jan.	1,500	Fruits, miscella-neous articles etc.	38	...
92	Vijayapuram (V)	...	Do.	...	Weekly Fair	...	1	2,000	Vegetables, fish, grocery.	32	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
97	Kalyanamahadevi (V)	0.84	Kuzhikkarai	4	Annavasal Mariammankoil festival	1	...	50	Roasted nuts, sweets	35	...
98	Kottarakkudi (V)	...	Mangudi	...	Mariammankoil festival	...	April	200	Fancy goods, sweets, toys	35	...
105	Thevoor (P)	...	Kivalur	...	(1) Fair (2) Vaikasi Visakham	...	1 May/June	1,000 2,000	Vegetables, fruits, household articles	42	(1) Fair takes place on Sundays (2) Takes place once in a year
107	Vadugacheri (P)	...	Kivalur Sikkil	...	Weekly Fair	...	1	75	Birds, fish, clothes, vegetables	55	Fair takes place on Fridays.
112	Velanganni (P)	...	Nagapatti-nam	7	Arch Arokiya Matha festi-val	11	Aug./Sep.	1,00,000	Miscellaneous articles	54	...
113	Kuruchi (P)	...	Anthanpettai	6	(1) Adaikalamatha Utsa-vam (2) Deepavali (3) Sankaranthi	...	10 June 1 Oct./Nov. 3 Jan./Feb.	500	Sweets, bangles, roasted nuts, fancy goods. etc.	57	...

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9. NAGAPATTINAM TALUK—concl'd.											
127	Pudupathur (P)	1.38	Tiruvarur	5	Angalamankoil Utsavam	3	May	2,000	Sweets, peas.	42	...
138	Thirukkaravasal	1.70	Mavoor	3	Thiagarajaswamy Car festival	1	May	2,000	Pots, fancy goods, toys.	37	...
150	Shulavidyapuram	2.38	Nagapattinam	10	Santhana Madakoil festival	10	July/Aug.	2,000	Sweetmeats	60	...
151	Thalayamalai (P)	1.54	Anthapettai	9	(1) Thalayamalai Mari-ammankoil festival (2) Ayyanarkoil festival	5 } 5 }	April/May	100	Roasted nuts, sweets, toys	50	...
152	Prathaparamapuram	5.99	Nagapattinam	8	Fair	1	...	200	Vegetables, fish	50	Fair takes place on Sundays
153	Tirupundi East (P)	3.61	Do.	11	(1) Adi New Moon day (2) Thai New Moon day	1 1	July/Aug. Jan., Feb.	500	Vegetables, toys, miscellaneous articles	62	...
159	Valivalam (P)	Included in L.C. No.139.	Kivalur	10	Chitrai festival	10	April/May	2,000	Mudpots	55	On the Full Moon day
160	Tirukkuvalai (P)	2.81	Ammanur	6	(1) Fair (2) Makham festival (3) Brahmotsavam	1 3 18	Feb. Mar. May/June	50 to 100 100 to 500	Vegetables, dried fish, miscellaneous articles	55	Fair takes place on Saturdays
165	Keelaiyur (P)	2.76	Tiruthurai-pundi	11	Fair	1	...	100	Vegetables, mud-pots, mutton, clothes.	57	Fair takes place on Mondays
167	Ettukkudi (P)	2.46	Nagapattinam	7	Chitra Pournami festival	10	April/May	200,000	Peas, sweets, plantains, fruits, coconuts, flowers	50	Ten days before Full Moon day of Chithirai month
171	Vilundamavadi	3.59	Do.	13	(1) Fair (2) New Year's Day	1 2	April/May	800 2,000	Vegetables, toys	64	Fair takes place on Fridays
172	Vettaikkaraniruppu	4.51	Do.	15	Fair	1	...	500	Vegetables, coconuts, cashewnuts	65	Fair takes place on Tuesdays.

10. TIRUTHURAI-PUNDI TALUK

2	Tiruthengur (P)	1.16	Tirunellikaval	1	Droupathiamman festival (Fire Stamping festival)	2	June	300	Flowers, pots, plantains.	40	...
13	Rayanallur (P)	3.08	Tiruthurai-pundi	6	Fire stamping festival	10	April/May	300	Sweets	36	...
23	Manakkudi (P)	1.78	Do.	9	Weekly Fair	1	...	500	Grocery, Vegetables, fruits.	...	Fair takes place on Saturdays.
27	Velur (P)	1.84	Do.	2	Rettipathi Swamigal festival	1	Jan./Feb.	1,000	Plantains, coconuts.	52	...
	Thandalacheri (H)		Do.	2 ³ / ₈	Arivatta Nayanar festival	1	Jan., Feb.	500	Fruits, coconuts, toys, sweetmeats.	52	...
31	H. Lulur (P)	2.81	Do.	4 ¹ / ₂	Sri Selliammal koil festival	1	April	500	Sweets, mangoes, roasted nuts.	55	...
32	Tiruthurai-pundi	4.57	Do.	1	(1) Sri Bava Owshadeswara swamy pragnnayaki- amman (2) Varisu Vinayakar floating car festival (3) Pollachiamma festival (4) Fair	15 30 10 1	April/May Aug./Sep. Mar./April	5,000 5,000 4,000 1,000	 Grocery, Vegetables	47	... Fire stamping on 8th day. Fair, takes place on Fridays. on the day of 'swathi' star.
35	Konukkai (P)	5.03	Tiruthurai-pundi	5 ¹ / ₂	Thaiposam festival	15	Jan./Feb.	1,000	Bangles, sweets, toys, vessels.	60	...
38	Thalanayar	19.90	Do.	12	(1) Weekly fair (2) Tamil New year's day at Mariammankoil festival	1 1	April/May	1,000 1,000	Vegetables, pots, clothes, fish. Sweets, beverages, roasted nuts.	...	Fair takes place on Sundays.
39	Umbalacheri (P)	2.16	Do.	8	Tamil New year's day at Mariammankoil festival	1	April/May	300	Poojah articles, fruits, coconuts, sweets.	50	...

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10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK---concl'd.											
97	Ayakarambalam III Sethi (P)	3.17	Kariapatinam	4½	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	300	Grocery, vege- tables, fish.	61	Fair takes place on Sundays.
			Kuravapulan	4	(1) Deivayani Perumalkoil festival	8	September	400	Fancy goods, grocery, vegetables.		
					(2) Kingavaduthakaj Mari- ammankoil festival	8	August ...	450	Grocery, vege- tables, fruits.		
					(3) Drowpathiammankoil festival	15	July Aug.	400	Grocery, utility articles.		
					(4) Nallandurgaimari- ammankoil festival	8 or 15	Sep.	400	Do.		
106	Vedaranyam (P)	11.78	Vedaranyam	¼	(1) Weekly Fair ...	1	...	1,000	Grains, fruits, clothes, fish.	75	Fair takes place on Sundays.
					(2) Masimakham festival (including Varadaraja- -wamy brahmotsavam)	19	Feb. Mar.	5,000			
					(3) Thai Amavasai ...	1	Jan. Feb.	5,000			On New Moon day.
					(4) Adi Amavasai ...	1	July Aug.	5,000			
107	Kodiakadi (P)	4.83	Kodiakarai ...	1	Kodiakadi Kulagarkoil Vaisakha festival	10	May June	5,000	Sweets, roasted nuts, bangles.	70	Ends on Full Moon day.
108	Kodikarai	0.04	Do.	½	(1) Adi Amavasai ...	1	July Aug.	5,000	Sweets, roasted nuts, bangles.	70	...
					(2) Thai Amavasai ...	1	Jan. Feb.	5,000			
					(3) Mahalaya Amavasai ...	1	Sep. Oct.	5,000			
					(4) Andodaya and Maghodaya festival	2	...	More than 5,000			
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK											
1	Nambivayal (P)	2.37	Pattukottai	7	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	465	Grocery, meat, fish, vegetables, sweetmeats foodgrains.	31	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
4	Alathur (P)	...	Do.	6	Veeranarkoil festival	10	April May	1,500	Poojah articles, betel leaves.	35	...
12	Olayakunnam (P)	2.39	Do.	12	(1) Kannan festival ...	15	Feb./Mar.	200	...	38	...
					(2) Iyyanarkoil festival	1	Mar./April	300			
14	Madukkur North (P)	5.24	Do.	8	Cattle Fair	1	...	1,500	Cattle	37	...
15	Madukkur South (P)		Do.	8	Weekly Fair	1	...	2,500	Vegetables, mat, dried fish, fruits, grocery, utility articles.	29	Fair takes place on Tuesdays.
21	Soorapallam (P)	1.01	Do.	3	Suramakaliamman Temple festival	10	May/June	1,000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats.	30	...
23	Enathi (P)	2.29	Do.	5	Selliammankoil festival	2	July/Aug.	1,000	...	30	Last Wednes- day and Thurs- day of Adi month.
26	Naduvikottai (P)	1.17	Do.	4	Iyyanarkoil festival	1	April/May	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, betelnuts, food- stuffs, aerated water, etc.	32	...
40	Anavayali I Bit (V)...	0.62	Perulurani- Samal	8	Fair	1	...	500	Vegetables, cattle, grocery.	47	Fair, monthly once on a Saturday
49	Tiruchitrambalam (P)	3.42	Pattukottai	4	Fair	1	...	5,000	Do.	40	Fair takes place on Tuesdays.
50	Thuravikadu (V)	2.65	Do.	3	(1) Mariammankoil festival	1	April/May	1,000	...	37	...
					(2) Ramzan	7	March				
57	Pattukottai (P)	7.00	...	¼	(1) Fair	1	...	400	Iron, brass, alu- minium vessels, mats, etc.	30	Fair takes place on Mondays.
					(2) Nadiamman festival	15	Mar./April	400			Every year on Tues day of 2-nd of Panguni month.
	Inam Maharaja- samudram	...	Fort	...	Akhilanda Iyyanar festival	9	March	1,500	Plantains, sweet- meats.	30	...
59	Nattuchali (P)	3.41	Pattukottai	3	Sri Mariammankoil festival	3	June	1,500	Sweetmeats, fancy goods.	32	...
61	Vikraman (P)	3.26	Do.	9	(1) Mariammankoil festival	1	May	700	Flowers, fruits, etc.	37	...
					(2) Kaliammankoil festival	1	July				
64	Kanniakurichi (P)	0.90	Mannargudi	15	Sri Vadivazhagiamman festival	15	April/May	10,000	Fancy goods,toys, utensils.	45	3rd Sunday in the month of Chitrai.

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10. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI TALUK—contd.												
49	Sengandhi (P)	...	1.32	Do.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Vidwan Manikal Drou- pathiammankoil Fire Stamping festival	1	April	500	Sweets, toys, flowers.	42	...	
				$1\frac{1}{16}$	Hakamanikal Pallivasal Sandhanakoodu	1	April	500	Sweets, toys, flowers.		...	
57	Moolakkarai (P)	...	1.01	Melamevethi	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Ayyankulam Mariamman koil festival	1	April	800	Sweets, grocery, roasted nuts.		...	
60	Kariapatnam (P)	...	5.00	R.S.	1 Mariammankoil festival	10	April	1,500	Sweets, toys, bangles	52	...	
64	Vallapallam (P)	...	3.81	Thopputhurai	11 Weekly Fair ...	1		1,000	Vegetables, clothes, sweets, toys.	71	Fair takes place on Wednesdays.	
65	Naluvadapathi (P)	...	3.71	Do.	10 Vaikasi Visakham ...	1	May/June	500	Sweets, toys.	65	...	
66	Pushpanam	...	5.29	Do.	8 Droupathiammankoil Fire Stamping festival	1	September	1,000	Fancy goods, beverages.	72	...	
67	Sembodai (P)	...	6.84	Do.	8 (1) Weekly Fair ... (2) Mariammankoil festival	1	July Aug.	500	Paddy, clothes, fish, mutton.	75	Fair takes place on Tuesdays.	
69	Sembagaraya- nallur (P)	4.76	Karia- pattinam	2 (1) Weekly Fair ... 2 (2) Mariammankoil festival	1	July Aug.	1,000 500 to 1,000	Cattle, vegetables, mutton, grocery, Sweets, fruits, alu- minium utensils.	65	Fair, takes place on Saturdays.		
71	Thagattur (P)	...	4.21	Mela- mathur	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (1) Weekly Fair ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ (2) Mappilai Virankoil festival	1	...	250	Vegetables, grocery, clothes	65	Fair takes place on Tuesdays During the third or fourth Tuesday of Panguni month	
						15	Mar. April	2,500	Fancy goods ...	...		
79	Muthupet (P)	...	2.27	Muthupet	...	...	1	...	1,000	Vegetables, pots, cattle	41	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
	Marudangaval (H)	...		Do.	...	...	1	...	1,000	Vegetables, cattle, dried fish, utility articles.		Do.
81	Vadagadu (P)	...	1.72	Do.	1 Sri Mandapuriswamy Devasthanam festival	10	April	500	Sweetmeats, betel- leaves beverages.	43	...	
83	Jamburanodai	...	4.75	Do.	2 Kanduri festival	...	10	October	10,000	Utility articles	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
85	Idumbaranam (P)	...	6.62	Pundi	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sivankoil festival	...	10	May	12,000	Textiles, fruits, pots, retail goods.	50	...
87	Voimedu (P)	...	8.52	Melamarudur	3 (1) Mariammankoil festival (2) Weekly Fair	10	May/June	300 100	Fancy goods ... Vegetables, utility articles.	58	Fair, every Saturdays. ...	
88	Marudur South (P)	3.03	Kariapatnam	4	Weekly Fair ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	100	Grocery, betel leaves, vegetables.	60	Fair takes place on Thursdays.
90	Ayakarambalam Sethi (P)	2.54	Do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	(1) Weekly Fair ... (2) Mariammankoil festival	1	...	500 1,500	Paddy, clothes, fish, pots. ... Fancy goods	50	Fair takes place on Mondays.	
91	Koravapulam (P)	...	3.97	R.S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ (1) Mariamman Weekly Fair $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) Sri Ankalammankoil ...	1	...	50 100 to 1,000	Grocery, mutton. Fancy goods, fruits.	69	Fair takes place on Tuesdays.	
92	Thethagudi Vadakku Sethi (P)	3.22	Neivilakku	...	2 Sri Alakianathaswamykoil Visakha festival	1	May/June	500	Grocery, sweet- meats.	70	On Visakha Star	
93	Periakuthigai (P)	...	2.18	Thopputhurai	2 Kadiresankoil festival	...	1	May/June	1,000	Fancy goods	70	...
94	Thethakudi Therku Sethi (P)	4.66	Neivilakku	...	2 Weekly Fair ...	...	1	...	150	Sweetmeats, paddy, grocery.	68	Fair takes place on Saturdays.
95	Neivilakku (P)	...	1.34	Do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ (1) Weekly Fair ... (2) Panamariamman Chitrai festival	1	April/May	...	Vegetables, fruits, cloth. Fruits, toys, vegetables.	72	Fair takes place on Wednesdays.	
96	Karuppanabalam (P)	3.64	Kavaipulan...	2	(1) Mariammankoil festival (2) Weekly Fair	10	June	1,000 1,000	Vegetables, sweets, clothes. Vegetables, clothes, grocery.	60	Fair takes place on Saturdays.	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat		Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No of days	Month		Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of Importance
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
11. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK—concl'd.													
136	Elangadu (P)	...	1.57	Pattukottai	6	Drowpathiammankoil festival	7	June	...	1,500	Beverages, sweet- meats, toys, flowers, fruits.	43	...
138	Karappankadu (P)	...	0.92	Muthupettai	5	Perumalkoil festival	...	May/June		200		35	...
144	T. Melakadu (P)	...	2.10	Thambi- kkottai	1	Visakha Utsavam	...	1	May/June	1,500	Fruits, aerated water, roasted nuts.	41	...
145	T. Vadakadu (P)		3.73	Do.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Weekly Fair	...	1	...	326	Vegetables, utility articles.	31	Fair, takes place on Saturdays.
146	T. Maravakadu (P)		9.75	Do.	1	Weekly Fair	...	1	...	200	Vegetables, mutton.	41	Fair, takes place on Wednesdays.
147	Thamarankottai (P)		8.86	Maravakadu	3	Sri Kandeswaraswami festival	10	May/June		2,100	Sweets, plantains.	35	...
					2	Panjavayal Sri Balasubrah- manya Chitra Pournami	12	Msy	...	5,000	Do.		
149	Palanjur (P)	...	1.07	Adiram- pattinam	3	Mariamankoil festival	...	10	February...	300	...	40	...
150	Adirampattinam (P)		4.00	Adiram- pattinam	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mariamankoil festival	...	2	June	3,000	Sweets, fruits	...	36
						Durgasethiamman festival	...	5	August	5,000	Do.		
						Seku Allavutheen Andar Dargha festival	...	10	August	7,000	Do.		
151	Adirampattinam Part (P)		3.78	R.S.	$\frac{3}{4}$	(1) Haja Alauddin festival (Dargha)	10	December		5,000			
						(2) Mariammankoil festival	10	May	...	5,000			
						(3) Chelliammankoil festival	6	August	...	500	Sweetmeats, plantains.	36	...
157	Kollukadu (V)	...	1.95	Adiram- pattinam	3	Mariamankoil festival	...	1	Feb./Mar.	1,500	Sweetmeats, fruits, toys	43	...
162	Rendampulikadu (P)		0.77	Tiruchitram- balam	6	Weekly Fair	...	1	...	5,000	Vegetables, fish, textiles, grocery.	40	Fair, takes place on Thursdays.
169	Marungappolam (P)		1.70	Peravurani	4	Masi Makham	...	...	Feb./Mar.	500	Betel leaves, fruits, bangles, refresh- ments.	43	...
172	Veeriyankottai (P)	...	4.06	Peravurani	5	Mariamankoil Utsavam	10	June	...	500	Sweets, betel- leaves, syrups.	50	...
176	Athanoor (V)	...	2.12	Do.	1	Sri Veeramakaliamman festival	12	May/June		750	Sweets, grocery, syrups.	41	...
184	Ambalpuram (V)	...	0.35	Pattukottai	$\frac{1}{8}$	Nattiammankoil festival	...	1	Mar./April	2,000	Coconuts, flowers, fruits, betel leaves, nuts.	30	...
185	Pannankulam (V)	...	0.49	Peravurani	9	Sri Balasubrahmanya Panguni festival		1	Mar./April	1,000	Poojah articles, fruits.	44	...
190	Perumagalore (P)	...	4.00	Do.	7	Weekly Fair	...	1	...	2,000	Grocery, textiles, vegetables, fish, mutton, fancy goods.	50	Fair takes place on Wednesdays.
12. ARANTANGI TALUK													
10	Maramadakki (P)	...	3.21	Arantangi	12	Weekly Fair	...	1	...	500	Vegetables, paddy, groundnuts, mat, baskets, grocery.	59	Fair takes place on Sundays.
34	Silattor (P)	...	4.45	Do.	6	(1) Weekly Fair (2) Mariammankoil festival.	...	1 10	...	1,000 5,000	Sweetmeats, fruits, vegeta- bles, utility articles.	56	Fair takes place on Fridays.
55	Mangudi (V)	...	1.43	Ayangudi	...	Mariamankoil festival	...	10	April/May	1,500	...	65	...
71	Subramaniapuram (V)		0.17	Do.	...	Weekly Fair	...	1	...	1,000	Vegetables, rice, fruits, grocery.	90	Fair takes place on Fridays.
78	Arantangi (P)	...	2.22	R.S.	...	(1) Chatram Weekly Fair (2) Sri Veera Makaliam- man koil festival.	1 12	...	August	8,000	Cattle, vegetables, fruits, fish, dried fish, mutton, agricultural pro- ducts.	58	Fair takes place on Tuesdays.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
II. PATTUKOTTAI TALUK—contd.											
	Bhavaji Ragurama- samudram	...	Mannargudi	15	Sri Mariamman festival ...	7	Mar./Apr.	500	Flowers, sweet- meats.	...	...
65	Chokkanavur (P) ...	2.76	Muthupettai	7	(1) Village festival ... (2) Deepavali ... (3) Pongal ...	7 1 1	April/May Oct./Nov. January	460	Sweets, pulled rice, cicer.	31	...
	Puliangudi	...	Do.	8	Drowpathiamman festival	7	June/July	500	Flowers, sweet- meats.	45	...
69	Vattagudy (P)	2.46	...	10	Sri Subrahmanyaswamy koil festival	10	Mar./April	2,000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats.	39	...
71	Vendakottai (P)	1.20	Pattukottai	3	Sri Subrahmanyaswamy koil festival	7	May/June	70	...	32	...
72	Ponnavarayan- kottai (P)	2.01	Do.	2	Sri Mariammankoil festival	7	May/June	100	Aerated waters, betel nuts, plantains.	32	...
73	Anaikadu (P)	2.76	Do.	2½	Christmas ...	7	December	1,500	...	33	...
74	Mudalcheri (P)	2.69	...	1	Church festival	2	December	800	...	30	...
75	Karmavayar (P)	2.41	Pannaiyur	2½	Sri Mariammankoil festival	1	May/June	1,000	Beverages.	33	...
79	Ennanivayal (P)	0.54	Pattukottai	6	Meenakshammankoil festival	3	April	500	...	40	...
80	Eduthanivayal (V)	0.46	...	2	Panchakshara Vinayagar koil-guru poojah	3	April	1,000	...	40	...
84	Ottangadu (P)	4.38	Tiruchitram- balam	½	Mariammankoil festival ...	8	April/May	1,000	Sweetmeats, jack- fruits, plantains.	37	Before a week to New Moon and on Sunday in the month of April or May
86	Kalagam (P)	3.37	Pattukottai	2	Kaliammankoil festival ...	3	April/May	1,000	Sweetmeats	47	...
87	Mavadukurichi (P)	3.12	Peravurani	1	Sri Veeramakaliamman koil festival	12	May/June	750	Sweetmeats, syrops, grocery.	41	...
98	Kooramangalam (P)	6.04	Merpanai- kadu	4½	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	3,000	Vegetables, fruits.	47	Fair takes place on Mondays.
99	Nagaram (V)	1.34	Do.	4½	Sri Balasubramanyaswamy Panguni Uthiram festival	10	Mar./April	7,000	Brass vessels, books, clothes.	47	Every year on Uthiram star of Panguni month.
101 & 102	Kothamangalam (V)	12.51	Do.	6	Weekly Fair ...	1	...	500	Vegetables ...	51	Fair takes place on Wednesdays.
103 & 104	Kulamangalam (V)		Do.	7	Masi Makham festival ...	1	Feb./Mar.	5,000	Fruits, sweet- meats.	51	On New Moon day in the month of Masi.
105	Pannankulam (V)	0.49	Do.	6	Kalapparkoil Chitrai festival or Kalapparkoil Chitrai Poornima.	...	April/May	1,000	Fruits, sweet- meats.	51	...
108	Paingal (V)	1.06	Peravurani	3	Veera Makaliammankoil festival	10	May/June	2,000	Fancygoods, fruits.	51	...
109	Mudupulikadu II Bit (V)	0.60	Do.	1	(1) Weekly Fair ... (2) Chitrai Pournami festival	1 1	... April/May	5,000	Vegetables, cattle.	40	Fair takes place on Sundays.
117	Sengamangalam (P)	3.39	Do.	3	Chitrai Mahotsavam ...	10	April/May	3,000	Beverages, fruits, vegetables.	45	...
118	Peravurani Neelathandapillai- arendal (H)	7.14	Do. Do.	1 ¾	Chitrotsavam ... Neelathandapillayarswamy koil festival	10 10	April/May April/May	1,500 10,000	Sweetmeats. Toys, utility articles.	42	...
120	Kuruvikkarmbai (P)	3.12	Do.	4	(1) Sri Mariamman poochorithal (2) Sri Baladandayuthapani Visakha Vasantha Utsavam	7 10	Mar./April/ May May/June	5,000	...	45	...
132	Thuvarankurichi (P)	2.96	Pattukottai	6	Mariammankoil festival ...	15	April/May				
									Sweetmeats, aerated waters, betel leaves, nuts, fruits.	40	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—concl'd.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8. ARANTANGI TALUK—concl'd.											
352	Karur (P)	...	11.32	Do.	21 (1) Pournami festival (2) Adi festival		10 April/May 10 July/Aug.	6,000	Sweetmeats, toilet articles, brass- vessels, earthen- wares.	95	...
365	Memisal (P)	...	0.75	Do.	21 Sri Kalyanaramaswamy festival.	10	July ...	800	Agricultural pro- ducts, sweets, toys, earthen- wares.	79	...
373	Thirupunavasal (P) ...	4.52	Do.	28	(1) Vaikasi Visakha Utsavam.	11	May/June	2,000	Fruits, sweet- meats, earthen- wares, metal, aluminium ves- sels.	86	...
					(2) Sri Viradapureeswara- swamykoil festival.	10	June July	750	Agricultural pro- ducts.		

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Rly. Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from District headquarters	Information of Importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
12. ARANTANGI TALUK—contd.											
87	Arasarkulam (P)	5.81	Ayangudi	2	(1) Weekly Fair (2) Amman festival	1	May June	500	Vegetables, gro- cery, fruits, sweetmeats.	59	Fair takes place on Sundays.
164	Nagudi (V)	0.28	Arantangi	8	Pillayar temple Sri Kalaka- sathinathaswamy.	2	April	400	..	67	...
172	Athani (P)	3.65	Arantangi	14	Amman koil Utsavam	10	May June	600	Sweets, toys, brass vessels, mudpots etc.	72	...
173	Kattumavadi (V)	0.17	Do.	16	Weekly Fair	1	...	200	Vegetables, fruits, grocery, earthen- wares, textiles, fish, dried fish, sweets, toys.	73	...
194	Manavanallur (P)	1.05	Do.	11	Mariamman koil Pournami festival.	1	April	1,000	Do.	69	...
198	Kalakudi (V)	1.15	Do.	9	Adaikalam Kathavaraya- swamy festival.	1	April	1,500	Do.	69	...
264	Nirvilangulam (V)	1.20	Do.	6	Panguni Uthiram	7	Mar. April	300	Vegetables, fruits, grocery, earthen- wares, textiles, fish, dried fish, sweets, toys, vessels.	64	...
270	Karakottai (V)	2.72	Do.	1	Ammankoil Utsavam	1	May June	500	Do.	79	...
304	Avadayarkoil (P)	4.01	Do.	9	(1) Arudhra Tharisanam (2) Anithirumanjanam	10 10	December June	800 600	Cattle, vegetables, agricultural pro- ducts, earthen- wares.	...	...
					(3) Athmanathaswami Anithirumanjanam (4) Athmanathaswami margazhi utsavam (5) Thirumanjanam (6) Weekly Fair	10 10 10 1	June/July Dec./Jan. Dec./Jan. ...	1,000 500	Sweets, vessels, fancygoods. Grocery, vegeta- bles, fish, dried fish, mutton.	On approval of the Panchayat, the Devasthanam conducts this fair which takes place	on Mondays.
318	Manamelkudi (P)	4.35	Do.	23	Weekly Fair	1	...				
320	Thandalai (P)	3.53	Do.	25	Subrahmanyaswamy koil Utsavam.	10	April	500	Do.	83	...
326	Neikuppai (P) Ambalavananendal	4.53	Do.	18	(1) Panguni Uthiram (2) Weekly Fair	1	Mar., April	5,000	Vegetables, fish, grocery, earthen- wares, textiles, bangles.	80	Fair takes place on Sundays.
330	Okkur (P)	2.76	Do.	13	Weekly Fair	1	...	200	Vegetables, fish, grocery, sweets, toys, earthen- wares.	71	Fair, takes place on Saturdays.
333	Kavudhukudi (P)	3.54	Do.	15	Mariamman koil festival	10	August	500	Sweets, toys, brass vessels, earthenwares.	73	...
338	Rettayalam (V)	3.16	Do.	20	(1) Mariamman koil festival. (2) Chitra Pournami	1	April/May	500	Sweets, toys, brass vessels, earthenwares.	80	...
343	Vichoor (P)	3.47	Do.	26	Ammanukku “Kavadi Eduppu” (Amman festival)	10	May/June				
344	Kottaipattinam (P)	3.03	Do.	30	Kandam	11	June/July	10,000	Metal vessels, alu- minium vessels, brass vessels, mats, baskets, sweets, toys.	87	...