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MADRAS

PART—X-IV

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

TIRUNELVELI

VOLUME I

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Of the Indian Administrative Service
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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, ST I and II and a list of fairs and festivals in the district. Seventy-two statements of administrative statistics classified under seven sections have been included in the second volume of this District Census Handbook.

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

A new feature of the District Census Handbook is the village Directory which replaced the Rural Statistics included in the previous Census series. An abstract giving a complete list of all villages and towns in each taluk in the district along with the distribution of population by sex and various categories

of workers has been added. It also gives an account of the basic amenities available in each village such as educational, medical, irrigational, posts and telegraph, communication and electrification. A village-wise list of industries classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code and the total number of units in the different types of industry for each village, a list of fairs and festivals, an alphabetical list of villages along with their corresponding Census location code number and a statement showing the type of soil and type of terrain, sources of irrigation, important wet and dry crops and value of such lands will also be found in this volume. 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 :

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

P. K. NAMBIAR

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TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
GENERAL

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15

77° 30' 78° 0'

9° 30' 9° 0'

8° 30' 8° 0'

RAMANATHAPURAM

KERALA

KANYAKUMARI

GULF OF MANAAR

Srivilliputtur
Virudhunagar Junc.
Karivalamvandanallur
Vasudevanallur
Puliyangudi
Sankaranayinarkoil
Kadayanallur
Kalugumalai
Kovilpatti
Ettaiyapuram
Vilathikulam
VAIPPAR RIVER
Virudhunagar Junc.
SANKARANAYINARKOIL
KOVILPATTI
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Courtallam
Trivandrum
Trivandrum
Chittar River
Kadambur
Kayattar
Milavittan
Tuticorin
TIRUNELVELI
Tachchanallur
Palayamcottai
Tirunelveli
Virkramasingapuram
Ambasamudram
Viravanallur
Kallidaikurichi
Cheranmahadevi
Pattamadai
Melapalayam
Sawyerpuram
SRIVAIKUNTAM
Srivaikuntam
Eral
Alwartirunagari
Nazareth
Arumuganeri
Kayalpattinam
TIRUCHENDUR
Nanguneri
Tiruchendur
Paramankurichi
Udangudi
Sattankulam
Mudalur
Karamana Iyar
Kulasekharapattinam
Eruvadi
Nambiyar River
Padukaputhu
Tisayanvilai
Panakudi
NANGUNERI
Cape Comorin

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Railway Line (Metre Gauge)
- National Highways
- State Highways
- River with Stream
- Towns
- Vertical Hills (Approximate)

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
TIRUNELVELI

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Tirunelveli district which covers an extent of 4,407 sq. miles in the south-eastern extremity of Madras State ranks eighth in population. In general, the appearance of Tirunelveli cannot be said to be picturesque except at the foot of the western mountains and along the river valley where alone the country is wild and beautiful. The north-eastern portion of the district is level plain of black cotton ground, the south-eastern portion being a mere stretch of sand. Fertilising waters of the Tambraparani river enrich its beautiful valley. The first part "Tiru" of the compound word Tirunelveli means beautiful. The chief food crop cultivated in the river valley is paddy and three-fourths of the ayacut are compounded double crop wet lands. So the word "Thiru-Nel-Veli" or the "Sacred Paddy hedge" more appropriately refers to the paddy fields which surround this ancient settlement. The district gets its name from the town "Tirunelveli" which from the times at least of the Nayaks formed the headquarters of this part of the country.

Though like other districts its economy is mainly based on agriculture, it is to a great extent sustained by the traditional household industries prevalent in this district. The fine mats of Pattamadai are world famous. The palmyra fibre which is exported earns foreign exchange. Pearl and chank fisheries and salt industries are peculiar to this district. The district has shown much progress in industrialisation in the recent past. The India Cements at Talayuthu and Dhrangadhara Chemicals at Sahupuram near Armuganeri in the private sector, and the South Indian Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai are some of the important landmarks in the industrial development of the district. The latter is the first of its kind in Madras under the co-operative sector. A deep seaport has been planned at Tuticorin which will facilitate the industrial development of the surrounding area. The construction of a major harbour at Tuticorin has been included in the Third Plan. Preliminary works such as the development of roads, provision of water supply, acquisition of land, preparation of town planning scheme etc. have been started. This scheme will, to a great extent, help the progress of the comparatively backward Ramanathapuram—Tirunelveli area.

The other notable feature that goes to make this country fascinating is its ancient temples. Nelliappar temple at Tirunelveli and Sri Subramanyaswamy Temple at Tiruchendur are important places of pilgrimage. Alwarthirunagari is the birth place of Nammalwar, the foremost of all Vaishnava Saints and the ancient temple here is a place of worship to Vaishnavites. In addition, Sankaranainarkoil, Nanguneri and Thirukurungudi are also important places of pilgrimage with celebrated temples. There is a temple at Krishnapuram about ten miles from Tirunelveli which has some wonderful collection of sculptures.

Courtallam in the Western Ghats in Tirunelveli is the spa of the South. The famous water-falls here have proved good for health, in addition to being a place of tourist interest. Tirunelveli also has a dominant place in the political history of the State. The celebrated poet Sri Subramania Bharati and Sri V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, the valiant freedom fighter hailed from this part of the country. The Tamil poet Sri Subramanya Bharati spent most of his life at Ettaiyapuram where a Bharathi Mandapam has been raised in his memory. Sri V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, a native of Ottaipidaram, started a Swadesi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 and had its headquarters at Tuticorin.

Physical Features

Tirunelveli District which is roughly triangular in shape, lies between 8°.05' and 9°.30' of the northern latitude and 77°.05' and 78°.25' of the eastern longitude. But for Kanyakumari district, this is the southern-most district in this State. The district is bounded by Ramanathapuram district on the north and the Travancore regions of Kerala State and Kanyakumari district on the west. To the south and east of it lies the Gulf of Mannar.

The Western Ghats, the height of which ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, dominate the western boundary. Well clothed with forest containing magnificent and valuable trees between elevations of 1,500 to 3,000 feet, it shoots up to 6,000 feet at certain places. Most conspicuous among them are Kallakadai Mottai (5,721') above Sivagiri, Kottaimalai (6,335') over Puliyangudi and Kuliratti (5,876') etc. The Western Ghats in Tirunelveli district lie on the western portion of Sankaranainarkoil, Tenkasi and Ambasamudram taluks. Near the border of Tenkasi and Ambasamudram taluks, the ghats widen out forming undulating hills, broad valleys and extensive plateaus. It diminishes considerably in height at Aryankavu, a place near Shencottah, and permits road and rail communication to Kerala. Apart from this portion of the range lies

on the southern portion of Ambasamudram taluk and western and southern portion of Nanguneri taluk; it loses height at Aramboly and permits road communication to Kanyakumari.

The country to east of the Ghats is plain and sloping towards the sea, punctuated by detached hills here and there, the Vallanadu hills in Srivaikuntam taluk being prominent among them. The river Tambraparani, the wealth of Tirunelveli rises from Agastiar Malai in Pothigai hills in the Western Ghats and passes like green winding ribbon through Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam, and Tiruchendur taluks and enters the sea at Punnakayal, a place between Tuticorin and Tiruchendur. The best irrigated lands in the district lie on either side of this river. The rest of the lands are dry and undulating. In the north and north-east it is black and bare but, when cultivated, it is an unbroken stretch of field of cotton, cholam and cumbu. In the east, it is sandy with stock of palmyra palms. In the taluks of Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam and Nanguneri there are wind-blown sandy belts which are at times like small hillocks. They are locally known as *Theris*. Another striking landscape of this region is the great inland lakes. Close to those *Theris* there are vast expanses of water known as *Tharuvais* which are used for cultivation. This is a feature peculiar to this district.

Tirunelveli is one of the few districts in the State that has a coast line of its own. This coast line extends over 85 miles from Vembar in the north along the Gulf of Mannar to a point about 4 miles east of Cape Comorin. The port of Tuticorin which is the second best in the State is situated on this coast. This harbour is formed by a small sandy cape projecting into the sea near a circular chain of isles; the port lies within the circular group of small isles. Work is now under progress to convert it into a major harbour. Tirunelveli coast line is also famous for pearl and chank fishing. Up to Tiruchendur the slope of the coast is low. The first prominent break is that of the low sand stone cliff of Tiruchendur on the extremity of which and at the point of sea-shore is situated the famous temple of Lord Subramanya. The coast line drops to a shallow bend until it reaches Manapad. At the point near Kulasekarapatnam there is an abrupt south-west turn of coast line.

Changes during 1951—61

In 1951 the district comprised of eight taluks with a total area of 4,337 square miles. Consequent on the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis in 1956, a part of the shencottah taluk of Quilon district of the former United States of Travancore and Cochin came to be transferred to this State and was added to Tirunelveli district, as a separate taluk. The area added was 70·2 square miles. The district now comprises nine taluks.

In 1951 there were 3 Revenue Divisions in this district, with their headquarters at Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Cheranmahadevi. Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks were comprised in Tuticorin Division. Sankaranainarkoil and Tirunelveli taluks formed the Tirunelveli Division. Ambasamudram, Tenkasi and Nanguneri constituted the Cheranmahadevi Division. When Shencottah taluk was added to this district, in 1956, it was included in the Cheranmahadevi Division. On the recommendation of the Revenue Reorganisation Committee a new Division with headquarters at Kovilpatti came into existence on 1-4-1959 and thereby the Revenue Divisions in the district increased from 3 to 4. The Statement below shows the consequent redistribution of taluks among the Divisions.

Table—I Administrative set-up of the district

Revenue Division	Headquarters	Jurisdiction (Taluk)	Taluk Headquarters	Area of taluk in square miles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	325
		Tenkasi	Tenkasi	403
		Shencottah	Shencottah	70
Cheranmahadevi	Cheranmahadevi	Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	498
		Nanguneri	Nanguneri	705
Tuticorin	Tuticorin	Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam	362
		Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur	323
Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti	1086
		Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil	635

Kovilpatti taluk from Tuticorin Division and Sankaranainarkoil taluk from Tirunelveli division were taken up to form the new Kovilpatti Division. Shencottah and Tenkasi taluks taken from Cheranmahadevi Divisions were attached to the Tirunelveli Division. In this district Tuticorin and Cheranmahadevi are I.A.S. Divisions.

Soil conditions

The geological basis of the district is a continuation of the gneiss rock, of which the mountains in the district consist. The rocks in the plains are of recent formation. The strata which overlie the gneiss rock are mainly the following three *viz.* (1) quartz having a considerable percentage of iron, that are found in all the taluks bordering the main ghat range as well as Tirunelveli and Srivaikuntam taluks, (2) Limestone or Kunkur found in large masses in the black soil tracts and (3) sandstone alternating with clay stone. It is found along the line of sea coast within a distance of about ten miles. Broadly speaking soil in the district may be grouped into two main varieties namely Red Soil and the Black Soil. The details of the soil condition in the various parts of the district as given in 1951 District Census Handbook are extracted below:

Table—2 Soil distribution in taluks

Name of Taluk	Wet				Dry			
	Black loam	Black sandy loam	Red loam	Red sandy loam	Black loam	Black sandy loam	Red loam	Red sandy loam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sankaranainarkoil ...	3·3	0·3	6·6	0·2	31.2	1·2	10·7	46·5
Kovilpatti ...	1·8	...	0·7	...	66·1	2·1	3·2	26·1
Tenkasi ...	6·5	...	17·3	...	0·7	...	42·7	32·8
Tirunelveli ...	15·5	0 6	5·3	1·6	10·2	2·6	2·9	61·3
Srivaikuntam ...	15·0	0·1	3·1	0·6	28·4	0·5	7·3	45·0
Ambasamudram ...	14·8	0·1	10·8	1·1	1·1	...	17·5	54·5
Nanguneri ...	0·1	...	10·9	...	1·9	0·1	1·6	85·4
Tiruchendur ...	7·4	0·2	6·3	1·8	3·2	...	2·9	78·2

Along the foot of the Ghats, there is a belt of 10 to 20 miles width of light loam and sandy soil and along the coast 3 to 15 miles width of sand. These two widen and fill the whole country south of the Tambraparni. North of the Tambraparni there are wide areas of undulating sandy soils and north and north-east of this lie broad level plains of rich black cotton soil.

The northern half of the district consists of black loam and the southern half red loam or sand with a strip of black loam in the valley of the Tambraparni. The black soil is of high value compared to red. The black soil of the river valley overlies a stiff yellow colour. Red soils in the higher reaches are poor but along the river streams and with irrigation facilities they are good. On the south-east coast between the Tambraparni valley and mouth of the Nambiyar is a tract of land about 40 miles, long known as the Palmyra forest. The soil here is a deep loose red loam surfaced by sand, its depth varying from a few inches in well protected areas to about 20 feet in other places.

Kovilpatti and portions of Sankaranainarkoil and Srivaikuntam taluks come under the large belt of the black cotton plain of the north-eastern part of the district. In other areas, red soil predominates.

Its history

The ancient history of Tirunelveli is bound up with that of the Pandyas who ruled Madurai and the southern portion of the Peninsula upto the early part of the 16th century. Even before the Pandyas, a prehistoric race is said to have existed in this land. It has come to light by the curios unearthed at Srivaikuntam and in several other places in this district.

There are no authentic historic data about the district upto 500 A.D. However, something can be gleaned from the available writings of Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador, and other foreign travellers. They show the Pandyan Kingdom was in a very prosperous condition in B.C. 269 to 302. Korkai, a port known to the early Greeks near the mouth of Tambraparni, was the earliest Pandyan capital in Tirunelveli. This was later engulfed by sea. It was then a centre for seafaring trade especially in pearls and horses. During 1063 A.D., this country was conquered by Rajendra Chola and was ruled by the Cholas for a short period. After the Cholas, it passed into the hands of Mohammedans who governed it for the Emperor at Delhi till 1365, when it went again to the Pandyas. Aided by the Kings of Vijayanagar, who were at zenith of their glory, Parakrama Pandya Deva started the new line after the Mohammedan interregnum. The Kings of Vijayanagar then exercised supreme authority over the Pandyas, but without much interference. But shortly (by 1520) the Pandyan dynasty was subverted by the Nayaks of Vijayanagar.

The Nayaks ruled Tirunelveli from Madurai during the 16th, 17th and early years of the 18th centuries. It was by them that the extensive and admirably conceived system of irrigation found in Tirunelveli was established. Nagama Nayak and his son Viswanatha Nayak were the actual conquerors. Viswanatha Nayak ruled the Madurai Kingdom from 1559 A.D. to 1563 A.D. The Lady ruler of the Nayak dynasty was the famous Mangammal who ruled over Madurai from 1689 to 1704 A.D. The Lady ruler of the Nayak, held the Kingdom for the Vijayanagar kings and it descended by posterity for fifteen generations. The later Poligars, or the feudal chiefs owe to this dynasty the establishment and foundation of their power. The last of the Nayaks died in 1731 A.D. and shortly after that the kingdom fell into the hands of the Mohammedans from the north whose power lasted from 1730 A.D. to 1805 A.D.

Mohammedan rule

After the fall of the Nayaks the country passed into the hands of Nawab of Carnatic in 1736 A.D. When the country was conquered by Nawab of Carnatic, Mohamed Ali and Chanda Saheb were the rival claimants for the throne of Carnatic to which Tirunelveli and Madurai then belonged. The cause of Mohamed Ali was espoused by the English, while Chanda Saheb had the support of the French. This gave rise to a series of conflicts in the Carnatic between Coleroon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The preoccupation of the English with Tippu gave the Poligars of the South an opportunity to rise in rebellion against the Nawab and to create disturbances.

Poligars

At that time, there were thirty-two Poligars in Tirunelveli each of whom had a strong Fort and a body of armed retainers. They were mostly local chiefs under the Vijayanagar dynasty of South India. After its downfall, the chieftains having no proper central power to check them, they vied with each other. Though they acknowledged the Nawab, many of them evaded the payment of tribute. During the latter half of the eighteenth century, they were in a state of constant rebellion against the authority of the Nawab, who was supported by the English. One of the most rebellious of the Poligars was Kattabomma Nayakan of Panjalamkurichi. He, with a spirit of independence, stood steadfast against the foreign domination. The principal Poligars who took Kattabomma Nayak's side against the English were those of Nagalapuram, Gollar patti, Elayerampanni, Kadalgudi and Kulathur and also Pulidevar, the Poligar of Avudayapuram. The strongest supporters of the English were the Poligar of Ettaiyapuram, followed by Poligars of Uttumalai, Chokkampatti, Thalavan Kottai, Maniyachi, and Melmandi. Panjalam-Kurichi was attacked by Major Bannerman in 1799, in which Kattabomman gave stiff resistance. He first escaped without being captured. But he was caught by Tondaiman, Raja of Pudukottai and was handed over to the English who hanged him in Kaitar.

Consequently, the Poligars of Elayerampanni, Nagalapuram, Gollarpatti, Kadalgudi and Kulathur as well as Panajalamkurichi were dispossessed of their estates which were distributed among the Poligars who supported the English. The two brothers of the late Poligar of Panjalamkurichi who were kept in jail instituted a second revolt and fought the English with Marudu brothers of Sivaganga in Kalaiyarkoil in 1801. They were also caught and hanged.

English intervention

To suppress the Poligars the English fought several wars, one in 1755 in which Colonel Heron led the army and another in 1783 by Colonel Fullarton. Throughout the latter half of the 18th century the East India Company was persistently at war with the Poligars on behalf of the Nawab in Tirunelveli and Madurai. The fall of Seringapatnam in 1799 enabled the English to release a large part of their army which was deployed to suppress the Poligars in the South. Two major wars had to be fought before the Poligars were finally subdued, one in 1799 against Kattabomma and another in 1801 against the Marudu brothers.

By this time the Nawab had became quite powerless and he had handed over the management of the country to the English even by 1781. Yet little or no progress was made until the fall of Seringapatnam in 1799. At the fall of Seringapatnam,

treasonable correspondence between Mohamed Ali and his son and Tippu Sultan was found. Thereupon the English decided to assume the entire Governmental rights after making a pecuniary provision for the family of the Nawab. This was carried out by the treaty of 1801. In the year 1802 the whole management of the revenues of Tirunelveli was made over by the Nawab to the English by a treaty. The history of the district as administered by the East India Company dated from this year.

Before the occupation of Tirunelveli by British the Portuguese occupied in 1532 Tuticorin, the most important sea port town and other minor ports of Tunnaikayal, Vembar and Manapad. After the decline of the Portuguese power in Tirunelveli the Dutch occupied Tuticorin in 1658. The Dutch power declined in 1736 A.D. After the British took over this territory in 1801, Sri V.O. Chindambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva, Vanchi Aiyar and poet Subramania Bharati were some of the notable leaders who fought against the British domination and clamoured for *Swaraj*. The British regime ended by 1947 on Indian independence.

How the district was formed

The Tirunelveli district when it was assumed by the East India Company in 1801 included the major portions of the present Ramanathapuram district and parts of Madurai. The first English Collector, Mr. S.R. Lushington when he took charge of the Tirunelveli district had jurisdiction over the Palayams Sivaganga and Ramnad. In 1803 a separate "Zilla of Ramnad" was formed and a Collector appointed which again was abolished in 1808. When the English first came into possession of Tirunelveli it was divided into 19 taluks which was later reduced to eleven. The statement below indicates subsequent changes.

Table 3—Changes in the administrative set-up

Old taluks	1838	1860	Since 1910
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nadumandalam	Sattur Srivilliputhur		Transferred to Ramnad District
Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil
Alvartirunagiri	Ottapidaram (a)	Ottapidaram	Kovilpatti (1911) (b)
Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam	Tenkarai (name changed to Srivaikuntam in 1893)	Srivaikuntam Tiruchendur (1911)
Panchamahal	Panchamahal		
Kalakad	Nanguneri Valliyur	Nanguneri	Nanguneri
Nellaiyambalam Vidugramam	Nellaiyambalam Vidugramam	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli
Tenkasi	Tenkasi	Tenkasi	Tenkasi
Sermadevi Brahmadesam	Sermadevi Brahmadesam	Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram Shencottah taluk (c) (1956)

(a) The new Ottapidaram taluk consisted of a portion of the Alwartirunagari taluk, the rest being incorporated with Srivaikuntam

(b) In the formation of these two taluks, 10 ayan villages of the old Ottapidaram taluk including Tuticorin and eight mitta villages were transferred to Srivaikuntam and the common frontier of the Ottapidaram and Sattur areas also underwent change.

(c) Newly added to the district in 1956 from the Quilon district of former Travancore-Cochin State

The district which had an extent of 5,176 square miles during 1860 was reduced to 4,326 square miles in 1910. The major change that reduced the size of the district was the merger of Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks, which till then belonged to the Tirunelveli district, to the newly formed Ramnad district in June

1910. In 1911, the Ottapidaram and Tenkarai taluks were reconstituted into taluks. The old Tenkarai taluk with certain villages from the Ottapidaram taluk was bifurcated as Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. The Ottapidaram taluk has been renamed as Kovilpatti taluk with headquarters at Kovilpatti. Apart from this, villages of Anjenco, Thangasseri and a portion of Panagudi village which were originally attached to this district, were transferred to the United States of Travancore and Cochin. The recent addition to this district is the Shencottah taluk from the Quilon district of the former Travancore-Cochin State in November, 1956.

Climate and rainfall

The climate of Tirunelveli may be said to be equable. The maximum temperature is rarely above 108° Fahrenheit and minimum seldom below 80°. In 1960 Tirunelveli surpassed all districts except Salem and Madurai in having the maximum mean temperature. The highest temperature recorded during the decade was 108° Fahrenheit during 1953 in Palamcottah station. A station at Tuticorin which started recording temperature from 1955 recorded the highest temperature 106° in 1956. The most trying period in the district is during the months of April and May. The temperature during these months is generally at its peak. The coastal regions due to the nearness of sea enjoy cool sea breeze. The temperature recorded in Tuticorin station will bear testimony to it. The mean minimum temperature is generally below 80° and the lowest temperature is often recorded during January. This mean temperature is maintained till the close of January and early February. But even by the beginning of February there is a marked trend for the mercury to rise. However, by the close of February, the barometer is definitely set to record a rising temperature.

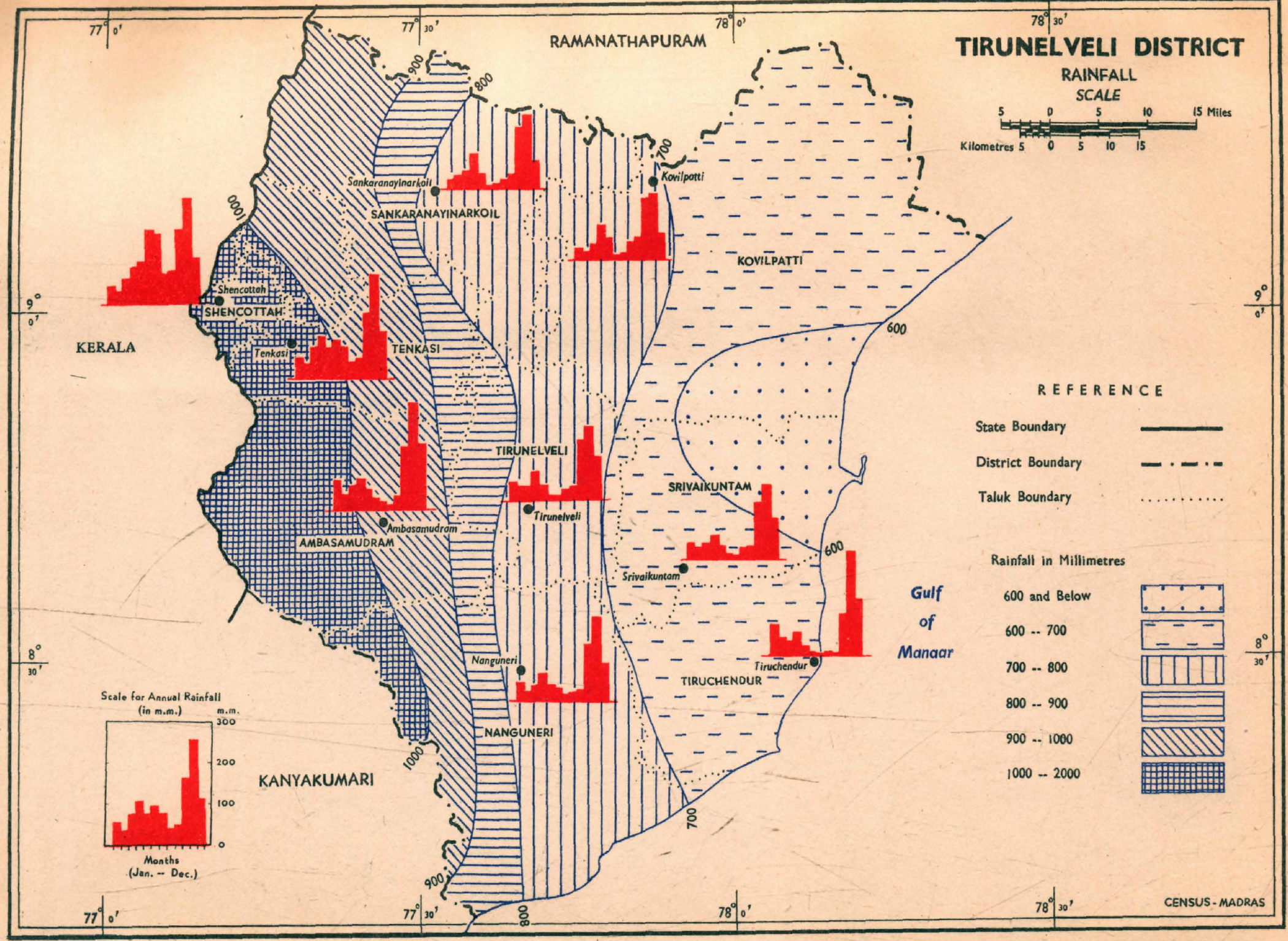
Rainfall here is also very light. The normal rainfall for Tirunelveli is 814·8 millimeters. Compared with the State normal rainfall of 1008·1 millimeters, it is less. The rainfall normals show that, of all the districts, Tirunelveli has got the minimum rainfall during the last fifty years. Among the various stations Tenkasi, Kadayam and Shencottah, the normal rainfall recorded is above 1,000 millimeters. The least is in Arasadi. The statement below gives the average rainfall during the decade 1951–60 for various stations in the disirict.

Station	Average rainfall	
Tuticorin	21.48" (545.59)	Millimeters
Sattankulam	21.12" (536.45)	,,
Sankaranainarkoil	24.02" (610.11)	,,
Shencottah	44.10" (1120.14)	,,
Palayamcottah	25.67" (652.02)	,,

Of all the places, Shencottah receives more rain. By the middle of June or at least by the close of that month, South-west monsoon wind starts sweeping the region. The rainfall during this period is slight. Yet cool breeze with light rain that sweeps the region automatically influences the trend of the barometer setting the mercury at a comparatively lower mark. This benefit is felt especially in the hilly tracts that are at the foot of the ghats in the west. These cool winds that penetrate from the western to the eastern side of the range and copious rainfall in ghat regions add attraction to the serene beauty of Kuttalam in Tenkasi. Climate in these places during this period of the year is not only good but is delightfully cool and attractive. Panagudi in Nanguneri taluk also shares this benefit. But by July-August period these winds, again in violence and sand storms, start ravaging the district, especially in the red sand soil tracts. This at times accumulates heaps of sand in cultivated regions thereby causing damage to the standing crops. By October-November the north-east monsoon invariably sets in and the temperature is set on a downward trend. The beginning of north-east monsoon period arrests the rising trend of the mercury level and thereafter the region experiences a rather fair climate accompanied by showers.

Rivers

It is in the Western Ghats that all the rivers of the district rise. Tambaraparani and its tributary, Chitar or Chitranadi are the principal irrigating rivers of the district. Tambaraparni, the chief river of the district taking its source from the Agasthiyar Periya Pothigai hills at a height of 6,800 ' in the Western Ghats, flows through a narrow but very rich alluvial valley and empties itself after a south-easterly course in the Gulf of Mannar near the Korkai village at a distance of 12 miles east of Srivaikuntam. It flows through Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks and runs for a distance of 75 miles before it reaches the sea. It enjoys the full benefit of both the monsoons. It is never dry. Pothigai hills being situated 10 miles back of the rest of the range, Tambaraparani drains a considerable extent of the mountain country before it enters into the plains near Papanasam. In the mountain country after a succession of falls, some precipitous, it reaches the Banathirtham precipice over which the water falls in a magnificent cascade. It is joined at the foot of the falls by Pambar and further on by Koriyar. Further on in Papanasam the river has another fall in its course, known as Kalyanathirtham fall. These two falls are of religious importance being sacred bathing places for Hindus and therefore frequented by pilgrims. It is here at Papanasam in Ambasamudram taluk the river has been dammed for regulating supply of water for irrigation and for generation of electricity.



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The chief tributaries of the river are the Pambayar, Peyyar, Ultar, Pambar, Koriyar and Servaiyar. The Pambar rises in the ghats immediately to the south of Periya Pothigai in what is known as Naga Pothigai. It flows for six miles in the north-east direction before joining the main river. The Pambar and Servaiyar are the most well-fed tributaries of Tambaraparni. In the plains, Manimuthar is the first tributary to join Tambaraparni. It joins the Tambaraparni two miles west of Kallidaikurichi immediately above the Kannadiyar anicut. To further augment the irrigation facilities a dam was planned in Manimuthar, the construction of which has been completed in 1958. River Koryar drains the southern part of Ambasamudram taluk and flows into the Kannadian channel branching off from the Tambaraparni. The other important rivers of the district are Jambunadi, Gatanadi, Pachaiyar and Chittar.

The river Chittar rising from the Courtallam hills flows through Tenkasi and Tirunelveli and joins the Tambaraparni at Sivalaperi in Tirunelveli taluk after running a distance of 40 miles.

Pachiyar, the Karumaniar, the Kilamanimuthar, the Nambiyar and the Hanumanadhi are the rivers that flow in Nanguneri taluk. The Pachiyar having its source in Vellimalai slopes of the Western Ghats flows through Nanguneri taluk and joins with the Palayam Channel in Tirunelveli taluk. The Nambiyar rises in the Mahendragiri slopes of the Western Ghats and falls into the sea. Its tributaries are the Tamarayar, the Kombayar and the Kodamadiyar. The Hanumanadhi rises in the limits of Kerala, flows through the Nanguneri taluk and reaches the sea some five miles east of the district boundary.

In Sankaranainarkoil taluk, there are a few small rivers. They are the Vadamalayar, the Kotamalayar, Nikshepanadhi, Kakanadhi and the Palayar. They join the Vaippar flowing from Ramanathapuram district through Kovilpatti taluk. The Malattar and the Uppodai are drainage courses in Kovilpatti taluk.

Flora and Fauna

The flora and fauna of the district are fairly rich and varied especially in the ghat regions of the district. The flora of the district may be said to have the characteristic features both of Kerala behind the Ghats and that of the eastern coast. All the trees that are found in the south-east region of the Peninsula are found to exist here. In the irrigated and fertile regions fruit bearing trees like mangoes, plantain and coconut are seen. Betel vines are also planted in these regions. The ghat regions which are well under the influence of the south-west monsoon possess thick forests. The general characteristics of all these forests are light deciduous growth about the lower slopes and from an elevation of 1000' and upwards dense masses of short trees with bare grass hills. From an elevation of 3,000 feet or even less there are again the evergreen forests. The trees grow very tall in the higher elevations which is a feature different from that of Nilgiris, Anamalai and Palani Hills. The peaks which mark the watershed are mostly bare and rugged. Timber trees of fine quality and commercial importance are found at the base of these hills and sparsely in other areas. Teakwood, blackwood, rosewood etc. are the most important among them.

As one proceeds to inlands the flora changes to that of the east coramandel coast variety. In the dry areas vegetations are of a shrub nature and stunted in growth. They are also comparatively less in number compared with similar regions in other districts. *Udai* trees (Acacia Plani formis) are found common along with palmyra palms in the east coastal regions. The southern part of Nanguneri taluk and a great part of the taluk of Tiruchendur were once known as 'Palmyra Forest' on account of the immense growth of palmyras. Neem, tamarind and *puvarasu* trees are the most popular avenue trees even though other trees are also found. Orchids are common in Kuttalam and adjoining areas. The addition of Shencottah region to this district has to a certain extent increased its floral wealth. This region contains valuable timber trees and fruit gardens, especially mangoes.

The fauna of the region are rather rich and abound in every South Indian species of wild animals. However, elephants are rare to find. The western regions of the district especially the thick woods at the foot of western ghat ranges are the abode of wild life in the district. Tigers are common in the ghat forests and also found in the jungly parts of the district. Bisons are common in Ambasamudram, Tenkasi and a few favoured spots in Sankaranainarkoil. Panthers frequent the thick woods in the extreme west. Bears are found in almost all thick woods in the region. Ibex are specially numerous in the thick forests above Kuttalam and Sambhurs also are very common. The Indian antelope or black buck could be seen in the neighbourhood of Vallanad and Gangaikondan forests. Jackals, langurs etc. and other species of wild life are well distributed in the jungles and forests in the district.

As regards cattle, even though there is no special breed of cattle to boast of for the district, the ordinary village herds are of a superior grade than those found in the rest of the districts in the State.

Ordinary birds like crows, green parrots, grey pelicans and others are very common in the region. Two other types of birds generally found in the ghat

forests are the imperial green birds and the great hornbills. On the plains they are of the same species similar to that of the rest of the Peninsula except that of the migrant varieties from Ceylon.

Poisonous snakes are very common in the district especially in the hill tracts and in the black soil regions.

The district is famous for the presence of pearl bank on its eastern coast and pearl chippies are found spread out almost throughout the length of the coast line. The fishes and crustacea here are of great interest to naturalists.

Communication

During the early days of the last century the different centres in this region were rarely connected by roads. As a contrast the district can now boast of a fairly good net work of roads and railways. Conditions of road in general deteriorated during the war. In order to make good this setback in road construction and maintenance and to repair the damages caused by the increased and enormous volume of traffic during the war, the Postwar Development and Reconstruction Schemes were evolved. These schemes made much headway in the district. In 1944 the new Highways Department was formed in order to take charge of the execution of the postwar reconstruction scheme. The progress was quite rapid during the last decade. The road maintenance has also been perfected to a great extent. Under the development programme such as National Extension Service, Community Projects, Local Development Works etc., roads are being constructed to serve the scattered villages with a population of less than 500. The total road mileage of 1537 miles during 1950–51 increased to 2,223 miles in 1960–61. Of the 2,239 miles of roads, National Highways accounted for 85 miles and State Highways 106 miles. The rest of 2,048 miles were either District Board roads or village roads. Of this, 257 miles of road alone are unmetalled, and most of these roads are under the control of the local boards. In general the roads under the control of Highways are well maintained compared to others. Road materials are also easily available in all parts of this district except in the sandy 'Teri' regions.

The total number of vehicles has also increased from 1,974 to 2,671 during the decade. Of the total vehicles in the State 10.1 per cent are registered in this district. The public transport is run by private fleet owners and 414 buses were operated during 1960. It works out to 8.6 per cent of the total private buses running in this State. Express buses run by State-owned Government Transport connect Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and other important places in the district, by road with Madurai, Tiruchirapallai and Coimbatore in the north and Kanyakumari in the South. An equal number of goods vehicles were also found operated during 1960.

Rest houses for the benefit of tourists and others are available in almost all important places in the district. A list of places where such facilities are available is found in Part V of this volume. The roads and bridges are looked after by two Divisional Engineers of the Highways Department with headquarters at Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. A new bridge across Tambaraparni in Mukkani at a cost of Rs. 9.6 lakhs has been completed in 1957. Much headway has been made in improving the road communication in the district. From Tuticorin to this place a road has been formed of stabilised soil, a new technique in road building. The distance to Tuticorin for the people south of this river was about 40 miles by road and 70 miles by rail while the bridge would reduce it to 14 miles. Mukkani has also been now connected with Tiruchendur and Kulasekarapattinam. A road connecting Kulasekarapattinam with Cape Comorin including a major bridge across the Karamaniar near Manapad has also been completed. There is a scheme under consideration to form a coastal road connecting Tuticorin to Nagapattinam *via* Ramanathapuram. The following are some of the works sanctioned already to form part of this coastal road.

1. Forming and metalling Anjugraman Ovari temple including minor culverts,–25 miles Rs. 3 lakhs.

2. Forming a road from Kuttam to Manapad *via* Periathalai–Rs. 0·7 lakhs

3. Forming a road from Taruvaikulam to Surangudi *via* Veppalodai, Kallurni and Melmandai–21 miles including bridges and culverts etc.–Rs. 15 lakhs

4. Improving the road from Ramanathapuram-Mandapam Road (N.H. 49) to district limits to meet road in (1) above *via.* Utharakosamangai, Sikkal, Sayalgudi,–42 miles including metalling bridges and culverts Rs. 13.78 lakhs

The district has a network of railway lines which connect all the taluk headquarters except Nanguneri with the district headquarters. A main line runs from Madurai to Tuticorin through Kovilpatti and

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

COMMUNICATIONS

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15



REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Railway Line (Metre Gauge)
- Road with Distance in Miles
- National Highways
- State Highways
- Major & Other District Roads
- River with Stream
- Towns
- Rest House
- Post & Telegraph Office
- Police Station
- Petrol Pumps

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Srivaikuntam taluks. This line at Maniyachi branches off and proceeds to Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, through Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi and Shencottah taluks. There is a branch line from Tirunelveli junction to Tiruchendur passing through Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. A chord line branching off from Tenkasi connects with the main line at Virudhunagar junction traversing Sankaranainar koil taluk. On the whole the district has 193¾ miles of metre gauge line running through it connecting various places. No new lines were laid during this decade. A new line connecting Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari through Nanguneri is under consideration. There is also a clamour from the business community for converting the metre gauge from Tiruchirapalli to Tuticorin into broad gauge to cope up with increased traffic that may accrue on account of the implementation of the Tuticorin Harbour Project.

The district has 513 post offices. The number of Head Post Offices has been increased from two to three with the addition of Nanguneri. The district is also provided with 95 sub-post offices of which 88 are post offices combined with telegraph connection. 405 Extra Departmental Branch or Sub-Offices also function in this district. The details of particulars of places with post office are given in Part V.

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CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Demographic Trends

Table 1 shows the variation in the total, rural and urban population of Tirunelveli district. It may be seen that the variation has not been uniform during the last three decades. One can distinguish three distinct periods in the last sixty years, each period showing a pattern by itself. In 1901–31 the variation in population has ranged from 6 to 8 per cent in each decade. In 1931–51 there is an increase in the percentage variation followed by a decline in the following period.

In the rural areas the variation of population had fluctuated during 1921–51, and in 1951–60 there was an increase in rural population of 5·3 per cent. The growth of urban population has been rapid in the decades except the 1911-21 where it was 0·64 percent. The 1951-61 decade has actually witnessed a decline in the growth rate of urban population from 30·74 per cent in the previous decade to 18·20 in 1951–60. In the 60 years, 1901–60 the population of the district has increased by 61·8 per cent or at the rate of 17,373 per annum. The rural and urban population increased during this period by 38·4 per cent and 158·6 per cent respectively.

To have a clear picture of the dynamics of population of Tirunelveli district, one must look to the birth and death statistics. Table 2 gives a picture of the growth rate in the last 4 decades compared to the birth, death and natural increase rates for these decades. The death rates reveal a definite decline since 1921. The birth rates for 1931–40 for rural and urban areas are higher than that of the earlier decade. The rural and urban birth rates for the following decades indicate a downward trend. The rate of natural increase for both rural and urban areas has shown considerable fluctuation in the four decades. In the 1951–60 decade the natural increase in the whole district is around 13·5 per 1,000 persons whereas that of urban population is around 14·5 per 1,000 persons. The actual growth rate during this period is 8·6 per 1,000 of the mean decennial population of the district, whereas the rural and urban population have grown at the rate of 1·8 and 24·2 per 1,000 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 =
>
> Mean decennial growth rate *minus* rate of natural increase.

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

Table—1 Variation in population during the last 60 years

Year	Total population			Rural population			Urban population		
	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1901	1,687,897	...	...	1,360,071	...	...	327,826	...	...
1911	1,824,590	136,693	8·10	1,418,353	58,282	4·29	406,237	78,411	23·92
1921	1,941,713	117,123	6·42	1,538,090	119,737	8·44	403,623	−2,614	−0·64
1931	2,083,208	141,495	7·29	1,592,667	54,577	3·55	490,541	+86,918	21·53
1941	2,287,333	204,125	9·80	1,738,670	146,003	9·17	548,663	58,122	11·85
1951	2,505,003	217,670	9·52	1,787,659	48,989	2·82	717,344	168,681	30·74
1961	2,730,279	225,276	8·99	1,882,397	94,738	5·30	847,882	130,538	18·20

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

Description		1951–60	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Mean population of the decade (by the geometric method)	T	2,623,593	2,401,824	2,190,535	2,016,373
	R	1,829,003	1,786,976	1,662,554	1,552,524
	U	794,590	614,848	527,981	463,849
2. Growth of population during the decade	T	225,752	217,940	204,565	143,445
	R	33,190	63,572	188,073	65,879
	U	192,562	154,368	16,492	77,566
3. Mean decennial growth rate	T	8·6	9·1	9·3	7·1
	R	1·8	3·6	11·3	4·2
	U	24·2	25·1	3·1	16·7
4. Number of births registered during the decade	T	792,341	801,299	797,798	688,408
	R	561,509	597,399	603,209	525,304
	U	230,832	203,900	194,589	163,104
5. Mean decennial birth rate	T	30·2	33·4	36·4	34·1
	R	30·7	33·4	36·3	33·8
	U	29·1	33·2	36·9	35·2
6. Deaths registered during the decade	T	439,136	554,791	526,057	471,150
	R	323,482	415,153	391,816	352,427
	U	115,654	139,638	134,241	118,723
7. Mean decennial death rate	T	16·7	23·1	24·0	23·4
	R	17·7	23·2	23·6	22·7
	U	14·6	22·7	25·4	25·6
8. Decennial rate of natural increase	T	13·5	10·3	12·4	10·7
	R	13·0	10·2	12·7	11·1
	U	+14·5	+10·5	11·5	9·6
9. Migration-*cum*-statistical error	T	– 4·9	–1·2	–3·1	–3·6
	R	–11·2	–6·6	–1·4	–6·9
	U	9·7	14·6	–8·4	7·1

Decennial growth of migration

It is interesting to compare the migration to and from Tirunelveli district as revealed by the 1961 Census. In the 1961 Census, data on migration were collected through a question regarding the place of birth and the Table D—II classified them as those born within the district, born in other districts of the State and those born elsewhere in India. The Appendix to Table D—II gave the figures of persons born in Tirunelveli 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 respect of Tirunelveli district. Since the data on the number of persons born in Tirunelveli district and enumerated in other States are not available, it is not possible to get any idea of the out-migration from Tirunelveli district to other States.

The persons born in other districts and enumerated in Tirunelveli district number 59,873 consisting of 25,864 in rural and 34,009 in urban areas. On the other hand Tirunelveli has sent 183,356 to other districts ie., 52,408 persons to rural areas and 130,948 to urban areas of these districts. The balance is a net out-migration of 123,483 persons from Tirunelveli district. It has been estimated that the "life-time migrants" or the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Tirunelveli district in 1951 is 24,681 and in comparison with this figure, the 1961 figure of 59,873 shows an increase. Table 5 gives a picture of the persons born elsewhere in Tirunelveli district and enumerated in the same district and those of persons born outside the district but within the State of enumeration. The duration-wise 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

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

Place of Birth		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. *Born in other Districts*	R	31,128	11,846	19,282	18,645	5,617	13,028	12,483	6,229	6,254
	U	28,743	12,935	15,808	7,217	2,913	4,304	21,526	10,022	11,504
	UC	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total		59,873	24,783	35,090	25,864	8,532	17,332	34,009	16,251	17,758
2. *Born in other States*	R	4,851	2,384	2,467	2,006	910	1,096	2,845	1,474	1,371
	U	8,124	3,848	4,276	2,035	840	1,195	6,089	3,008	3,081
	UC	2	...	2	2	...	2	..	...	...
Total		12,977	6,232	6,745	4,043	1,750	2,293	8,934	4,482	4,452
3. *Born Abroad*										
Born in countries in Asia beyond India		3,782	1,786	1,996	1,675	727	948	2,107	1,059	1,048
Born in countries in Europe		281	195	86	42	11	31	239	184	55
Born in countries in Africa		21	13	8	5	2	3	16	11	5
Born in countries in America		15	6	9	8	2	6	7	4	3
Born in countries in Australasia		5	1	4	5	1	4	...	...	...
Born at Sea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclassified		9	7	2	9	7	2	...	...	...
Total		4,113	2,008	2,105	1,744	750	994	2,369	1,258	1,111

R=Rural; U=Urban; UC=Unclassified

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

Place of Birth		Enumerated in other districts of Madras State								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tirunelveli	Rural	126,636	66,485	60,151	43,477	19,758	23,719	83,159	46,727	36,432
	Urban	56,692	30,364	26,328	8,914	4,567	4,347	47,778	25,797	21,981
	Unclassified	28	15	13	17	10	7	11	5	6
	Total	183,356	96,864	86,492	52,408	24,335	28,073	130,948	72,529	58,419

1-5 years duration among males and 16+ years among females constitute the majority. Those who have migrated during the year preceding the Census alone account for about 10 per cent of the migrants.

Occupational distribution

Out of the total number of 59,873 persons who migrated from other districts to Tirunelveli district, 25,559 are found to be workers engaged in various kinds of activity. D—VI Table gives clear details regarding their occupational classification. 33·6 per cent of the workers among migrants are engaged in agriculture, 24·5 percent in other services and about 14·0 percent are engaged in manufacturing other than household industry.

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

Where born		Rural/ Urban	Duration of residence in the place of enumeration													
			Total migrants		Less than 1 year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16+ years		Period not stated	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Born elsewhere in the district of	R	Rural	81,574	251,791	11,421	17,512	29,559	57,068	14,951	42,264	7,807	30,062	16,761	101,616	1,075	3,269
enumeration	U		7,584	16,729	1,625	2,020	3,108	4,793	1,244	2,800	587	1,849	967	5,104	53	163
	UC		13	74	4	10	5	18	3	8	...	5	...	25	1	8
	R	Urban	72,361	97,805	9,056	9,184	23,463	27,597	12,778	17,006	7,484	12,248	18,880	30,532	700	1,238
	U		20,693	31,002	3,279	3,731	7,879	9,578	3,412	5,461	1,780	5,336	3,889	8,093	454	803
	UC		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born outside the district but	R	Rural	5,617	13,028	1,089	1,158	1,955	3,274	869	2,155	464	1,415	1,161	4,792	79	234
within the State of enumeration	U		2,913	4,304	736	761	1,270	1,482	437	695	204	448	250	874	16	44
	UC		2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R	Urban	6,229	6,254	1,626	918	2,234	2,150	708	1,021	523	716	1,079	1,406	59	43
	U		10,022	11,504	1,923	1,754	3,943	4,319	1,501	1,968	874	1,199	1,665	2,123	116	141
	UC		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R=Rural; U=Urban; UC=Unclassified; M=Males; F=Females.

Table—6 Category of workers among in-migrants

Category	Number of workers among in-migrants	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture	8,593	33.62
Mining and Quarrying	1,061	4·15
Household Industry	2,131	8·34
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	3,587	14·03
Construction	519	2·03
Trade and Commerce	2,143	8·38
Transport and Storage	1,265	4·95
Other Services	6,260	24·50
Total workers among in-migrants	25,559	100·00

The balance of migration

The Table—7 gives a synopsis of the balance of migration for Tirunelveli district *vis-a-vis* other districts.

It appears from this table that a major section of the migrants to Tirunelveli has come from Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari and Madurai districts. Most of the out-migration from Tirunelveli has been towards Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Madras districts.

Urbanisation

Out of a population of 2,730,279 in Tirunelveli district 847,882 of them are returned from urban areas. In Madras State, urban population forms 26·69 per cent of the total population whereas in Tirunelveli it is 31.05 per cent. Of the total extent of 4,407.5 sq. miles, urban areas cover an extent of 291.1 sq. miles.

Table—7 Net migration

Districts	Number of in-migrants into Tirunelveli	Percentage	Number of out-migrants from Tirunelveli	Percentage	Net migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras	1,928	3·22	29,576	16·13	-27,648
2. Chingleput	311	0·52	7,425	4·05	-7,114
3. North Arcot	360	0·60	1,596	0·87	-1,236
4. South Arcot	600	1·00	3,855	2·10	-3,255
5. Salem	695	1·16	2,023	1·10	-1,328
6. Coimbatore	1,729	2·89	16,875	9·20	-15,146
7. Nilgiris	285	0·48	6,609	3·60	-6,324
8. Madurai	10,100	16·87	41,228	22·49	-31,128
9. Tiruchirapalli	2,064	3·45	9,901	5·40	-7,837
10. Thanjavur	2,445	4·09	8,611	4·70	-6,165
11. Ramanathapuram	26,915	44·95	43,496	23·72	-16,581
12. Kanyakumari	12,440	20·77	12,161	6·64	279
Total	59,873	100·00	183,356	100·00	-123,483

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

Karivalamvandanallur (P)
Vasudevanallur (P)
Puliyangudi (P)
Sankaranainarkoil (P)
Ettaiyapuram (P)
Kovilpatti (P)
Kalugumalai (P)
Vilathikulam (P)

Kadambur (P)
Kayattar (P)
Tuticorin Town-group
(a) Milavittan (P)
(b) Tuticorin (M)
Srivaikuntam (P)
Sawyerpuram (P)
Eral (P)
Palayamcottai Town-group
(a) Tachehanallur (P)
(b) Palayamcottai (M)
(c) Tirunelveli (M)
(d) Melapalayam (M)
Kadayanallur (P)
Tenkasi (P)
Courtallam (P)
Shencottah (M)
Kallidaikurichi Town-group
(a) Ambasamudram (P)
(b) Vikramasingapuram (P)
(c) Kallidaikurchi (P)
Viravanallur (P)
Cheranmahadevi Town-group
(a) Cheranmahadevi (P)
(b) Pattamadai (P)
Nanguneri (P)
Eruvadai (P)
Panagudi (P)
Tisayanvilai (P)
Alwartirunagari (P)
Kayalpattinam Town-group
(a) Kayalpattinam (P)
(b) Arumuganeri (P)
Nazareth (P)
Tiruchendur Town-group
(a) Paramankurichi (P)
(b) Tiruchendur (P)
Udangudi Town-group
(a) Udangudi (P)
(b) Kulasekharapattinam (P)
Sattankulam (P)
Mudalur (P)
Padukapathu (P)

There are 44 towns at present. Milavittan, Courtallam, Eruvadai, Paramankurichi, Mudalur, Padukapathu are places newly added as towns in 1961. Sivagiri, Surandai, Vadakkuvalliyur, Kadiyam, Achamputhur, Samburvadakara, Puliyara, Elathur, Ayikudi, Kalakad and Pudur which were towns in 1951 were declassified in 1961.

Census towns have been classified into six categories on the basis of population as was done in previous Censuses.

Class I–100,000 and above; Class II 50,000–99,999; Class III–20,000–49,999; Class IV–10,000–19,999; Class V–5,000–9,999; and Class VI upto 5,000. The Statement below gives the number of towns in Tirunelveli under each class since 1901.

Table—8 Number of towns by class since 1901

Year	Total	Class of Town					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901	23	...	...	4	12	7	...
1911	29	...	...	5	15	8	1
1921	30	...	1	3	15	10	1
1931	36	...	3	3	14	15	1
1941	38	...	2	5	14	15	2
1951	49	...	2	10	15	14	8
1961	44	1	2	10	15	11	5

The statement below gives the proportion of rural and urban population for Tirunelveli district during the decades since 1901.

Table—9 Percentage of rural-urban population

Year	Percentage	
	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	19.42	80.58
1911	22.26	77.74
1921	20.79	79·21
1931	23.55	76.45
1941	23.99	76.01
1951	28.64	71.36
1961	31.05	68.95

It is found that Tirunelveli, like the rest of the districts, has maintained a steady growth in the urban population. This growth has become more marked during the last three decades, more so between 1951-61.

The Statement below shows the variation of population in urban areas since 1901 to 1961.

Table—10 Variation in population during 1901—'61

State/District	Percentage variation in population during decades						
	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1901—61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madras State	15·80	8·59	23·52	22·31	211·06	22·59	228·54
Tirunelveli district	24·24	0·71	20·04	9·92	33·97	5·11	132·49

The urban population has increased by 5.11 per cent over 1951 figure, the increase for earlier decade being 33·97 per cent in 1941-51, 9·92 per cent in 1931-41, 20.04 per cent in 1921-31, 0·71 per cent in 1911-21 and 24·24 per cent in 1901-11. The increase is highest in 1941-51. In Tirunelveli the increase in urban population is the lowest among the districts during the last decade. This to an extent shows that Tirunelveli has not kept pace with the other districts of the State in industrial development during the last decade and also due to declassification of some towns in 1951 as rural in 1961.

Density

The density of population in Tirunelveli District is 619 per square mile as against 672 for the State. The low density of the district could be attributed to the fact that 11·1 per cent of the total area is covered with forests and 6.8 percent of the land is barren and unculturable waste. However, all taluks except Sankaranainarkoil, Kovilpatti, Nanguneri and Ambasamudram record density higher than that of the State as a whole. The density in the various taluks in the district is given below:

Table—11 Density of Population in Taluks

Sankaranainarkoil	529
Kovilpatti	380
Srivaikuntam	914
Tirunelveli	1,039
Tenkasi	833
Shencottah	947
Ambasamudram	589
Nanguneri	461
Tiruchendur	902

Tirunelveli, Shencottah and Srivaikuntam are the most densely populated taluks in the district.

Sex-ratio

The sex ratio in the district is 1,053 females for every 1,000 males. The corresponding figure for the State is 992. In other words, in Tirunelveli females exceed males whereas in the State the position is the reverse. The sex-ratio for each of the taluk in the district is given here:

Table—12 Sex-ratio in different taluks

Sankaranainarkoil	1,011
Kovilpatti	1,036
Srivaikuntam	1,035
Tirunelveli	1,040
Tenkasi	1,019
Shencottah	1,019
Ambasamudram	1,064
Nanguneri	1,104
Tiruchendur	1,141

Ambasamudram, Nanguneri and Tiruchendur record a high sex-ratio. Some of the places here have Muslim concentration, and they generally migrate to other places for their livelihood leaving their family in their native place. This could account for the high rate of sex-ratio in these taluks. Kayalpattinam in Tiruchendur taluk where Muslims, predominate is a specific example, where the sex-ratio is as much as 1,515.

Literacy

Except for Madras City (59·47%) and Kanyakumari District (48·57%), Tirunelveli District (36·58%) is the highly literate district in the State. The percentages of literates in three important towns in the district is given below :

	Total	Males	Females
Palayamcottai	59·96	70·68	48·91
Tirunelveli	55·38	70·26	40·49
Tuticorin	57·38	67·46	46·93

The number of literates for every 1,000 persons in the various taluks is given below

Table—13 Proportion of literates per 1,000 persons

Taluk	Number of literates to 1,000 persons	Number of male literates to 1,000 males	Number of female literates to 1,000 females
Sankaranainarkoil	258	403	114
Kovilpatti	315	473	163
Srivaikuntam	448	577	324
Tirunelveli	414	559	275
Tenkasi	284	434	136
Shencottah	340	496	188
Ambasamudram	376	522	239
Nanguneri	378	492	274
Tiruchendur	471	562	391

Among the taluks Tiruchendur leads other taluks, followed by Srivaikuntam.

Population

The total population of the district is 2,730,279 of which 1,330,220 are males and 1,400,059 are females. The percentage distribution of population in the various broad age groups in the district and state are as follows :

Table—14 Distribution of population by broad age groups

Age group	Percentage distribution in the district	Percentage distribution in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)
0—14	37·1	37·6
15—34	31·9	33·0
35—59	24·5	23·8
60 and over	6·5	5·6

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

Table—15 Percentage distribution of population by marital status

Marital status	Tirunelveli District	State
(1)	(2)	(3)
Never-married	49·9	49·4
Married	41·2	42·0
Widowed	8·3	7·9
Divorced or Separated	0·6	0·7

About half the population comes under the category Never-married, and the slightly higher percentage over the State may be attributed to the spread of education and the consequent late marriages. 45·60 per cent of the population of the district have been returned as workers as against 45·57 per cent for the State. The higher percentage may be on account of the prevalence of household industries which provide more opportunities for gainful employment. The percentage of workers in the various taluks is as follows :

Table—16 Percentage of workers to population in taluks

Taluk	Percentage
Sankaranainarkoil	54·2
Kovilpatti	53·9
Srivaikuntam	38·6
Tirunelveli	40·6
Tenkasi	49·9
Shencottah	42·9
Ambasamudram	46·7
Nanguneri	41·6
Tiruchendur	36·7

It is generally found that the percentage of workers in the total population is high wherever the workers are primarily engaged in agriculture.

Religion

Classification of population by religion is a traditional practice followed in Indian Censuses. The statement overleaf classifies population by religion.

Table—17 Population classified by religion during 1951—61

Major Groups	Number of Persons 1951	1961	Percentage increase during 1951—61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
District Population	2,445,967	2,730,279	11·62
Hindus	2,010,508	2,221,502	10·95
Muslims	159,064	183,313	15·25
Christians	276,208	325,070	17·69
Jains	16	52	225·00
Sikhs	...	43	...
Buddhists	4	58	1,350·00
Others	167	241	44·31

The total population of the district has increased from 2,445,967 in 1951 to 2,730,279 in 1961, thus recording a 11·62 percent rise during the decade. The Hindus have recorded a lower percentage increase *viz.*, 10·95 only. Excluding Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and others, Christians and Muslims have recorded a tangible increase of 17·69 and 15·25 percents respectively. Though the percentage increases recorded by Buddhists Sikhs and Jains are high, their impact on religious composition is little as they form a negligible proportion of the total population.

Increase since 1911

The 1961 Census has recorded 52·48 per cent increase over that of 1911 population. During this period, running over five decades, the different religious groups have recorded varying percentage increases and the statement below will highlight as to how, of all the religions, Christians have recorded the maximum increase.

Table—18 Percentage increase since 1911

Religion	Percentage of increase since 1911
District Population	52·48
Hindus	47·19
Muslims	73·80
Christians	84·82

The percentage variation recorded by these groups from decade to decade is furnished in the statement below.

Table—19 Percentage variation (since 1911—21) recorded in major religious groups

Religion	1911—1921	1921—1931	1931—1941	1941—1951	1951—1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Population	+6.18	+7.65	+9.66	+8.97	+11.62
Hindus	+6.01	+6.19	+7.96	+9.61	+10.95
Muslims	+3.40	+10.34	+20.46	+9.74	+15.25
Christians	+9.36	+18.33	+15.96	+4.65	+17.69
Jains	...	-...	-50.00	+1500.00	+225.00
Sikhs	...	...	...	-100.00	...
Buddhists	+90.00	-78.95	+400.00	-80.00	+1350.00
Others	-81.82	+200.00	+11,450.00	-87.95	+44.31

Religious composition of district population

Hindus, Christians and Muslims are the three major religious groups found in the district. While the Hindus show a decline in their number during the decades, the other two show an increase. Hindus formed 84·29 percent of the total population in 1911. Their percentage to district population has shown gradual but quite definite trend to decline and it has become 81·37 during 1961. The Muslims and Christians have shown a definite tendency to increase. The percentage of Muslims to total population was

5·89 during 1911, but through the decades it has gone up to 6·71 as recorded in 1961. Similarly the percentage of Christians to district population has also recorded an increase from 9·82 in 1911 to 11·91 in 1961. The rate of increase is faster in the case of Christians compared with Muslims. In the entire State, next to Kanyakumari, it is in Tirunelveli that Christians are numerically strong. 18 per cent of the total Christians in the State are found in this district. The table below will indicate the position during the decades.

Table—20 Religious composition of population 1911—1961

Religious Groups	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindus	84.29	84.15	83.00	81.72	82.20	81.37
Muslims	5.89	5.74	5.88	6.46	6.50	6.71
Christians	9.82	10.12	11.12	11.76	11.29	11.91
Jains	...	...	0.00(009)	0.000(004)	0.00(1)	0.00(2)
Sikhs	...	...	...	0.00(004)	...	0.00(2)
Others	0.00(1)	0.00(1)	0.00(07)	0.06	0.01	0.01
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table—21 Concentration of religious groups (Rural)

Taluks	Percentage to Rural Population							
	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sankaranainarkoil	...	6.57	92.70	...	0.73	...	0.00(07)	100.00
Kovilpatti	00.00(2)	7.30	91.61	...	1.09	...	0.00(5)	100.00
Srivaikuntam	...	12.04	82.92	...	5.04	0.00(05)	0.00(06)	100.00
Tirunelveli	...	11.67	84.16	...	4.17	...	...	100.00
Tenkasi	...	6.62	87.90	...	5.48	...	...	100.00
Shencottah	...	4.76	87.64	...	7.56	0.04	...	100.00
Ambasamudram	...	10.37	84.63	...	4.98	...	0.02	100.00
Nanguneri	...	21.29	75.64	...	3.07	...	0.00(5)	100.00
Tiruchendur	...	28.70	67.42	...	3.88	0.00(1)	0.00(02)	100.00

Table—22 Percentage distribution of religious groups in taluks (Rural only)

Taluks	Percentage of Rural Population of the Group in the District						
	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sankaranainarkoil	...	7.50	15.37	...	3.05	...	2.56
Kovilpatti	100.00	10.96	19.98	...	5.96	...	23.08
Srivaikuntam	...	9.21	9.22	...	14.13	4.35	2.56
Tirunelveli	...	7.48	7.84	...	9.78	...	...
Tenkasi	...	7.44	14.34	...	22.52	...	...
Shencottah	...	0.95	2.53	...	5.50	86.96	...
Ambasamudram	...	8.16	9.67	...	14.32	...	44.87
Nanguneri	...	26.08	13.47	...	13.76	...	20.51
Tiruchendur	...	22.22	7.58	...	10.98	8.69	6.42
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**		**100**	**100**	**100**

Concentration of religious groups

A study of the concentration of different religious groups in various taluks of the district will be interesting. Tables 21 and 22 give a picture regarding the composition of rural population by religion and also the percentage distribution of religion the percentage distribution of religious groups in various taluks.

In all taluks the Hindus form the major religious group. Among other religious groups, Christians are more in Nanguneri and Tiruchendur, and Muslims in Shencottah, Tenkasi and Srivaikuntam.

Distribution—Rural—Urban

The Table 23 shows the percentage of various religious groups in rural areas during 1951 and 1961. The rural population of the district has increased from 67·11 to 68·95 per cent during the decade. But of the individual religious groups, Hindus alone have increased from 70·73 to 71·50 per cent, and Christians and Muslims have declined from 73·36 and 35·64 per cent to 71·00 and 34·40 per cent respectively in 1961. In 1951 there were no Sikhs; now there are a few of them. Jains who were found in few numbers disappeared completely in 1961.

Table—23 Percentage of rural population to total population

Religious Groups	Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	
	1951	1961
Population	67.11	68.95
Hindus	70.73	71.50
Christians	73.36	71.00
Muslims	35.64	34.40
Sikhs	...	53.49
Jains	18.75	...

Sex ratio for religious groups

For every thousand males there are 1,053 females in this district. This sex-ratio when worked out for each religion, shows that among the three numerically prominent religions i.e. Hindus, Christians, and Muslims, Muslims record the highest variation followed by Christians and Hindus. It is a common feature with Muslims here to migrate to other places for work, leaving their womenfolk and family in their native place.

Table—24 Proportion of females per 1,000 males

Religious Groups	Proportion of Females for 1,000 Males	
	1951	1961
District population	1,058	1,053
Hindus	1,040	1,042
Muslims	1.148	1,155
Christians	1,149	1,068
Jains	1,000	1,251
Sikhs	...	654

Language—Mother Tongue

In Tirunelveli 94 per cent of the people have Tamil as mother-tongue. The only other language of importance is Telugu. 5·44 per cent of the population have Telugu as mother-tongue. The Table 25 shows the speakers in each mother-tongue (Indian language) returned in 1961 Census arranged in the descending order of the number of the speakers. Languages which have less than 50 speakers are not shown.

Table—25 Languages arranged in order of decreasing strength

Name of languages returned as having a strength of 50 or more	Spoken strength in number	Percentage of Col. 2 to total district population
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tamil	2,553,100	93.51
Telugu	148,437	5.44
Urdu	7,444	0.27
Kannada	6,931	0.25
Malayalam	5,685	0.21
Saurashtra	4,114	0.15
Gujarati	1,324	0.05
Hindi	815	0.03
Marathi	476	0.02
Hindustani	271	0.01
Tulu	187	0.01
Vadaga	184	0.01
Korlani	108	0.00(4)
Korchi	57	0.00(2)

Of the foreign languages English, as expected, is found to have more speakers. Next in order of importance are Arabic, Dutch and Ceylonese. The statement that follows shows the number of speakers having these languages as mother-tongue and their percentage to total speakers of foreign languages enumerated in the district. The languages with a spoken strength of five and more alone have been shown:

Table—26 Foreign languages arranged in order of decreasing strength

List of foreign languages with a strength of five or more	Strength recorded during 1961 Census	Percentage to number of Foreign Language speakers in the District
(1)	(2)	(3)
English	619	61.96
Arabic	114	11.41
Dutch	87	8.71
Ceylonese/Simely/ Sinhalese	51	5.11
German	47	4.70
French	25	2.50
Nepali	20	2.00
Malai/Malay/Malaya/ Malayan	9	0.90
Burmese	7	0.70
Spanish	6	0.60
Mahi/Maldian	5	0.50

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

Table—27 Speakers of various languages during 1951—1961

Indian Languages	Total number of persons	
	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	3
Total speakers	2,445,449	2,729,280
Tamil	2,252,165	2,553,100
Telugu	158,528	148,437
Kannada	8,164	6,931
Hindustani	6,924	271
Malayalam	4,530	5,685
Saurashtra	3,004	4,114
Hindi	1,394	815
Marathi	341	476
Gujarathi	159	1,324
Bengali	102	42
Tulu	89	187
Konkani	40	39
Sindhi	7	8
Oriya	1	...
Punjabi	1	35
Korlani	...	108
Korchi	...	57
Vadaga	...	184
Urdu	...	7,444
Kachchhi	...	3
Marwari	...	5
Rajasthani	...	6
Sanskrit	...	9

Table—28 Speakers of various foreign languages During 1951—1961.

Foreign Languages	No. of persons having as Mother-Tongue	
	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total speakers	518	999
Arabic	8	114
Burmese	3	7
Ceylonese/Simely/Sinhalese	8	51
Danish	4	4
Dutch	...	87
French	13	25
German	2	47
Greek	...	1
Mahl/Maldivian	...	5
Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan	6	9
Maltese	...	1
Norwegian	2	1
Polish	...	1
Portuguese	4	1
Spanish	...	6
Chinese	3	...
Swiss	3	...
Javanese	1	...
Nepali	6	20
English	440	619
Finnish	15	...

Of the Indian languages there is an appreciable increase in the number of speakers in Malayalam and Saurashtra. There is some increase in speakers of Kannada. No reason could be attributed for the decrease. But the increase in Malayalam speakers may be the result of the addition of Shencottah taluk from the former Travancore-Cochin State. English, French, German, Dutch and Arabic are some of the numerically strong foreign languages that have shown some increase during the decade. The number of speakers with English as mother-tongue was 440 in 1951. This has increased to 619 in 1961.

Subsidiary language

The prevalence of bilingualism will provide an interesting study. Most of the mother-tongue groups enumerated in the district have taken easily to various other languages in use in the region and have acquired a working knowledge. The returns of 1961 Census show that of 2,730,279 persons belonging to various language groups in the district, 270,986 or 9·9 percent of the total number of persons use one language or other as subsidiary language. The inset table below shows the percentage of persons having subsidiary language among the five major mother-tongue groups in the district.

Table—29 Percentage of persons with subsidiary language

Major Language	Total Speakers	Speakers with subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. Col. 3 to Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil	2,553,100	129,352	5·07
Telugu	148,437	120,352	81·08
Kannada	6,931	5,869	84·68
Malayalam	5,685	3,692	64·94
Urdu	7,444	5,104	68·57

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

Table—30 Percentage of bilingualists using Tamil and English

Language	Total speakers	Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. 3 to total speakers (2)	Persons speaking English as subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. 5 to total speakers (Col. 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tamil	2,553,100	...	...	106,515	4·17
Telugu	148,437	119,171	80·28	1,108	0·75
Kannada	6,931	5,728	82·64	96	1·39
Malayalam	5,685	3,089	54·34	525	9·24
Urdu	7,444	4,839	65·01	212	2·85

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

In the early days of British rule, the southern part of Madurai and all Tirunelveli was known as the "Maravar Country". The Zamindars of Sivagiri, Chokkampatti, Utumalai, Urkad, Maniyachi and Chingampatti in Tirunelveli were Marava chieftains. Some of the other communities which are numerically strong and those which made an impact on the political history of the district are the Vellalas, Shanars or Nadars, Kammavars, Reddis and Brahmins. The order in which they are mentioned is no indication of their numerical strength nor of their status. Christians and Muslims, most of them native converts, are also found in large numbers. 6.71 per cent of the total population are Muslims, 11.91 per cent are Christians and the rest are Hindus. Vellalas, Brahmins, Nadars, Maravars, Kammavars and Reddis of this region were orginally agriculturists. However, a strict classification of these communities on the basis of occupation is no longer feasible. With the greater opportunities in education, some of them have taken to service, business and industry. A brief account of these communities will help to understand the district in general.

Vellalas

The Vellalas form an important community of Tirunelveli district. They are found in all the taluks and, as their name implies, were originally cultivators. Like the Brahmins of this district, they were quick to appreciate the change in times. One English Collector who undertook the original settlement of the district in 1872 has remarked about the Vellalas as follows:

"They do not now confine their attention to agriculture but wherever money is to be made or power is to be had, the Vellalas are sure to be foremost. Astute calculators and enterprising tradesmen, they are well adapted for managers, brokers and agents and as Government servants they fill the courts and cutcherries and have almost monopolised the office of village accountant".

In those days they were the chief advisers to the most revolutionary Poligars like the Poligars of Sivagiri and Panchalamkurichi. They are now found engaged in all walks of life. The three main endogamous divisions of the caste in the district are the Tondamandalam Vellalars, Karkattars and other Vellalars otherwise known as Pillaimars. Most of the Vellalas of the district belong to the Pillaimars, locally known as Vellampillai, Like the Brahmins, they run vegetarian hotels in all important towns and in villages of this district. In social status they occupy a position next to Brahmins. They generally follow the habits and customs of Brahmins. Vellala widows are not allowed to remarry and have to follow severe taboos imposed on them especially in food and in wearing clothes. Intermarriage with other castes is strictly forbidden and abhorred. Like the Brahmins, Vellalas have a few religious institutions in the district with their own castemen presiding over them. They officiate as temple priests and those Vellalars are known as "Othuvar" or "Othuvarmurthi". Sri Murugan or Lord Subramaniya is their favourite deity. Two of the endogamous sub-divisons of the Vellalas which deserve special mention are Nangudi Vellalars or Sevalai Pillaimars of Mudithanendal and Kottai Pillaimars or Kotta Vellars of Srivaikuntam. Sevalai Pillaimars are said to have come from the north and who took service under the ruler of Korkai. They are agriculturists and look strong and sturdy. Many of them are found recruited in the Police force. Kottai Vellalars in Srivaikuntam live within a circle of lofty mud walls and deny admittance to strangers within the Kottai or fort. They carry female seclusion to such an extent that their women are not being allowed to leave the house in which they are born. The women are not allowed to marry outside their own circle. The caste now is fast dying.

Shanans

Shanans by occupation were originally toddy tappers and palmyra climbers. They are known by the title-Nadars. They abound in the sandy tracts of Tiruchendur, Nanguneri and Srivaikuntam taluks. Now a majority of them have taken to cultivation of the soil and are engaged successfully in trade and business. They are noted merchants in groceries and are now found having provision shops in all parts of the State. Shrewd, hardworking and industrious by nature, they can compete with others in all walks of life successfully. In the early days, on account of the work of the Christian missionaries, a large number of Shanans got converted to Christianity. A notable feature among them is that these converts from the caste to Christianity live on friendly terms with their Hindu brethren and it is not uncommon to see members of a family professing different religions *i.e.*, Hinduism and Christianity under the same roof. In the rural parts, manufacturing of jaggery from palmyra

juice is a normal avocation in which their womenfolk are found engaged. In those days they used to wear an ornament known as *Pampadam* by making long loops in their ears but this is now fast disappearing. Generally speaking, divorce is unusual but is not forbidden. In the marriage and other ceremonies they do not engage Brahmin priests. Their communal interest is served and safeguarded by an institution known as *Mahamai*. A noteworthy feature among the businessmen of this community is that they will readily render assistance to other members of the community when they are in peril, especially in trade. In general, it is an energetic and progressive community.

Maravars

Maravars constitute another important caste in the district. They are of the same family as the Kallars of Madurai and Thanjavur. They are known as Thevars. They are a strong and sturdy race of men who took prominent part in the wars in the 17th and 18th centuries. A few of the Zamindars in the districts were Marava chieftains. In the troubled times of early British rule, they emerged as freebooters but later settled down to agriculture. They are either small landholders or serve as agricultural labourers. The educated among them are in Government service. Divorce is not uncommon among them and widows are allowed to remarry. They are found in large numbers in Nanguneri, Sankaranianarkoil, Ambasamudram and Tenkasi taluks.

Kammavars, Kambalattars and Reddis

These are three Telugu speaking communities found in the district. They are said to be the descendants of the Nayaks who ruled this part of the country. Kammavars and Kambalattars affix to themselves the title Naicker and are mostly found in Kovilpatti and Sankaranainarkoil taluks. Kammavars are a fine, sturdy, hardworking race of agriculturists who have specialised in cotton cultivation. The Kambalattars and Reddis are also equally good. Reddis have gone far into the south and are found in large numbers in Nanguneri taluk too. The former Zamindar of Panchalamkurichi and Ettiyapuram were from the Kambalattar community. Many of the Kambalattars and Kammavars are now engaged in cultivation and in cotton trade. The Reddis are mostly agriculturists and are devoted to their soil. A few rich among them have started industries in the district.

Brahmins

Brahmins as in other parts of the State form the priestly class. Of them, the Siva Brahmins or Saivites are numerous and found throughout the richer parts of the district, especially in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli and Shencottah in large numbers. Vishnu Brahmins or Srivaishnavites are found surrounding the Vaishnavite temples in Alwar Tirunagari, Nanguneri and Palayamcottai. The Brahmins in the district are mostly landed proprietors. They are an enterprising community and the high social status they enjoyed in the earlier days helped them to become a progressive community. Only a few Brahmins now earn their living from priesthood. Majority of them are lawyers, doctors and teachers and Government servants. The Brahmins are vegetarians. Child marriage, once prevalent in the community, has almost been abandoned. The Brahmin widows normally do not remarry. The system of dowry or *Varadhakshina*, though prevalent in other communities, is enforced in Brahmin community with much strictness. Brahmin girls especially of the middle and lower classes, unlike in the olden days, now go for clerical jobs in Government and in private firms. This is to a certain extent forced on them on account of huge sums of dowry they have to give for getting married.

Idayans or Yadavas

This community who are hereditary shepherds are found in large numbers in Tirunelveli and Nanguneri taluks. They are all now agriculturists who work in their own fields.

Christian Paravas

They are found chiefly in Tuticorin and in a number of sea coast villages in the Nanguneri, Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam and Kovilpatti taluks. They are traditional fishermen and are also trained in Chunk and pearl fishing. They are a strong and sturdy seafaring community. They are Roman Catholics and much devoted to their religion. Their christianity dates from 1532 when St. Francis Xavier converted them. The richer members of their community are boat owners, traders, brokers and contractors.

In addition to this in Tirunelveli, Christians who are converts from various castes are also found. The adherents of S.P.C. Mission and other minor Protestant denominations are found in Tiruchendur, Nanguneri and Srivaikuntam taluks.

Muslims

Muslims are found all over the district, but are most numerous in the four taluks of Tirunelveli, Tiruchendur, Tenkasi and Ambasamudram. Kayalpatnam in Tiruchendur taluk, Melapalayam in Tirunelveli and Barkitmanagar in Srivaikuntam are a few places where these Muslims constitute the major portion of the population. They belong to the Labbai or the Markayar group and are mostly Tamil speaking. It is said that they are the descendants of the Arab refugees who married the natives and of the natives who were converted to Islam.

by force during the regime of Tippusultan. The majority of the Muhammedans of the district are traders. In early days they used to migrate to Ceylon, Burma and Malaya to set up trade and as these avenues are now closed, they move to big cities like Bombay and Madras as merchants and petty traders. Some of its members are prosperous restaurant owners. An occupation next in importance is weaving. Melapalaym, Kadayanallur, Tenkasi, Eruvadi, Seydinganallur and Pettai are a few places where Muslim weavers predominate. Muhammedan agriculturists are found in all parts of the district. Their women observe *gosha* and differ in their dress from the neighbouring Hindu women in that they cover their head with a cloth which forms part of their normal dress. They are also conspicuous by the ornaments they wear which are different from the usual pattern the Hindu women wear. As in other parts of the country Muslims are devoted to their religion and the two classes–Hindus and Muslims live in close amity. It is not uncommon to see [illegible] merchants and petty traders. Muhammedan mosques e prosperous restaurant owners. Hindu festivals.

Other communities

Of the numerous and Srivaikuntam taluks and also found in Iluvans and a few Koliya Parayans also blacksmi as their hereditary occupation. Kaikolans and ston'e got a title as Mudali and Patta Saliyans are the distı large numbers in Ambasamudram taluk while Brahmins and wear sacred threads. They are also known as Kammalans. Cotton weaving is the chief occupation of Kaikolans, Patta Saliyans and Pattunulkarans. As we already mentioned, Muhammedans, Iluvans and a few Koliya Parayans also have it as their hereditary occupation. Kaikolans who have got a title as Mudali and Patta Saliyans are found in large numbers in Ambasamudram taluk while Pattunulkarans are found concentrated in Palayamcottah and Viravanallur. As their name implies, they do more weaving in silk cotton. Iluvans who are also known as Illathupillais could be generally found in Ambasamudram and Srivaikuntam taluks and also in Puliyankudi in Sankaranainarkoil taluk. Katassan (known by the title Pattamgatti) who are traditionally engaged in lime burning are found in Tuticorin. They are still seen engaged in this trade. They are found scattered in small colonies in Tirunelveli, Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam taluks and are small in numbers. In Tirunelveli, as in other parts of the State, Ambattan or Maruthuvas (barbers), Vannans (dhobies), Kuyavans (potters) and Pandarams (temple servants) are found scattered all over the district. Their profession is such that they cannot live together.

Scheduled Castes

Tirunelveli has got a scheduled caste population of 431,150 which represents 15.8 per cent of the total population. The most numerically strong among them are Adi Dravida, Parayan, Samban, Arunthathiyar, Chakkiliyan, Kudumban and Pallan. Their population in 1961 Census are as follows

1.	Adi Dravida	...	117,349
	(a) Adi Dravida	...	45,826
	(b) Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	61,503
	(c) Samban	...	10,020
2.	Arunthathiyar	...	35,455
	(a) Arunthathiyar	...	8,935
	(b) Chakkiliyan	...	26,475
	(c) Madari	...	45
3.	Devendrakulathan	...	256,888
	(a) Devendrakulathan	...	5,739
	(b) Kudumban	...	107,790
	(c) Pallan	...	142,932
	(d) Kadaiyan	...	427

In addition we find Kuravan, Pagadai, Puthiraivannan and Vathirian which are also Scheduled Castes. The list as such is not exhaustive and there are also a number of other Scheduled Castes who are living in the different parts of the district in small numbers. Parayan, Samban (also known as Adi Dravida), Pallan, Kudumban (also known as Devendrakulathan) all Tamil speaking, generally work as agricultural labourers and some of them do their own cultivation. After the advent of independence most of them are quick to avail the various concessions granted to them by the Government. A few of them have entered Government service and are working as officers, assistants and in other categories. General literacy among them has improved. Adi Dravidians are generally found in large numbers in Nanguneri, Tiruchendur and Ambasamudram taluks while the Devendrakulathans are found concentrated in Sankaranainarkoil, Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli and Tenkasi taluks. Chakkiliyans (also known as Arunthathiyar) who speak crude Telugu mixed with Tamil are found distributed in all the taluks. They are generally employed as scavengers and sweepers in the Municipalities and Panchayat Boards. They also work as cobblers.

Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Tribes are found in small numbers in the district and they generally inhabit the forests adjoining the Western Ghats. The total number of scheduled tribes returned in 1961 Census is 703, of which half of them, (349) are Kattunayakans. Some of the other tribes of importance are Kanikaran, Malaiarasan, Pathiyan and Puliyan. Separate ethnographic notes about these tribes have been published by the Census Organisation.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

This discussion is based on the data collected in houselisting done in October 1960. According to that housing census 7,18,567 houses existed in the district. Of these 4,99,628 or 70 per cent were found in rural and 2,18,939 or 30 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is 69 and 31 per cent respectively. 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 84 were vacant and 916 occupied. Out of this 916 occupied census houses, 838 were pure or mixed dwellings and the remaining proportion of 78 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions etc. Out of 838 dwellings, 812 were used as pure dwellings, 5 as shop-*cum*-dwellings and 21 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as shown aside.

Shops	26
Workshops and factories	9
Restaurants	5
Educational institutions	4
Hotels	3
Business houses & offices	3
Places of entertainment	1
Public health institutions	1
All other cases	26

The proportion of vacant houses in the district (84) is more than the State proportion of 68. Among the occupied census houses, the district records higher proportion in the case of workshop-*cum*-dwellings, hotels, restaurants and shops, the proportionate differences being seven, one and six respectively. In all other cases the proportion is either equal or less.

The distribution of census houses among 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/Taluk	Vacant Census House	Occupied Census House													
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings.				Hotels, sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshop and workshed.	Schools & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shopclasses	Restaurant, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat ghar)	P. H. & Medical institutions Hospitals, H. Centres Doctor's Clinic & Dispensaries	Others
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwelling	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Tirunelveli District	84	916	838	812	5	21	3	26	3	9	4	5	1	1	26
Sankaranainarkoil Taluk	56	944	880	850	7	23	2	22	3	6	4	4	2	1	20
Kovilpatti Taluk	87	913	840	826	5	9	6	24	3	5	4	3	1	N	27
Srivaikuntam Taluk	87	913	824	815	4	5	1	30	6	12	4	4	N	1	31
Tirunelveli Taluk	78	922	823	773	4	46	4	36	5	15	4	5	1	1	28
Tenkasi Taluk	88	912	840	799	5	36	1	26	3	7	3	8	2	1	21
Shencottah Taluk	100	900	808	787	3	18	3	32	4	11	2	10	1	1	28
Ambasamudram Taluk	106	894	811	767	5	39	3	28	3	9	4	5	1	1	29
Nanguneri Taluk	78	922	860	847	8	5	2	19	3	6	5	3	1	1	22
Tiruchendur Taluk	84	916	841	833	4	4	2	25	3	7	7	4	1	1	25

The vacancy of houses in Sankaranainarkoil, Shencottah and Ambasamudram taluks varies greatly from that of the district. In the case of Shencottah taluk, the disparity is noticed only in the rural sector. In the case of other two taluks, the disparity is noticed in both rural and urban sectors. The low proportion of vacancy in Sankaranainarkoil taluk is compensated by a fairly large proportion of increase in dwellings. Similarly, the high proportion of vacancy in Shencottah and Ambasamudram taluks is compensated by low proportion in dwellings.

In regard to occupied houses, Tirunelveli taluk has recorded low proportion of pure dwellings which is compensated by high proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings, shops, workshops and factories. Ambasamudram and Tenkasi have recorded higher proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings, Kovilpatti in hotels, Srivaikuntam in business houses and Tiruchendur in educational institutions, whereas Kovilpatti has recorded lower proportions in workshop-cum-dwellings, workshops and factories and Srivaikuntam in workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The distribution of occupied houses in other taluks falls in line with the district pattern.

Table E-II exhibits the tenure status of households. The percentage of households residing in owned houses is 48 for State and 60 for district in the urban sector. The corresponding percentages for State and district are identical (90) in the rural areas. As 90 per cent of rural houses are owned by the occupants, data on tenure status have no significance in the rural areas.

Workshop, factories and establishments

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

Table—2 List of important manufacturing rural industries in Tirunelveli district

	Name of Manufacturing Industry	Total No. of workshops and factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
			Sankaranainarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	2,109	570	363	147	12	208	165	407	235	22
393	Goldsmithy	642	57	82	63	30	98	31	108	102	71
369	Manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	474	34	91	32	44	94	5	25	115	44
220	Manufacture of beedi	457	...	...	...	...	56	...	401	...	...
288	Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.	387	26	35	1	...	5	42	277	1	...
200	Production of rice etc. by milling and dehusking	331	30	7	44	32	43	19	86	40	30
273	Tailoring	323	15	45	30	10	58	11	62	70	22
350	Earthenware and pottery	309	34	61	40	16	62	3	63	24	6
388	Repair of bicycle and tricycle	273	30	39	37	7	64	3	17	51	25

These nine industries account for a substantial portion of 86 per cent of the factories and workshops in the district. Cotton weaving in handloom is the leading industry and accounts for 34 per cent.

Most of the important rural industries are dispersed in Ambasamudram and Tenkasi taluks followed by Kovilpatti and Nanguneri. Shencottah, Tiruchendur and Tirunelveli are the most backward in rural industrialisation.

There is a heavy concentration of handloom weaving in cotton in Sankaranainarkoil taluk and beedi manufacturing, rice milling and manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc, in Ambasamudram taluk. Nearly 25 per cent or more of the above workshops and factories in the district are concentrated in the taluks noted against each of them indicating their predominancy.

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. For instance, Tirunelveli district is known for palm gur and salt industry, but these industries do not figure in the above tables. 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. 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	Total No. of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
			Sankaranainarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(01)	(11)
220	Manufacture of beedi	25,141	5	...	88	231	9,917	30	13,943	927	...
202	Production of sugar, gur from sugarcane or palam juice and production of candy	23,774	1,117	3.063	2,867	616	1,886	70	2,451	6,382	5,312
288	Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.	20,239	1,050	1,174	845	913	2,407	388	2,505	4,155	6,802
231	& 232 Cotton spinning and weaving	11,682	1,465	1,625	951	489	902	426	1,806	2,687	1,331
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	11,211	2,061	3,469	644	175	1,502	731	1,651	965	13
350	Earthenware and pottery	5,085	809	807	544	460	810	204	709	549	193
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as buckets, bolts, etc.	3,820	690	650	223	280	868	158	322	427	202
393	Goldsmithy	3,036	338	452	360	159	386	132	330	472	457
338	Manufacture of common salt	3,023	...	799	2,125	...	...	...	...	3	96

At the first instance, it will be noticed that three of the industries *viz.*, tailoring, rice milling and repair of bicycle and tricycle do not assume importance in the above statement. But cotton spinning, palm gur industry and salt manufacturing which had an insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assume importance in terms of industrial workers. The first two industries are concentrated in Nanguneri taluk. Salt manufacturing is predominant in Srivaikuntam. Palm gur industry is also concentrated in Tiruchendur taluk.

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

Table—4 List of important manufacturing urban industries in Tirunelveli district

	Name of Manufacturing Industry	Total No. of workshops & factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
			Sankaranainarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	9,703	1,261	433	116	2,761	2,785	103	2,059	5	179
220	Manufacture of beedi	987	...	...	2	961	7	...	16	1	...
273	& 274 Tailoring	902	30	56	147	304	59	47	135	37	87
393	Goldsmithy	897	27	48	163	249	48	18	117	47	180
388	Repair of bicycles & tricycles	491	34	50	75	133	34	3	79	33	50
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	403	30	43	107	54	23	33	50	24	39
200	Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	364	20	17	111	81	19	16	69	12	19
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	229	32	4	11	143	17	2	16	...	4
288	Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.	193	...	1	1	100	2	1	87	1	...

All the industries except earthenware and pottery are common important industries both in rural and urban sectors. The nine important industries listed account for 89 per cent of the total industries in the urban sector.

Tirunelveli taluk occupies the unique position of having heavy concentration of all the important industries except rice milling and manufacturing of sundry hardware such as buckets, bolts etc. These industries are concentrated in Srivaikuntam taluk. Besides Tirunelveli, handloom weaving is concentrated in Tenkasi taluk also.

The importance of industries with reference to theri 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 manufacturing industry	Total No. of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of								
			Sankaranainarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
235	Cotton weaving in handloom	25,145	4,529	182	240	6,937	9,283	233	3,338	6	397
231 & 232	Cotton spinning and weaving	4,005	18	957	3,000	22	...	...	...	...	8
334	Manufacture of matches	2,529	133	2,313	11	...	...	...	...	...	72
220	Manufacture of beedi	2,508	...	...	11	2,175	143	...	165	14	...
393	Goldsmithy	2,381	61	133	474	716	122	38	275	104	458
200	Production of rice etc; by milling, dehusking etc.	2,100	144	74	716	473	65	48	306	126	148
365	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	1,578	654	12	56	770	44	4	34	...	4
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	1,555	4	90	101	1,305	8	22	7	...	18
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	1,320	65	150	716	118	36	42	96	26	71

It will be seen that tailoring, repair of bicycles and tricycles and manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc. lose their significance when measured in terms of the number of workers engaged in such industries. But cotton spinning, manufacture of matches and repair and servicing of motor vehicles assume importance. Cotton spinning is predominant in Srivaikuntam, manufacture of matches in Kovilpatti and repair and servicing of motor vehicles in Tirunelveli 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 overall picture of the State and the district may first be studied to have a comparative idea.

At the first sight, one will notice that the first three items are the most important wall materials both at the State and district level. But among the first three important materials, both the rural and urban population of Tirunelveli district do not prefer mud walls like their counterparts in other districts. Invariably, the rural and urban sectors of the district have recorded increased proportions in regard to stone, unburnt bricks, bamboo and other materials. In addition the rural sector has also recorded higher proportion in burnt bricks and cement concrete than the State average.

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

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

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Wall Material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mud	652	525	742	617	385	312
Burnt bricks	229	231	144	170	481	373
Stone	70	128	69	108	76	173
Unburnt bricks	24	73	22	69	31	84
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	10	26	9	20	12	39
Corrugated iron or other metal sheets	5	1	5	1	2	1
Timber	2	N	2	N	1	N
Cement concrete	2	2	1	2	6	3
Other materials	2	12	2	11	3	13
Wall materials not stated	4	2	4	2	3	2

(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

Roof Material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(5)	(7)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	579	465	664	543	325	285
Tiles, slate, shingle	328	395	276	348	481	504
Brick and lime	44	70	22	44	109	131
Concrete and stone slabs	25	50	19	48	46	54
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	15	13	11	10	27	18
Asbestos. cement sheets	2	2	1	3	5	2
All other material	4	3	4	2	4	4
Roof material not stated	3	2	3	2	3	2

Grass, leaves, thatch etc. account for about 47 per cent of the roof materials in the district. This proportion is far below the State percentage of 58. But the district has recorded higher proportions than the State in tiles, brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs. These are good signs indicating better living conditions in the district. Especially, about half of the population in the urban sector is found to use tiles as roof material.

Thus, Tirunelveli district indicates more preference for pucca wall and roof materials than the State.

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

Table—8 Distribution of 1,000 households in census houses used as dwellings by material of wall

Wall material	District	Distribution in the taluks of								
		Sankaranainarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mud	525	662	734	500	423	522	437	413	507	391
Burnt bricks	231	171	31	139	464	251	386	418	226	177
Stone	128	123	191	220	49	80	33	43	130	187
Unburnt bricks	73	23	2	59	53	135	141	123	99	103
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	26	0	8	61	1	0	1	1	31	123
Cement concrete	2	N	N	5	1	N	0	0	1	9
C. I. sheets or Other metal sheets	1	0	0	N	N	0	0	N	4	1
Timber	N	0	0	1	0	0	N	N	9	0
All others materials	12	19	31	13	8	11	0	1	N	7
Wall material not stated	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2

('N' means Negligible)

In all the taluks except Tiruchendur, Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli and Shencottah more than 50 per cent of the houses are constructed with mud walls. Kovilpatti records the highest percentage of 73.4 followed by Sankaranainarkoil (66.2) per cent.

Burnt brick is the second predominant material in the district. Tirunelveli records the highest proportion of 464 followed by Ambasamudram (418) and Shencottah (386).

Compared to other taluks Srivaikuntam has recorded higher proportion of stone walls. Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam have recorded high percentage in grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Unburnt bricks assume a significant proportion in Shencottah, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram and Tiruchendur taluks.

On the whole, Tirunelveli taluk assumes the first place with about 51 per cent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall material, followed by Nanguneri and Ambasamudram (both 46 per cent).

The relative importance of the roof material is discussed below.

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

Roof Material	Distribution in taluks of									
	District	Sankaranainarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	465	564	488	462	370	514	532	380	419	509
Tiles, slate, shingle	395	212	321	348	408	402	386	543	550	407
Brick and lime	70	68	81	152	143	26	41	41	13	32
Concrete and stone slabs	50	98	88	32	57	44	28	8	15	49
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	13	33	16	2	20	13	9	13	N	2
Asbestos, cement sheets	2	1	2	2	1	N	N	14	N	N
All other material	3	21	1	N	N	N	3	N	0	0
Roof material not stated	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1

Less than 50 per cent of the houses in all taluks except Sankaranainarkoil, Shencottah, Tenkasi and Tiruchendur use thatched roofing. Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri taluks have the least proportion of 370, 380 and 419 respectively. The highest proportions are noticed in Sankaranainarkoil (564), Shencottah (532) and Tenkasi (514).

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. Thirty three out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas of Tirunelveli district occupy no regular room as against 47 for the State. The proportions for other districts range from zero in the Nilgiris to 126 in South Arcot. Regarding one roomed houses, Tirunelveli records a proportion of 554 as against 676 for the State. Combining the two cases of no regular room and one room, the proportion works out to 587 as against 723 for the State, indicating that the rural sector of Tirunelveli is above the State average in regard to accommodation.

In the urban sector, Tirunelveli district records a combined proportion of 498 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. Here again, the district enjoys a better position in the State.

Households occupying two rooms is generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle class people of the State. In the rural sector of Madras State 176 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms, while the proportion for urban is 217. As against these State proportions, the proportions for Tirunelveli district work out to 258 and 249 respectively indicating a higher proportion than the State. The rural proportion is higher than the urban proportion indicating better condition of housing 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 Tirunelveli can be assigned the third rank with a proportion of 143 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households, which is above the State average of 84. This fact indicates the better accommodation in Tirunelveli district. In case of urban, Tirunelveli again gets third rank with a proportion of 250 out of 1,000 as against a State average of 169.

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

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

Name of Taluk	Rural sector	Urban sector
(1)	(2)	(3)
District Average	143	250
Sankaranainarkoil Taluk	90	158
Kovilpatti Taluk	88	141
Srivaikuntam Taluk	137	212
Tirunelveli Taluk	119	231
Tenkasi Taluk	133	290
Shencottah Taluk	245	485
Ambasamudram Taluk	269	396
Nanguneri Taluk	220	238
Tiruchendur Taluk	86	230

The disparity between the rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Nanguneri, Kovilpatti and Sankaranainarkoil and large in Shencottah, Tenkasi and Tiruchendur. Shencottah and Ambasamudram taluks have better accommodation both in the rural and urban sectors.

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

The 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 Tirunelveli district are 4.33, 4.31 and 4.37 respectively. The district has recorded smaller size of household both in the rural and urban sectors.

The sizes within the district are distributed as indicated in Table 11.

Table—11 Number of persons per household

Taluk	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
District Average	4.33	4.31	4.37
Sankaranainarkoil Taluk	4.39	4.37	4.47
Kovilpatti Taluk	4.37	4.39	4.29
Srivaikuntam Taluk	4.29	4.16	4.45
Tirunelveli Taluk	4.38	4.22	4.52
Tenkasi Taluk	4.49	4.51	4.43
Shencottah Taluk	4.33	4.34	4.32
Ambasamudram Taluk	4.00	4.05	3.91
Nanguneri Taluk	4.37	4.35	4.50
Tiruchendur Taluk	4.34	4.27	4.46

Ambasamudram taluk has recorded smaller size of household both in the rural and urban sectors. Besides, the rural areas of Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur and the urban areas of Kovilpatti and Shencottah have also recorded smaller size of households. Other areas have recorded bigger size of household. An interesting feature in this context is that the size of urban households is bigger than that of rural except in Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Shencottah and Ambasamudram taluks.

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

It will be clear from Table 12 that the average number of persons living in a room is less in the district than in the State. The wider gap between State and district is noticed in the case of houses with two and one rooms.

The fluctuation of average within the district is less than that of district and State. In general, overcrowding is more marked in Kovilpatti, Sankaranainarkoil and Tenkasi taluks.

Table—12 Average number of persons per room in different categories of houses

Name of State/District/Taluk	Average number of persons per room in houses with					
	All cases combined	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	3.03	4.21	2.58	1.91	1.59	1.16
Tirunelveli District	2.42	3.93	2.28	1.66	1.33	0.90
Sankaranainarkoil Taluk	2.69	3.96	2.45	1.78	1.53	0.55
Kovilpatti Taluk	2.80	4.01	2.32	1.80	1.51	1.11
Srivaikuntam Taluk	2.46	3.86	2.25	1.68	1.40	1.00
Tirunelveli Taluk	2.44	3.94	2.32	1.72	1.39	0.91
Tenkasi Taluk	2.60	4.13	2.34	1.73	1.42	0.96
Shencottah Taluk	1.91	3.82	2.26	1.56	1.21	0.86
Ambasamudram Taluk	1.80	3.57	1.96	1.46	1.16	0.86
Nanguneri Taluk	2.29	3.91	2.28	1.64	1.28	0.99
Tiruchendur Taluk	2.57	3.98	2.32	1.68	1.37	0.92

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CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Tirunelveli has fertile soils only in scattered regions, but it has a predominantly agricultural economy. Less fertile soil of the red variety is found distributed in most of the region. However by a good network of irrigation system making full use of the water resources, natural deficiency has been overcome to a great extent.

Of the total extent of 2,821,006 acres, 1,234,069 acres are under cultivation which works out to 43.7 per cent of the total area. The statement below gives at a glance the acrage of land under various uses in 1960-61 (Fasli 1370) in Tirunelveli district.

Table—1 Land utilisation in the district

Type of land	Extent in acres	Percentage to total area
(1)	(2)	(3)
Forest	312,576	11.1
Barren and uncultivable land	138,197	4.9
Land put to non-agricultural uses	193,399	6.8
Cultivable waste	256,331	9.1
Permanent pastures and other grazing grounds	81,264	2.9
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	30,862	1.1
Current fallows	228,529	8.1
Other fallow lands	345,779	12.3
Net area sown with crops	1,234,069	43.7

The detailed particulars in respect of other years are found in Part V of this volume. The total area sown which was 1,304,730 acres in 1956–57 has increased to 1,497,771 in 1960–61. The increase is chiefly on account of the completion of the Manimuthar project under the Second Plan in 1958. This has brought about 20,000 acres under new irrigation.

During the late forties Tirunelveli district was classified along with Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts as heavily deficit in food. Scarcity of food-grains was felt during the Second World War when import from Burma and Thailand was stopped. To meet the situation the Grow More Food Campaign was launched. Both intensive and extensive methods of cultivation were encouraged and practised. The *Poromboke* and other cultivable wastes were reclaimed for cultivation. Government subsidised agricultural extension work and steps were taken to ensure that the farmers received better seeds, better implements, better manure and better irrigational facilities. In addition to these, financial assistance and technical know-how through experts were offered to the farmers. These means and measures for advancement of agriculture were incorporated in the various Plan schemes also. The statement below shows the improved state of affairs and confirms the fact that the agriculturists here to a great extent availed of the facilities extended to them.

Table—2 Progress of various measures adopted to improve farming

Measures adopted	Progress achieved during	
	1955—56	1960—61
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Distribution of seeds (in Maunds)	7,181	17,081
2. Distribution of insecticides and manure—organic and chemical (Maunds)	38,160	2,03,254
3. Total area reclaimed (acres)	537	1,974
4. Number of agricultural implements distributed	222	2,244
5. Total number of engines or pump sets sold or given on loan or subsidy	...	315

The total yield of rice in 1950-51 which was estimated at 174,000 tons during 1960–61 has increased to 259,000 tons, the increase being about 50 per cent. The production of millets which was 71,160 tons in 1950–51 has yielded 109,780 tons in 1960–61 recording an increase of 50 per cent. The average yield of rice per acre increased to 1,530 lbs. in 1961. In 1961 a Food Survey conducted in this State revealed that while the estimated consumption is about 3.45 lakh tons, what actually produced was 3 lakh tons after allowing for seed requirements, thereby registering a deficit of 0.45

lakh tons. To that extent the food situation in this region has improved.

Of the total population in the district, 26 per cent are engaged in the agricultural sector and, of the workers, 53.1 per cent are cultivators. The Vellala, Brahmins, Nadars and Kammavars are chief land-owning communities in the district. Most of the lands in Tambaraparani basin are owned by Brahmins and Vellalas. The black cotton soil is mostly owned by Kammavars who inhabit these areas and the palmyra forests in the taluks of Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and Nanguneri are owned by Shanars or Nadars who are the traditional tappers in this region. Parayans, Pallars and at certain places even Nadars work as agricultural labourers. Of the total Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 42 per cent are working as agricultural labourers and 21 per cent as cultivators. The agricultural practices here are similar to those in other parts of the State and it varies from crop to crop depending upon soil and other conditions. There is no peculiarity in the agricultural implements used here.

During the original settlement in 1872, of the total extent of 5,145 sq miles, 1,648 sq. miles were Zamindari and *inam* lands. The Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act was enacted in 1948 and this provided for the gradual abolition of the Zamindari system. Consequent on the abolition of Zamindaris, almost all the Zamindaris which were 15 in number and *mittas* were converted into Ryotwari areas. Thus landed intermediaries in the district have almost been abolished. Leasing of land for cultivation to others was a common practice in this district and before the advent of independence a great part of the wet lands was under tenancy cultivation. The position has now changed to a great extent. At present of the total cultivable land, 73 per cent are held by owner cultivators and 4.25 per cent by tenants who cultivate lands of others. The tenant and landlord relationship in the district was cordial and the number of cases which came before the Land Conciliation Officers was less than in other districts.

Of all the crops raised in the district, paddy comes first. Of the total area sown with crops, 28.5 per cent are with paddy. In 1960-61 the area cultivated with paddy was 426,379 acres which has given a yield of 291,180 tons. The annual yield of rice per acre is highest in Tirunelveli district in this State. The other important food crops are cumbu, cholam, ragi, varagu and samai. Out of a total cropped area of 1,497,771 acres in the district in 1960-61, 1,010,831 (67.5 per cent) alone are under food crops which is low when compared with the State percentage of 75·4. The acreage under non-food crops is 486,940. It is roughly about 1/3 of the total extent cultivated. The pulses raised are greengram, redgram, blackgram, bengalgram and horsegram. The commercial crops are cotton, gingelly, chillies, groundnut, tobacco and sugarcane.

The statement below gives the percentage of area under different crops in 1960-61.

Table –3 Percentage of area under different crops

Crops		Percentage
(1)		(2)
Paddy	...	28·5
Cholam	...	5.7
Cumbu	...	12·9
Ragi	...	1·4
Pulses other than horsegram	...	3·6
Groundnut	...	1·9
Gingelly	...	2·6
Coconut	...	0·4
Cotton	...	17·8
Indigo	...	0·1

Next to paddy, cotton is sown in a large extent which is about 17·8 per cent of the total area sown. This being the chief commodity of trade in this district, the cultivation and yield of this crop have their impact on the trade of this region.

Paddy

Paddy (rice) forms the staple food of majority of the people in the district. Paddy is normally found to be cultivated largely in Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Sankaranainarkoil taluks in fairly extensive areas and in other regions of the district to a lesser extent. Paddy is also raised in Shencottah region. Of the total paddy cultivated area in the district, the maximum extent is found to lie in Ambasamudram taluk.

Paddy is raised in two crops, the short term crop or the *kar* and the long term crop or the *pisanam*. The cultivation of paddy in the district is conditioned by several factors such as the monsoons, the type of soil, drainage facilities etc. The North-east monsoon period normally begins around the middle of October and lasts till about the 15th of January, while the South-

west monsoon beginning in June lasts till September. The South-west monsoon period is the *kar* season while the other is the *Pisanam* period. The methods of cultivation of paddy vary from one region to another. Paddy is cultivated in two ways either by direct sowing or by transplantation. For the *kar* crops the ground is first well ploughed and highly manured and then smoothed and pulverised till the surface is as a garden bed. The stiffer soils and higher levels cannot be treated thus but are sown or planted in the ordinary manner but, however, rice grown in Tirunelveli whether planted or sown, in wet or dry soil, the quantity of seed used is enormous and manure is applied with a liberality unknown in other districts. Of these, the sowing method is generally adopted during the *Kar* season while during the *Pisanam* ryots prefer transplantation. However, in regions like Srivaikuntam, Tiruchendur and eastern parts of Tirunelveli taluk transplantation is followed even during the *Kar* season as the rains during the period cannot be relied upon for early sowing. The Japanese method of cultivation is gaining ground and is widely practised now in as much as the yield is good. A total area of 1,23,045 acres of paddy were brought under Japanese method of cultivation. There has been considerable improvement in the cultivation of paddy in the district during the past one decade. Statistics of area under different crops will show that there has been an increase in the gross area under paddy in the district. This increase in acreage under paddy is to the tune of over 113,806 acres or 36 per cent. Proper use of fertilisers and technical know-how of modern methods of agriculture, available in the rural areas, have considerably contributed to the increase in production. There is a Paddy Sub-research Centre in Ambasamudram in this district. The improved strains that are popular in the district are AST 1, AST, 6, TLCM 6, AST 4, AST 8 and AST 5. During the period 1960–61, 1875 tons of improved seeds covering 78,870 acres were distributed.

Cholam

This crop is important for the region, for it is the largest yielder of grains (excluding paddy) and provides a good quantity of straw to be used as fodder for cattle. It is cultivated widely in Tenkasi and Sankaranainarkoil taluks. The Agricultural Department has introduced improved strains of the crop like C0 9, C0 12, C0 16, K 3 etc. These new strains are found to yield 10 to 15 per cent above the original native varieties of cholam. Marked improvement has been noticed in this crop in the region. Both acreage and yield have gone up in considerable measure. The position in 1950–51 was that this crop was raised over 73,790 acres and the total yield for the year amounted to 24,050 tons whereas in 1960–61 the total acreage was 84,683 acres and yield 34,400 tons.

Cumbu

Cumbu is another important crop of the district. During the opening of the decade, this crop occupied 1,57,896 acres and its yield totalled to 20,980 tons. The position during 1960–61 improved to the extent that it covered 192,959 acres and its yield amounted to 40,060 tons. The production doubled. Some of the people in the dry soil tracts in the district have it as their staple food. Principal regions where cumbu is raised in the district are Kovilpatti, Sankaranainarkoil and Srivaikuntam taluks. Even though it occurs in other taluks as well, the extent of its cultivation is limited and less significant. This is one of the few crops that could be raised throughout the district without regard to the type and variety of soil prevalent. Agricultural Department has introduced new and improved strains in order to increase the total out-turn of the crop. Improved varieties of seeds recommended by the Department are C0 1, C0 2, C0 3 etc. These new types are gaining wide popularity among the local ryots.

Ragi, samai, varagu etc.

Ragi, samai and varagu are other dry crops raised in the district. Of these ragi was raised over an acreage of 22,352 during 1950–51. This acreage has gone up considerably. During 1959–60 it was 25,425 acres. The yield increased from 11,260 tons during 1950–51 to 12,100 tons in 1960–61. Samai and varagu are of lesser importance.

Commercial crops—Cotton

Among the cash crops of the district, the most important is cotton. It is generally cultivated in the black cotton soil tracts of Kovilpatti taluk and in parts of Srivaikuntam and Sankaranainarkoil taluks. It is also raised to a lesser extent in red and mixed soil regions in the district. Important species of cotton raised in the region are the *Karunganni* (Gossypium obtusifolium) and the *Uppam* (Gossypium herbaceum). Of these, *Karunganni* variety is found to possess fineness almost equal to the Egyption cotton. The Cotton Research Station at Kovilpatti has contributed considerably to the improvement of cotton cultivation in the district. They have devised steps to improve ginning out-turn of the local cotton and to improve the sowing operations. Improved varieties of seeds MUC 1, MUC 2, K 2 and K 6 were supplied and during the First Five Year Plan 255,000 maunds and 39,500 maunds under the Second Plan were supplied. In the district, cotton is found to cover an acreage of 2,65,857 and its total yield for the year 1960–61 was

found to be 77,710 bales. Next to Coimbatore, Tirunelveli produces maximum cotton in the State.

Groundnut

Groundnut is another important commercial crop. It is often raised along with other crops like cotton etc. The area under this crop during 1960–61 was 28,169 acres and its yield amounted to 13,940 tons. Most of the native strains have been replaced by new varieties introduced by the Department. Most popular among the new strains introduced are TMV 1 and TMV 2. Principal regions of its cultivation in the district are Kovilpatti, Tiruchendur etc. Though total acreage under groundnut cultivation is less, much improvement is seen during the decade. In Manimuthar anicut region alone the area of cultivation increased by 50 per cent while the general increase is from 25 to 35 per cent.*

In addition to these, cultivation of tobacco, coconut and fruits is practised in Tirunelveli. Special features of work done in this direction in 1960–61 are that 24,618 coconut seedlings and 25,882 fruit seedlings and 1,267 lbs. of vegetable seeds were distributed. As many as 878 demonstration plots were laid out. A quantity of 145 tons of pesticides was sold to treat 68,161 acres against different pests and diseases. One hundred and thirty-five oil engines and electric motors were issued under hire purchase scheme and 815 acres were covered by tractor ploughing.

Tobacco has been introduced in 100 acres in Radhapuram and Valliur areas.

Animal husbandry

Of the total livestock in the State, 8 per cent are found in Tirunelveli.

The 1961 livestock Census shows that the total number of livestock in the district increased from 1,760,810 in 1956 to 1,931,100 in 1961 or by 9·7 per cent. The total number of poultry increased from 899,703 in 1956 to 9,74,143 in 1961 or by 8.3 per cent. Of the total livestock in the district, the bovine stock consisting of cattle and buffaloes is 795,011 constituting 41.2 per cent. The bovine stock including goats and sheep totals to 1,878,595 or 97·3 per cent and number of other animals including pigs, horses, donkeys, mules etc. is 52,505 or 2.7 per cent. The bovine stock comprised 595,202 cattle and 108,337 buffaloes. There are 5 cattle for every buffalo in the district.

The cows and buffaloes provide 127,833,000 kgs of the milk annually. It records an increase of 14,026,000 kgs over that of the yield in 1956 *i.e.*, 12 per cent.

*Administration Report—Agricultural Department 1960-61

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CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION

The Pandiyas and the Nayaks who ruled this part of the country from 14th to 17th century have provided this district with an " elaborate and admirable system of irrigation works, anicuts, channels and tanks ". Their work still today proclaims their "grasp and mastery of the principle of irrigation, a complicated and difficult branch of engineering". The district, the major portion of which is covered with unfertile soil could therefore be able to produce more than those of the districts placed in similar geographical position. The average rainfall here is not large and may said to be sufficient for agricultural purposes if the rainfall is fairly distributed between October to January. Of the total extent of 1,497,771 acres of net area sown in 1960-61, an extent of 613,262 acres or 40·9 per cent are with crops irrigated. Of the total area of 1,303,370 acres assessed, except Shencottah taluk (in Fasli 1370), 207,689 are classified as wet.

The sources of irrigation in the district are the rivers, channels, tanks and wells. The tanks which are in large number, situated in most advantageous positions, serve to store the surplus waters of the ordinary rainfall in the plains and play a significant role in the irrigation of this area. The district is chiefly irrigated by the rivers rising in the Western Ghats of which Tambaraparani is the most important one. The other rivers included in the Tambaraparani system are the tributaries of Tambaraparani, chief among them are Ramanadhi, Gatananadhi, Koraiyar, Jambunadhi and Manimuthar, all of which mingle with the waters of Tambaraparani within Ambasamudram taluk. The river and its affluents which are crossed by anicuts, feeding irrigation channels and tanks irrigate nearly about 83,000 acres of land, mostly of double crop. There are eight anicuts across the river Tambaraparani besides 3 dams, 2 above Papanasam and one at Manimuthar near Kallidaikurichi. In Papanasam, water is stored and released by regulation for generation of electricity and irrigation. The Manimuthar project completed under the Second Five Year Plan in 1958 comprises a reservoir of 5,500 million c.ft. capacity built across Manimuthar river, a tributary of the Tambaraparani. The reservoir supplements supplies to 83,000 acres of existing lands under the several Tambaraparani channels and precariously rainfed tanks in Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. A canal 28 miles long, taking off at a high level from the right side of the dam supplements supplies to about 300 existing rainfed tanks which suffer on account of precarious supplies due to poor and ill-distributed rainfall. The project has cost Rs. 505 lakhs. It assures supply to 20,000 acres. Of the old anicuts except under Kodaimelalagiyan and Nedhiunni anicuts almost all the irrigation is direct. Under Kannadiyan, Ariyanayagipuram, Palavur and Suttamali anicuts half of the irrigation is through small tanks which are filled in several times in a season, and an equal extent through channels. In the Marudur and Srivaikuntam areas, channels account for only one-third of the irrigation, the rest being through tanks which are capacious and a few of them if once filled can hold enough water for a season. Except the Srivaikuntam anicut all the other seven anicuts are of ancient origin and reflects " the highest credit upon the skill and energy of the ancient Governments who constructed them ".

Large tracts of land in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks are irrigated by the river Tambaraparani. The Kodaimelaligiyan, the Nedhiunni and the Kannadiyan anicuts irrigate Ambasamudram taluk. The Kodayan channel from the Ariyanayagipuram anicut, the Palayam channel from the Palavur anicut and Tirunelveli channel from the Suttamalli anicut serve Tirunelveli taluk. The Marudur Melakal and Keelakal channels taking off from the Marudur anicut and South main and North main channels taking off from the Srivaikuntam anicut serve Srivaikuntam taluk. The Marudur Melakal and Srivaikuntam South main channel irrigate Tiruchendur taluk. The rivers having the benefits of both the monsoons have perennial supply of water and have the richest lands on either side, especially on the Upper reaches of the Kannadiyan, Kodagan and Palaiyan channels. In these areas two crops are raised and that too, mostly paddy. The irrigation system of the Chittar with its numerous affluents, the chief of which are the Hanumanadhi and the Karuppanadhi come next in importance to Tambaraparani. The river which is crossed by 18 small anicuts irrigates considerable area in the Tenkasi Taluk and smaller areas in the Tirunelveli taluk. The local rains, added to the floods descending from the hills, assure almost all the year a full supply of water between October to January to raise *pisanam* crops.

The irrigation of Nanguneri taluk is done by the following rivers. The Pachaiyar, the Kila Manimuthar, the Nambiyar, the Hanumanadhi and the Karumaniyar. The Pachaiyar in its lowest reaches also serves a part of Tirunelveli taluk. Karumaniyar also irrigates a portion of Tiruchendur taluk. After the completion of Manimuthar Project, the Manimuthar channel provides irrigation for large extent of land in this taluk.

The wet lands in Sankaranainarkoil and Kovilpatti taluks form only a very small fraction of the total cultivated area. There are no large rivers suitable for large irrigation works, but there are numerous streams which feed many small tanks near the hills. The only river of any pretension which crosses the eastern plain is the Vaippar whose bed for a great part of the year is dry. The streams which supply the small tanks are swift and bring with them much sand. The irrigation of the wet lands under the hills is more similar to that of the lands in Nanguneri.

In the newly added Shencottah taluk the following irrigation works are important.

The reservoir in Mottai river constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs under the Second Plan and the reservoir in Kuliratti river at the estimated cost of Rs. 6.84 lakhs on which work is now in progress. Under the former, an extent of 270 acres gets irrigation facilities. It is expected that the reservoir in Kuliratti river, now in progress might irrigate an extent of 356 acres.

The Government canals in Tirunelveli district that carry water to the fields are 395 in number and run for about 514 miles. The canals provide irrigation for 56,096 acres. There are also 2,167 minor irrigation works under the control of the Revenue Department. This figure does not include those in Shencottah taluk. They are repaired periodically to keep them in condition. During the year ending 1961, in Tirunelveli 142 works were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,34,076.

Wells

Wells supplement other irrigation sources. They are not in such large numbers as in Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot. Well irrigation is prevalent in the dry black soil areas and in the *Teri* regions of Tiruchendur and Nanguneri. 56,803 wells are found in the district which irrigate an extent of 100,625 acres. The cultivators who have lifted water usually through *kamalai* have switched over to motor engines. Under the Five Year Plan, schemes have been evolved to give pump sets on loan repayable in easy instalments.

Table—1 Number of pumpsets supplied

Details	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electric Motor	24	22,600	289	295,000
Oil engines	34	92,000	45	116,000
Production increase (Tons)	196	...	890	...

The total number of oil engines in use in Tirunelveli district is 1,078 and electric pumps 5,054. Well irrigation is mostly used for garden cultivation and this is quite popular in Nanguneri and Tiruchendur taluks. Filter-point tube wells have newly been introduced. In Tirunelveli under the Second Plan period, 43 wells were constructed.

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CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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

The impulse given to education in this district in the early days is partly due to the exertion and influence of the foreign missionaries and partly due to the intelligence and appreciation of civilization shown by the Brahmins and Vellalas who formed the larger and wealthier section of the population in Tirunelveli. The missionaries started a number of schools in the important centres of the district and in rural parts. The Church Missionary Society opened in 1844 an institution to which was added college classes in 1880 in Tirunelveli. In 1880 the Jesuit Mission opened a primary school in Palamcottah which later grew up into a high school and then into a college. The same Jesuit fathers started in 1883 the present St. Xavier's High school in Tuticorin. The S.P.G. Mission also started another school in Tuticorin. This mission had also started schools in Nazareth, Meganapuram, Dhonavur, Pannaivilai, Surandai and Sawyerpuram, all places in the interior of the district. The school at Meganapuram had also facilities for boarders. These to a certain extent kindled the feelings of the Hindus and they too attempted starting schools. The Hindu college at Veeraragavapuram (now in Pettai) was the outcome of their efforts. During the period 1857-58 there were 273 schools aided by Government with 7,088 pupils. By the close of the third quarter of the century considerable advance had been made and the number of Government aided schools had gone upto 323 with 12,937 pupils. In addition to these, there were 729 schools aided by the local funds with an average strength of 30 pupils for each school.

Due to the efforts of the Board of Instruction set up as a result of the Munroe Enquiry, a Collectorate and a Tahsildari school came to be organised in the region. But owing to the mode of selection, the low pay, the absence of stimulus to the teacher, the want of training and the entire absence of supervision, the new scheme was a total failure. In the meanwhile, the Anglo-vernacular controversy was set in motion and the Board of Instruction came to be replaced by a Committee of Native Education. This new body introduced the Normal School and Taluk School Scheme. Of these the former was meant for the training of teachers while the latter taught Tamil, English and other modern subjects. After this there was considerable progress in the field of education in the district which was further augmented by the Local Funds and Towns Improvement Acts of 1871.

As a result of the stimulus gained by these acts and the rapid rise in philanthropic movements in the field, the Census of 1901 noted a marked rise in the percentage of literates to total population. This percentage, though poor by itself, signified a good deal for it placed the district far ahead of other districts in the Presidency. Talukwar figures of literacy reveal that regions with concentrated missionary activity had recorded greater progress in this field, *i.e.*, Tiruchendur, Nanguneri and Tirunelveli taluks. At the close of the first decade of the present century, the district possessed 9 high schools for boys and 1 for girls. Apart from these there also existed 16 incomplete secondary schools with numerous pupils. As regards elementary education there were as many as 1,700 schools, of which 119 were exclusively for girls. Only a few elementary schools were run by Municipalities and Local Boards. Most of the other elementary schools were missionary schools. An institution of particular interest is the Orphanage for the Deaf and Dumb at Palayamcottai which was started in 1899 by one Miss Swainson by private subscription. The school today is one of the best institutions imparting education and some trade for the self support of the physically handicapped in the State. There is also a school for the blind and it is the first such school started in India. Palayamcottai is also known for its Borstal school for adolescent offenders.

Elementary education

Until about 1920 elementary education was left in the hands of private agencies like missionaries, private individuals etc. The State did not interfere. But in 1920 the Elementary Education Act was enacted which set up an Education Council for each district in

the State. This council consisted of persons, some nominated by the Government and others elected by the Local Bodies. All matters concerning elementary education were to be carried on only in consultation with this body. In common with other districts Tirunelveli also had such a council established. These councils laid great emphasis on wide diffusion of elementary education. The Madras Education Act was later modified so as to introduce an element of compulsion. The heads of municipalities, district boards etc. were empowered to impose penalties on parents who withdrew their children from elementary schools. The District Education Council came to be replaced by Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939 which were in turn abolished a couple of years later (1941) after its powers were vested in the Department of Education. In 1946 the element of compulsion and penal powers which hitherto rested with Municipal Chairmen and District Board Presidents were transferred to the District Educational Officers. The overall effect of all these measures was to raise the percentage of pupils passing through the Vth Standard. As a consequence of the various measures adopted by the Government, elementary education has progressed very much in this district. But the fact remains that much more has to be achieved. The tables show the general trend of progress achieved by elementary education in the district during the past few decades.

Table—1 Number of Elementary Schools in the district

Agency	Number of institutions		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Government	65	14	41
Local Boards	461	480	...
Others	2,079	1,688	2,416
Total	**2,605**	**2,182**	**2,457**

Table—2 Number of pupils attending Elementary Schools

Pupils	Number of pupils			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Boys	63,233	106,588	147,362	189,473
Girls	15,306	36,698	89,016	134,802
Total	**78,539**	**143,286**	**236,378**	**324,275**

Secondary education

The two enactments of 1871 acted as a great stimulus to the growth of secondary education in the district. The formation of a number of Local Bodies led to the opening of a number of educational institutions of this category. These two enactments of 1871 entrusted education to the Local Bodies which made efforts towards making education available to the public. The effects of these measures began to be felt soon and the opening of the 20th century witnessed further advance in the field of secondary education in the district.

During the last few decades the district in common with the rest of the State experienced far reaching changes in the field of secondary education. Till then secondary education ended with the Matriculation examination conducted by the University. But in 1911 this came to be replaced by the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. In 1925 the managers of private schools were given the option to choose the medium of instruction. Though these measures resulted in the progress of secondary education, much remained to be done. The two tables below show the progress in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils respectively during the past few decades.

Table—3 Number of Secondary Schools

Agency	Number of institutions		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Government	...	1	7
Local Boards	5	19	...
Others	36	52	136
Total	**41**	**72**	**143**

Table—4 Pupils attending Secondary Schools

Students	Number of students			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Boys	4,626	8,744	24,063	41,389
Girls	845	1,555	5,780	16,323
Total	**5,471**	**10,299**	**29,843**	**57,712**

Collegiate education

Collegiate education is well spread in the district and the private agencies, especially the Christian missionaries, have played a prominent role in it. The district is conspicuous by the absence of any Government college. All the colleges here are private colleges. The missionaries were the first to start a collegiate institution in the district. St. John's College, St. Xavier's College, the Sarah Tucker College-all at Palayamcottai—and the Madurai Diraviam Thayumanavar Hindu College, formerly at Tirunelveli Junction and now at Pettai, are the old institutions that impart collegiate education in the district. Except the Hindu College, all the other three colleges are run by missionaries. The St. Xavier's College is run by Jesuit Fathers, and the other two by the Church Missionary Society. Before the end of 1960, two new colleges had been started. V.O.C. College for men and St. Mary's College for women, both at Tuticorin, are the new additions to the existing institutions. All these institutions are first-grade colleges affiliated to the Madras University and they account for the bulk of the college student population in the district. The progress in the collegiate education is quite rapid. The student strength which was 2,681 in 1951-52 has increased to 3,567 (33 per cent) in 1959-60. There were only 279 women students attending higher educational institutions in this district in 1951-52, but their number had gone up to 555 by 1959-60 thus recording 98 per cent rise over the 1951-52 position.

Besides these regular colleges and schools, there are three training colleges in the district with over 174 students on their rolls. All these institutions are run by private agencies and one of them is meant exclusively for women. Two of these training colleges are in Palayamcottai and one is at Tuticorin. On account of the large number and variety of institutions, Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli district can be said to be an independent centre of education.

Technical studies

This district cannot be said to have sufficient number of Technical schools. It has neither an Engineering nor a Medical College. It has only one Polytechnic at Talaiyuthu, providing diploma courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering. It is run by the India Cements, a private body. Another Industrial Training School run by the Industries Department is functioning at Pettai where an 18 month Industrial Training Certificate course is provided in carpentry and blacksmithy and in other trades like welding etc.

After independence much has been done to eradicate illiteracy from the country. The socially backward classes have been made eligible for scholarship, and fee concessions are granted at all levels including to those who study for professional courses. A new scheme providing mid-day meals for school children was introduced. It gave incentive especially to rural people to send their children to school and the scheme is very popular. During the Educational Conferences held in the district, a sum of Rs. 77 lakhs was received by donation and 2,032 schools got benefitted by that. To eradicate illiteracy among adults, night schools are run both by private associations and by Government. Intensive campaign was organised to impart literacy to adults. In 1951 there were 51 adult schools in the district and now there are 142 adult schools with 5,246 persons attending them. In 1951 only 810 persons attended such schools.

Public health

The district as a whole is not known for the prevalence of any particular disease and can be said to be healthy. The climatic conditions though not adverse cannot be deemed to be a healthy one except in selected places like Kuttalam, Panagudi etc. In the past, as an annual feature, epidemics spread into this region, mostly through pilgrims who gather in large number in places of pilgrimage during festivals and through agricultural labourers who migrate into this region during harvests. But nowadays these places are closely watched and sanitary and other precautionary measures enforced, with the result that such occurrences are rare.

The Madras Towns Improvement Act and Local Funds Act of 1871 are the earliest regulations which made it obligatory on the part of the Local Bodies to ensure sanitation in urban areas. However, no comprehensive Public Health Scheme was enforced then. The Act of 1933 along with the Madras Public Health Act of 1939 went a long way towards ensuring proper sanitation in urban areas. The Act of 1939 provided for the maintenance of drainage, construction of adequate number of public latrines, prevention and eradication of infectious diseases, provision of maternity and child welfare, proper control over the preparation and of sale of food articles. Though a separate Public Health Department looked after the sanitation and other health problems even from 1922, it is the Act of 1939 that gave statutory recognition to the Director of Public Health and sufficient powers for the effective discharge of his duties. Prior to 1922-23 the district health problems in Tirunelveli were left to the supervision of the District Medical Officer who was then called the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In 1923 Health Officers were constituted into a

regular provincial service. At present there is a District Health Officer with his headquarters at Tirunelveli with sufficient number of staff. Other than these the Local Bodies and Municipalities have their own Health Department with a set of trained and qualified persons.

Cholera, smallpox, respiratory diseases, fever and malaria are some of the diseases that have threatened the district from time to time. In the past, cholera occurred almost every year. Serious havoc was played by this disease during 1895, 1897 and 1906. During recent times its ravages have become less serious and less frequent. Even during 1951 the number of persons who fell victims to this disease totalled to 1,742, but gradually this mortality rate was reduced and in 1960 there were no deaths due to cholera in this district. Smallpox is not a very serious disease in this district. Even though there was occasional incidence of this epidemic, it had taken only a total of 597 lives during 1951. Prior to this it was usually a larger number. However, there has been a marked decline in the incidence as well as in the mortality rate caused by this disease. During 1960 deaths due to this disease were only 78.

Prior to the establishment of a separate Public Health Department in 1922 no systematic effort was made towards the control and eradication of this disease. However, after the setting up of a separate department, a number of preventive and control measures were taken. Steps have been taken for the proper disposal of night soil and other fouls and for the provision of protected water supply. Necessary checks were made over the preparation and sale of food articles. In order to control the spread of cholera and smallpox, the affected are isolated and given treatment while others are required to take inoculation as an anticipatory precaution. Drainage system has considerably improved and facilities for protected water supply have been made. At present Tuticorin, Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Courtallam have protected water supply.

Malaria was widespread in the district, especially very common in the low lying regions towards the coast around Tuticorin, Tiruchendur and Kayalpattinam and in some wet areas of the Ghats. In the District, Anti-Malaria Scheme was introduced in 1947. The National Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras was introduced in 1955—56. Due to the sustained efforts of the campaign the incidence has been considerably reduced. The construction of various dams, irrigation projects, extension of ayacuts etc. have tended to give rise to malariogenic conditions, but, by the careful anti-malaria campaign, the district has been kept fairly free from the disease. The introduction of the National Malaria Eradication Project, the commonly known N.M.E.P., which replaced the National Malaria Control Project and its vigorous anti-malaria campaign, has decreased the chances of increased incidence of malaria in the district in future.

Other diseases which are important from the point of view of their incidence and mortality caused by them are dysentry, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases etc. Fever also is a disease of serious consequence in the region. Incidence of this disease as well as deaths caused by it used to be of quite significant order. However, gradual reduction in the mortality caused by this is being effected due to the sustained efforts of the Public Health Department and by the availability of better drugs. During 1951 deaths due to fevers totalled to 8,140, but during 1960 the same stood at 5,872. Respiratory diseases also account for a good number of deaths in the district. The dry south-westerly wind generally spreads not only fevers of all sorts but also causes respiratory diseases very often. The incidence of this is quite heavy and its mortality was as heavy as 4,287 during 1951. However, considerable reduction has been effected in the mortality and still during 1960 there were 3,161 deaths due to this disease. The occurrence of diarrhoea is quite common in the district. During 1951 its incidence was considerable and mortality amounted to 2,458. But gradual reduction in its incidence and fatality is being effected. Still during 1960 there were 2,199 deaths due to this disease in the region.

Until during the close of the first half of the 19th century no serious attempt was made by the Government to provide medical facilities for the common people. After the enactment of 1871 the Local Bodies began to open new dispensaries and by the close of the first decade of the present century, there were a number of medical institutions in the district. There existed 26 hospitals and dispensaries of which six were run by Municipalities while the rest were managed by the Local Bodies. Of these 26, six medical institutions had facilities to admit lying-in-patients, while the rest were mere dispensaries. The present century witnessed a more speedy development in this sphere. Tirunelveli district can now boast of a number of Government, Municipal and other Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries. Besides these, there exist a few aided and purely private medical institutions also. The district had 7 Government hospitals in 1951 which has now (1961) increased to 11. The number of Government dispensaries *i.e.*, hospital where there are no facilities for admitting patients, which was 2 in 1951, has increased to 7. There are also about 29 Local Fund hospitals functioning in this district. During the First and Second Five Year Plans, 6 village hospitals had been started. At Paramankurichi in Tiruchendur taluk, one Leprosy Clinic is functioning.

There is also one sanatorium for leprosy patients near Tuticorin run by Catholic missionaries. Much improvements were made to the existing hospitals by providing additional facilities for the patients and increasing bed strength. Under the Second Five Year Plan, the old Government headquarters hospital at Palayamcottai was shifted to a new building constructed at a cost of Rs. 17·5 lakhs with 250 beds and other improved facilities. A Research Laboratory has been attached to this hospital since 1958. The bed strength in the Women's Hospital at Vannarpettai has increased from 100 to 150. The Government hospital at Tuticorin was shifted to its new building in 1955 constructed at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs where Departments of T.B., and Dental treatment were newly opened. The bed strength has been increased from 100 to 150. So also improvements were made to Government hospitals in Ambasamudram, Sankaranainarkoil Tenkasi and Nanguneri. Improvements to the existing hospitals in Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur have been suggested and the schemes are making headway. In addition, Primary Health Centres and Maternity Centres have been newly started during the Plan periods. Under the first two Plan periods, 48 maternity centres have been newly started. Under the Second Plan, Primary Health Centres started functioning in Keela Eral, Vadakkankulam, Thisyanvillai, Pathamadai, Kurivikulam, Pudukottai and Senthamaram. Family Planning Centres are now functioning in the following places—Palayamcottai, Vannarapettai, Tuticorin, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Shencottah, Nanguneri, Tiruchendur, Kovilpatti, Sankaranainarkoil, Srivaikuntam and Mulaikaripatti. Thus the public at present have more facilities for treatment.

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CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES

Tirunelveli district which has always fostered traditional cottage industries has begun establishing modern industries. The salient features are indicated below.

Cement

The India Cement Factory at Talaiyuthu began production of Shankar Brand Cement in 1949. Its production capacity which was a lakh tons per annum in the early stages, rose to two lakh tons in 1957 and at present it can produce 4·5 lakh tons in a year. About 1,900 persons are employed by this industry.

Textiles

There are ten textile mills in the district of which the Madura Mill at Ambasamudram has the largest number of spindles (1,29,460). The details regarding the textile mills are given below:

Table—1 Important textile mills and their installed capacity

S. No.	Name of textile mill	Taluk where mill is situated	Installed capacity	
			Spindles	Looms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ganapathi Mills	Nanguneri	16,000	...
2.	Nellai Cotton Mills, Chatram Puthurkulam	,,	12,000	...
3.	Gitanjali Mills	Sankaranainarkoil	10,444	...
4.	Lakshmi Mills	Kovilpatti	51,120	...
5.	Loyal Textile Mills	,,	50,542	224
6.	Madura Mills, Tuticorin	Srivaikuntam	53,720	...
7.	Tuticorin Spinning Mills	,,	32,000	...
8.	Madura Mills, Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	1,29,460	...
9.	Gomathi Mills, Viravanallur	,,	10,000	...
10.	South India Co-operative Spinning Mills	Tirunelveli	16,000	...

Cotton ginning and baling constitute an important industry in Kovilpatti and Srivaikuntam taluks. Dyeing factories are located at Sankaranainarkoil, Ambasamudram and Ettayapuram. The distinction of having the first Co-operative Spinning Mill in Madras State goes to Tirunelveli district. This mill called the South India Co-operative Spinning Mill was established at Pettai in 1958. The President of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society is the President of the Board of Directors of this Co-operative Spinning Mill. All the yarn produced by this mill is distributed among the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. It produces in a month 470 bales of 20 count yarn and 110 bales of 40 count yarn. About 600 persons are working in this mill. Another Co-operative Spinning Mill is coming up at Nazareth in Tiruchendur taluk.

Chemicals

In chemical industry, Tirunelveli district has made notable progress. The biggest Caustic Soda Plant in the State is located at Sahupuram. This factory

called the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd. has the licensed capacity to produce 60,000 tons of caustic soda per annum. It produces the following products also.

Products	Licensed capacity (per annum)
Soda ash	36,000 tons
High Test Calcium Hypochloride	9,900 ,,
Trichlorethylene and Perchlorethylene P.V.C. resins	12,000 ,,

This factory which is working since 1951 started the caustic soda unit only in 1958. About 650 persons are employed in this factory. The other establishments engaged in the manufacture of chemicals in the district are the following.

Table—2 Establishments engaged in the Production of Chemicals

Name and location of the factory	Product	Licensed capacity in tons (per annum)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Kothari Fertilizers and Chemicals, Tuticorin	Ammonia	79,200
	Sulphuric Acid	297,000
	Phosphoric Acid (as P 205)	99,000
	Ammonium Phosphate	396,000
2. Industrial Chemicals Ltd., Talaiyuthu	Calcium Carbide	10,000
3. Santha Chemicals Ltd., Ambasamudram	Potassium Chlorate	1,800
4. Ratna Paint and Chemical works, Kovilpatti	Paints, Chemicals and Varnishes	1,800

Other industries

Among the other major industries, engineering industries may be mentioned. A factory at Cheranmahadevi manufactures M.S. Arc welding electrodes. Another factory at Talaiyuthu produces on a large scale bench lathes, centre lathes, surface grinders, workshop hydraulic presses and drawing presses. There are a number of automobile and minor engineering workshops in places like Tirunelveli, Palayamcottai, Tuticorin and other important towns. A branch of the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd. at Tiruchendur manufactures steel drums at the rate of 15,000 tons per annum. Paper and paper pulp are produced by the Papanasam Paper Mills at Madurai and Sun Paper Co., Ltd. at Ambasamudram. The former has a licensed capacity to produce 9,000 tons each of paper and pulp in a year. The latter has the capacity to manufacture 3,000 tons of paper and 300 tons of pulp per annum. Match factories are situated in places like Kovilpatti, Kalugumalai and Sankaranainarkoil. Some of these factories manufacture fireworks also. There are about 100 major rice mills in the district. They are mostly located in Kovilpatti, Sankaranainarkoil, Ambasamudram, Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tenkasi and Srivaikuntam.

Pearl fishing

Pearl fishing thrives only in this district in South India. This is an ancient industry and a detailed account relating to this is given below.

Tuticorin waters form one of the three important fields in the world where double shells are available on a commercial scale. The other two being, the Persian Gulf and the ocean close to Japan. South India in general and Madras State in particular have been lucky in being able to gather oceanic treasures every year from 1955 onwards. The last pearl fishing operation prior to 1955 was held only in 1928.

Many adverse factors come into play before a successful pearl fishing year could be found. The reasons for the irregular cyclic nature of the spitfalls is still a subject of deep study by experts. The Indian pearls could compare favourably with the pearl oyster of Bahrein. Pearls are unique for the reason they are produced by animals and could be secured as finished gems straight from nature's laboratory. This could not be said of the other gems which are derived from minerals and rocks. Pearls are composed of calcium carbonate and the lustre is due to a fine

but invisible pattern of corrugations which reflect the light and produce a peculiar iridescence. Not all oysters picked up from the sea would give pearls.

Diving to pick up oysters is more arduous than gathering single shells (conch) and it is so because oysters have to be pulled out of their anchorage. The usual diving practice in the Tuticorin pearl fisheries is the naked method which enables divers to remain under water for about one and a half minutes. The diver is carried to the bottom by a large stone, attached to the end of a rope. He gathers whatever he can within a minute. The stone is hauled up and the diver himself shoots to the surface. He will have to warm up his chilled limbs and rest for sometime before he could take a second dip. Accidents among divers either by way of death due to overstaying or attack by sharks are very rare. The catch by divers comes to a close by about mid-day. The oysters are divided between the divers and the Government in the proportion 1:2. The Government's share is sold in public auction in lots of one thousand oysters. As soon as the bidders buy the oysters, they are deposited in what are called *thottis* where they are allowed to rot. After three days when the oysters die, the shells are removed and the whole stuff is carefully examined after washing with fresh water. Pearls, big and small, are completely removed.

The pearl fishing season starts in the middle of March and lasts till the middle of May. The following are the details relating to pearl fishing operations undertaken during 1955–61.

Table—2 Details of pearl fishing operations 1955-61

Year	Number of days pearl fishing operations were conducted	Income (in Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1955	44	1,36,52
1956	18	44,795
1957	51	1,66,366
1958	54	4,66,366
1959	63	8,00,568
1960	40	2,15,266
1961	44	2,88,860

Tirunelveli district is also noted for Chank fishing which is also done in the coastal areas. The divers of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram districts take part in this operation. In 1951, above 633 divers participated in Chank fishing. The number of divers has been increasing since then and, in 1961, there were 1,120 divers. Proposals to teach divers on modern methods of pearl and chank fishing are under consideration.

Fishing

Tirunelveli district which has a sea-coast of about 85 miles is noted for coastal and deep sea fishing for centuries. The Government are giving all assistance to men engaged in fishing by way of providing loans, supplying nylon nets at subsidised rates etc. A sizable portion of the catch is cured and exported to Ceylon.

Cottage and small scale industries

The important village industries flourishing in the district are pottery, handpounding of rice, oil extraction using indigenous *chekkus*, soap manufacture, brick manufacture and tanning. The cottage industries for which the district is noted are match-stick making, palm gur industry and mat weaving.

Palmyra trees grow abundantly in Tirunelveli district. Endowed with this gift of nature, the district is in the forefront with regard to palm gur industry which gives employment to a considerable number of people. People of Nanguneri and Tiruchendur taluks are engaged in industries relating to palmyra trees in large number. Palmyra fibre is exported to foreign countries for making brushes. Manapad is famous for palm leaf products which are noted for their artistic beauty. The mats produced at Pattamadai are popular throughout the country and even abroad. Mat weaving is an important cottage industry in the taluks of Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram and Tiruchendur. It is also flourishing to a limited extent in the remaining taluks. Rope manufacture is done in Sankaranainarkoil. Basket making though carried on in almost all the taluks is more popular in Tenkasi, Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur taluks. Beedi manufacture is an important cottage industry in the taluks of Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri. Industries like Senna processing are carried on using the forest resources. In Tuticorin, big sized boats are built which are used for transporting goods. Marine fishing is done on a big scale in coastal areas like Tuticorin and Tiruchendur.

Handloom industry in the district has been discussed in a separate chapter. The Government has been giving considerable encouragement to small scale industries. The following are the departmental units functioning in the district in respect of small scale industries.

1. Model Carpentry Workshop, Pattamadai
2. Model combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshop with seasoning plant and saw mill, Pettai
3. Industrial colony, Pettai
4. Tool room servicing shops in the Industrial Colony at Pettai
5. Industries Sales Emporium, Tuticorin
6. Four Worksheds for carpenters and blacksmiths, Kizha Ambasamudram
7. Industrial Estate, Kovilpatti
8. Common Lease Shop, Pettai
9. Technical Information Section, Pettai
10. Model Foundry, Pettai

Alongside are the departmental units for handicrafts, sericulture and craftsmen training schemes.

Handicrafts

1. Sales-*cum*-procurement Depot for Handicrafts, Tirunelveli
2. Training-*cum*-Production Centre for weaving carpets and druggets, Gopalasamudram
3. Training centre for the manufacture of glass toys, Tirunelveli
4. Production centre for the manufacture of bell-metal articles, Vagaikulam

Sericulture

1. Demonstration Silk Farm, Tenkasi
2. Market for cocoon growers, Tenkasi

Craftsmen Training Scheme

1. Industrial Training Institute, Pettai
2. Industrial Training Institute, Tiruchendur
3. Pilot Plant for Coir Manufacture, Tenkasi

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CHAPTER IX

HANDLOOMS

The pattern of development of handloom industry in Tirunelveli district is not different from other districts. The number of cotton looms which was 11,394 in 1921 increased to 17,013 in 1941 and to 48,196 in 1961. Except cotton fabrics, other varieties are not produced in the district. Muslim weavers are found in large numbers. Lungis were produced in large quantities during the Second World War, but owing to restrictions on imports by Ceylon and Burma, which were the principal consuming countries for lungis, some looms have been diverted for the production of utility varieties. The majority of looms produces fabrics with 30s and lower counts of yarn.

Of the 48,196 cotton handlooms, except 149 frame looms, the remaining 48,047 are fly shuttle pit looms. The percentage of looms in the district to the total number of looms in the State is 6.6. The density of looms is 10.9 against the State average of 14.5. The number of looms in the Co-operative fold is 21,628 or 44·9 per cent of the looms in the district.

Sengunthars, Devangas and Muslims are the principal communities engaged in weaving. This is the only district where an appreciable number of Harijans have taken to handloom weaving. On the basis of data collected in a sample survey, the proportion of the several weaving communities is as follows :

Sengunthars	32.0 per cent
Devangas	9.8 per cent
Muslims	44.2 per cent
Harijans	8.5 per cent
Illathupillais	4.2 per cent
Others	1.3 per cent

Kallidaikurichi and Melapalayam are among the important handloom centres where there is a concentration of Muslim weavers.

The average number of looms per household in the district being 2.10, the number of households where there are looms may be estimated at 21,998.

In Melapalayam 5,000 looms were producing lungis exclusively. In view of the fall in exports of handloom cloth there is a tendency to switch over to the production of sarees and dhothies. The production of lungis forms one-seventh of the total production. This shows that weavers are capable of changing the pattern of production according to market conditions. The varietywise production of handloom cloth in 1960-61 on the basis of data collected in a sample survey is given below.

Variety	Co-operative Sector	Outside the Co-operative Sector	Total
	(in million yards)		
1. Sarees	4·95	16·73	21·68
2. Other varieties except lungis	10·41	8·44	18·85
3. Lungis	...	6·69	6·69
Total	15·36	31·86	47·22

The share of Co-operatives is 32.50 per cent while the looms in the Cooperatives sector is 44.9. The district is noted for sarees of 26s, 30s count, 20s dhothies and towels. The construction particulars and cost of production of the principal varieties of handloom cloth produced in the district are given below.

Table—1 Cost of production particulars of chief handloom products of the district 1961

Variety	Width (inches)	Number of ends per inch	Number of picks per inch	Cost of production	
				Per linear yard	Per square yard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20s dhothies	50	48	44	0·80	0·58
20s dhothies	46	44	44	0·74	0·58
20s dhothies	50	56	54	1·22	0·88
20s dhothies	50	44	44	0·89	0·64
40s dhothies	50	52	48	0·80	0·58
26s/30s sarees	43	52	46	0·77	0·65
2/40s x 20s shirting	30	54	56	0·79	0·95
20s towels	34	44	46	0·63	0·67
20s towels	30	48	44	0·50	0·60

The same reed is used for 40s dhothies and 20s lungis. The cost of production of 48" width lungis (20s) is Rs. 1.10 per yard.

Weaver's Co-operatives

Of the 122 weaver's co-operatives in the district in 1960-61, 30 societies earned a profit of Rs. 1,30,228 while 37 societies incurred losses amounting to Rs. 2,65,383. The number of looms in the societies was 21,628.

The work done by the Co-operatives is exhibited in the following statement:

1.	Quantity of handloom cloth produced in 1960–61 ...	14·22 million yds.
2.	Average production per loom per annum ...	657·3 yds.
3.	Average production per loom per month ...	54·8 yds.
4.	Weaving wages disbursed by the societies ...	Rs. 20,86,492
5.	Average income per loom per annum ...	Rs. 96·47
6.	Average income per loom per month ...	Rs. 8·04
7.	Value of goods sold by societies...	Rs. 11·92 million
8.	Of the above, value of goods sold through the State Society ...	Rs. 2·51 ,,
9.	Percentage of goods sold through the Society to total sales Apex	21 percent

The following are the important handloom weaving centres in the district:

Sarees	Dhothies	Lungis
1. Veeravanallur	1. Melapalayam	1. Melapalayam
2. Tenkasi	2. Kallidaikurichi	2. Kadayanallur
3. Sambavarvadagara	3. Kadayanallur	
4. Ettayapuram	4. S. Vadagara	
5. Vilathikulam	5. Shermadevi	
6. Ayyan Bommayapuram	6. Sankaranainarkoil	
7. Kuruvikulam	7. Puliangudi	
8. Sawyerpuram	8. Kuruvikulam	
	9. Sawyerpuram	

Khadi

There are 454 khadi looms in the district as shown below:

Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh ...	349 looms
State Khadi & Village Industries Board ...	205 looms

In 1961–62, the T.N.S.S. produced khadi worth Rs. 8,43,000 and 23,01,000 hanks of handspun yarn of which 4,45,000 hanks were ambar yarn. The work done by the State Board in the years 1960–61 and 1961–62 is shown below:

		1960-61	1961-62
1.	No. of spinners		
	Ambar	4,712	4,392
	Traditional	24,556	6,776
2.	Quantity of yarn produced (hanks)		
	Ambar	5,26,000	5,37,100
	Traditional	7,92,700	6,31,200
3.	Khadi produced (value in rupees)	5,95,000	6,53,800

The progress in the distribution of ambar charkas in 1960–61 is as follows:

	Number of ambars distributed	Number of ambars active
State Khadi and Village Industries Board	744	542
Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh	461	233

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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, 1884 further revolutionised the progress of local administration in the State. The Government of India Act of 1919 entrusted the work of promoting the Local Self-Government to the State Government. The Local Fund Board Act of 1920 was further renamed as the Madras District Board Act.

Panchayat Act of 1958 was brought into force from 2nd October 1961. The entire territory of the State with the exception of the City of Madras and Municipal Towns, Cantonments and township areas was divided into 12,540 Panchayats grouped into 375 Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks. Though these blocks will vary in size and population, the average block will be not far short of 150 square miles and the average population will be approximately 75,000. In the district, village panchayats have been grouped into 31 Panchayat Unions. These Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks in various taluks provide amenities to the local population. The amenities given are education, medical aid and drinking water. In the district there are 2,709 educational institutions of which 2,435 are Primary Schools and 171 Secondary, while the rest are other institutions imparting other types of education to the local population. 291 medical institutions of various categories are also found. 6,645 wells including tube wells are maintained by the Panchayats. The following statement will show the details of such facilities available in various Panchayat Blocks in the district:—

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

Name of Panchayat	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Other Educational Institutions	Medical Institutions	Wells & Tube Wells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Alangulam	71	2	...	4	117
2. Alwarthirunagiri	117	4	2	19	278
3. Ambasamudram	62	4	...	18	160
4. Cheranmahadevi	62	7	6	9	345
5. Kadayam	65	5	4	12	195
6. Kadayanallur	64	1	...	6	147
7. Kalakad	71	5	...	7	283
8. Karungulam	66	...	6	7	180
9. Kayathur	107	3	...	4	221
10. Keelapavur	72	2	2	7	132
11. Kovilpatti	77	3	16	22	310
12. Kurivikulam	112	4	3	4	291
13. Manur	99	6	...	7	295
14. Melaneelithanallur	56	11	...	5	162
15. Nanguneri	126	5	...	8	454
16. Ottapidaram	101	5	...	6	259
17. Palayamkottai	86	1	11	14	379
18. Papakudi	36	6	1	5	112
19. Pudur	86	6	4	5	174
20. Radhapuram	92	17	4	23	167
21. Sankarankoil	65	3	...	6	105
22. Sathankulam	93	18	3	14	307
23. Shencottah	26	2	...	8	89
24. Srivaikuntam	77	4	...	5	120
25. Tenkasi	56	10	6	8	179
26. Tiruchendur	79	6	3	12	32
27. Tuticorin	50	14	...	17	143
28. Udangudi	61	5	9	9	254
29. Valliyoor	106	5	1	11	344
30. Vasudevanallur	107	4	17	9	304
31. Vilathikulam	87	3	5	...	107
Total	2,435	171	103	291	6,645

*Source : Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras

Elections

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

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

In Tirunelveli district, all the candidates returned belonged to the Congress Party. Analytical Statistics of the results of the General Elections in 1957 and 1962 are appended. They show the total number of votes of the district, the number of valid votes, the number of votes rejected and the number of votes secured by each party. A study of the Statement will give a precious indication of the swing of public opinion in the district.

Table—2 Results of the General Election, 1962

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

S.No. and Name of Constituency	Electorate	No. of persons voted	Total No. of valid votes polled	Total No. of rejected votes	Name of elected party	Votes secured by the elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Kovilpatti	81,603	63,221	61,177	2,044	Congress	22,158
2. Kadambur	75,730	39,965	38,175	1,790	Congress	19,200
3. Ottapidaram	1,00,686	70,798	68,076	2,722	Congress	30,067
4. Tuticorin	95,771	73,370	71,283	2,087	Congress	31,280
5. Srivaikuntam	93,868	64,212	62,038	2,174	Congress	29,949
6. Tirunelveli	96,617	71,921	70,430	1,491	Congress	25,985
7. Gangaikondan (SC)	89,573	52,549	50,257	2,292	Congress	17,548
8. Alangulam	95,066	65,619	63,475	2,144	Congress	32,650
9. Puliyangudi (SC)	91,260	57,915	55,019	2,896	Congress	23,485
10. Sankarankoil	89,446	65,076	62,579	2,497	Congress	32,799
11. Tenkasi	91,851	69,161	66,963	2,198	Congress	29,684
12. Ambasamudram	91,722	70,014	67,820	2,194	Congress	25,883
13. Kadayam	93,773	70,433	68,135	2,298	Congress	46,160
14. Tiruchendur	1,01,280	69,967	68,868	1,099	Congress	39,944
15. Sathangulam	98,249	64,649	63,477	1,172	Congress	43,428
16. Radhapuram	94,640	64,959	63,150	1,809	Congress	42,334
17. Nanguneri	86,398	66,397	64,928	1,469	Congress	28,548

(SC. Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes)

Table—3 Number of seats and votes secured by various parties in 1962 general election and its percentage to total valid votes
(Tirunelveli District)

Name of Party	No. of seats secured	No. of valid votes	No. of votes secured	Percentage to Col. 3	Percentage of State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Congress	17	10,65,850	521,102	48·89	46·14
D. M. K.	...		103,564	9·67	27·10
Independent	...		38,903	3·65	5·34
Swatantra	...		208,748	19·59	7·82
Communist	...		109,733	10·30	7·72
We Tamils	...		48,518	4·55	0·93
P. S. P.	...		809	0·08	1·26
Muslim League	...		34,973	3·28	0·71

Table—4 Results of the general election 1957

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Sl. No. and Name of the constituency	No. of electors	No. of persons voted	No. of valid votes	No. of rejected votes	The elected party	Votes secured by the elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Kovilpatti	78,841	36,139	35,950	189	Independent	11,425
*2. Kadambur	161,364	66,616	116,656	76	Congress Congress	34,155 27,787
3. Tuticorin	85,697	47,555	47,397	158	Congress	17,438
4. Srivaikuntam	91,557	49,049	48,884	165	Congress	29,849
5. Tiruchendur	99,432	47,430	47,340	90	Congress	30,106
6. Sathangulam	101,233	59,156	50,263	893	Independent	33,636
7. Radapuram	92,611	42,556	42,453	103	Congress	24,953
8. Nanguneri	83,654	43,623	43,445	178	Congress	21,786
*9. Tirunelveli	173,695	74,887	142,516	7,258	Congress Congress	38,839 29,648
10. Ambasamudram	95,325	50,704	50,575	129	Congress	25,552
11. Kadayam	89,030	58,896	58,747	149	Independent	33,097
12. Tenkasi	82,017	59,052	58,887	165	Independent	31,145
13. Alangulam	94,908	37,829	37,678	151	Independent	19,458
* 14. Sankarankoil	174,765	79,429	155,311	13,547	Congress Congress	40,397 34,771

* Double member constituency

Table—5 Number of seats and votes secured by various parties in 1957 general election and its percentages to total valid votes in Tirunelveli District

Name of party	Number of seats secured	No. of valid votes	Number of votes secured	Percentage to Col. 3	Percentage of the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Congress	12	934,102	452,800	48·47	45·34
Communist	...		49,523	5·30	7·40
D.M.K.	...		41,845	4·48	12·80
P.S.P.	...		40,457	4·33	2.64
Independent	5		349,477	37·41	24.68

Table—6 Results of General Election 1957 and 1962 (Madras Legislative Assembly) (Comparative Position of parties in the State during 1957 and 1962).

District	Total No. of seats		Congress		Praja Socialist Patty		Socialist		Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam		Indipendence		C.R.S.		Forward Block		Communist		Swatantra	
	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962
1. Madras	10	10	6	6	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Chingleput	13	14	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. North Arcot	20	20	13	9	...	...	...	...	4	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4. Salem	19	19	9	11	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. South Arcot	23	23	19	12	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Thanjavur	20	20	18	15	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7. Tiruchirapalli	20	20	17	10	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
8. Ramanathapuram	14	14	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	3
9. Tirunelveli	17	17	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kanyakumari	6	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Madurai	20	20	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12. Coimbatore	21	21	16	20	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
13. Nilgiris	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	**205**	**206**	**151**	**139**	**2**	...	**1**	**1**	**13**	**50**	**22**	**5**	**9**	...	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	...	**6**

CHAPTER XI

Achievements under Five Year Plan

Tirunelveli district has achieved some progress during the First and Second Five Year Plans. The progress achieved under the various heads during the two Plan periods are explained below.

Agriculture

The Plan aimed at increasing agricultural production by improving irrigation facilities, by bringing under cultivation as much of the fallow lands as possible, by applying improved seeds, green manures and chemical fertilisers and by adopting timely plant protection measures. A sum of Rs. 71.88 lakhs was spent during the Second Plan period alone under the heads 'Agricultural Production', Minor Irrigation' and 'Land Development'. The statement below at a glance shows the area under cultivation during the various stages of the Plan periods.

Table—1 Acreage under cultivation

Crop	Acreage under cultivation during		
	1950—51	1955—56	1960—61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	312,573	336,908	426,379
Cholam	73,790	86,251	84,683
Cumbu	157,896	188,310	192,959
Ragi	22,352	22,000	21,689
Cotton	235,114	250,225	265,857
Groundnut	7,498	9,766	28,169
Gingelly seeds	36,902	17,433	39,357
Coconut	4,679	4,536	5,902
Castor	591	563	718
Tobacco	229	341	396

Due to the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, foodgrain production in the district has shown considerable improvement. In 1950–51, rice production of the district was 174,000 tons and this has gone up to 259,000 tons in 1960–61. Production of dry crops increased from 71,160 tons in 1950–51 to 109,780 tons in 1960–61. It is seen that rice production has gone up by about 50 per cent and production of dry crops by over 50 per cent. Cotton production has gone up by 40 per cent, during the decade. In 1950-51, production was 60,150 bales and in 1960–61 it was 77,710 bales.

A Paddy Research Centre is functioning at Ambasamudram which distributes good quality seeds to the cultivators. There are two Government seed farms, one at Karaiyiruppu and the other at Manimuthar. The former has an area of 81 acres and produces 150 tons of paddy seeds and this farm has been functioning since 1957. The Government seed farm at Manimuthar was started recently in a 50 acre area. Seeds of the type AST 1, AST 6, TKM 6, AST 4, AST 8, AST 5 for paddy, K2, KO18 for cholam and K1 for Cumbu and K2 for ragi were distributed to ryots. During the last 19 years, 11,840 tons of quality seeds were distributed of which 1,370 tons were in First Plan period and the balance of 10,470 during the Second Plan period. Seeds to the tune of 1,368 tons for dry lands were distributed during the 10 years of which 205 tons were in 1951–56 and 1,163 tons in 1656–61.

A coconut seed farm is functioning at Shencottah which produces nearly 27,000 coconut seedlings per annum. During the First Plan, 26,050 coconut seedlings were distributed to agriculturists under the scheme to increase production of coconut oil. Selected cotton seeds like MUC 1, MUC 2, K2, K6 etc., were distributed and 25,500 maunds and 39,500 maunds of seeds were distributed during the First and Second Plans respectively. Under a scheme to augment fruit production during Second Plan, a long-term loan of Rs. 48,940 and a short-term loan of Rs. 10,980 were given and the area benefited was 352 acres.

About 30,000 fruit seedlings during the First Plan and 157,000 during the Second were distributed. In the Block areas, they were distributed at a lesser cost. Towards increasing cashew cultivation, a loan of Rs. 4,090 was given during Second Plan and the area benefited was 51 acres.

Under a scheme for improving tobacco cultivation in the district, tobacco cultivation was undertaken in 100 acres in Radhapuram and Valliyur regions.

The supply of manures has not increased with the increasing agricultural activities. Nor are the chemical fertilisers available in substantial quantities. To meet a part of the requirements, green manure seeds were distributed and 64 tons were given during the First Plan and 371 tons during the Second Plan. Besides, the ryots are advised on the utilisation of seeds to the maximum advantage.

Loans were granted from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of manures and fertilisers. During the First Plan, 33,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 90 tons of superphosphates were distributed, and for the Second Plan the figures were 27,000 and 1,700 tons respectively. A scheme to popularise urea, ammonium sulphate, nitrate, calcium, ammonium nitrate etc. was also taken up and under this scheme such seeds are given free to those who reveal the efficacy of them to others by practical measures. During the First Plan, 67,100 tons of compost manure were prepared and distributed to ryots and this figure increased to 436,500 tons during Second Plan.

Greater attention was paid towards plant protection and eradication of plant diseases. During the First Plan period 625 tons of insecticides were distributed and in the Second Plan period this figure increased to 970 tons. These were used in 2.7 lakh acres in the First Plan and 3 lakh acres in the Second Plan.

During 1956–61, 1,100 medicine-spraying implements were distributed at subsidised rates and the expenditure of the Government on this account was Rs. 45,000.

Improved agricultural implements like Bose ploughs etc. were distributed to ryots and in the First Plan 6,590 and in the Second 9,410 implements were given. In the Block areas these are given at half cost to the poor agriculturists. Tractors are given on rent to farmers. Through them 9,273 acres were ploughed and 1,332 acres were levelled. The need for tractors and bulldozers has increased greatly. Seeds for the cultivation of vegetables are also sold and they are given at specially reduced rates in block areas.

Forests

Of the total extent of 4,407 sq. miles in the district, 547 sq. miles are forests and of this 449 sq. miles are reserved forests. The percentage of forest area to the total areas of the district is 11 per cent. Till 1951, the firewood forest area in Tirunelveli division was only 1,107 acres. During First Plan period, afforestation works were undertaken in an area of 2,540 acres and teak and cashew were grown in 158 and 525 acres respectively. Bamboo was raised in an area of 152 acres. During Second Plan, in Kurumalai, Mutharu, Gangaikondan and Singampatti regions different kinds of timber trees were raised. At Salaikulam, cashew cultivation was undertaken in an 1,860 acre area. On the banks of Tambraparani river, teak and other trees were planted in 358 acres. In Gangaikondan, grass was grown in 50 acres. The important forest products of Tirunelveli division are honey, wax, mango, cashew, palmyra, cane, pepper, tamarind etc. In the Shencottah division, to prevent soil erosion, afforestation took place in 1,077 acres. Several trees like cashew, eucalyptus, tamarind etc. were planted at a cost of Rs. 36,546. Under the Second Five Year Plan in the Kuttalam and Shencottah ranges, teak was grown in 495 acres at a cost of Rs. 12,267. In Ambasamudram and Sankarankoil ranges soft trees, used in the manufacture of matches, are grown. About 3,200 pounds of lac were produced in the Nagercoil Lac Manufacturing Unit.

Animal Husbandry

As a consequence of several schemes in the Plans, the quality of animals has improved in the district. Milk supply has been augmented and poultry breeding has improved. A sum of Rs. 6·56 lakhs was spent on Animal Husbandry during the Second Plan period. During the two Plans, about 2·8 lakhs animals were treated for diseases, 581 infectious cases were attended to and 13 lakh vaccinations to control communicable diseases were conducted. For purposes of procreation 88 stud bulls were used. A total of 485 Ramanathapuram sheep and 3,578 imported foreign cocks were distributed in the district. During the Second Plan period 7,828 animals were brought to artificial insemination centres and 1,643 calves were born there. Under a scheme for improving animal husbandry 200 stud bulls were distributed. Animal exhibitions numbering 18 and 25 were conducted during the First and Second Plans respectively. To maintain animals which have lost their milk yielding capacity, a 1,000 acre farm has been opened at Abhishekapatti with a capacity for 500 animals. In the Shencottah region, a cooperative society has been formed for improving animal husbandry and three stud bulls are kept here for improving the quality of animals. Steps have been taken in the Plans to improve fodder for cattle.

In Nanguneri taluk, a small veterinary hospital and two first-aid centres are functioning. At the Valliyar and Radhapuram Development Blocks, attention was paid for good breeding of animals. At the Valliyar veterinary hospital, there is a Sindhi bull. In

Nanguneri taluk there are four Sindhi bulls, 10 Kangeyam bulls, 6 Murrah buffaloes and 64 Semmeri sheep.

Fisheries

The schemes under fisheries provided for the grant of loans to fishermen to relieve indebtedness, financial help to fishermen's cooperative societies, distribution of salt for salting the fish, to use mechanised boats instead of the country boats, to distribute nylon nets at low cost, distribution of fishes and to provide air-conditioning facilities for fish preservation. Towards long term loans to the fishermen's cooperative societies at Rakshanyapuram, Alanthazhai, Idintha Karai, Pazhaya Kayal, Amalinagar, Tuticorin, Sippikulam, Taruvaikulam, Koothanguzhi, Koottapuli, Kuttappanai etc. the Government spent Rs. 272,765 during Second Plan period. Fish curing centres in Tirunelveli are at Sippikulam, Teriathalai, Ovari, Idinthakarai, Koothanguzhi and Koottapuli. During the Second Plan period, 66,000 maunds of salt were distributed here and the fish bred in these centres and sent away were 223,748 maunds. To the Fishermen's Cooperative Sammelan, 11 mechanised boats were supplied on longer-term loan during the two Plans.

Under a scheme, 67 nylon nets and 500 lbs. of nylon thread were distributed. Through Fishermen's Cooperative Societies 199,452 lbs. of artificial thread were imported. An air-conditioned centre for the preservation of fish was constructed at Tuticorin. To improve hygiene in fish markets, Government has given loans to Tuticorin, Palayamcottah and Melapalayam municipalities.

A Fisheries Training Centre has been opened at Tuticorin where 40 persons are trained every year. A Research Centre on coastal fishing has been opened in 1958 at Tuticorin and four motor boats are placed at its disposal for research work. Boats of this centre have captured 117,283 kilograms of fish in 1960 and surveys have been conducted by this centre at Tuticorin, Vembaru, Punnaikayal and Kanyakumari.

Cooperation

The main item of activity under this head is the provision of credit and marketing facilities to the agriculturists. There were 569 village cooperative credit societies in the district in 1951, and in 1961 this figure has risen to 869. The number of members of cooperative societies also showed enormous increase from 52,330 in 1951 to 236,455 in 1961. During 1956–61, 19 Agricultural banks, 8 Agriculturists' Cooperative Societies and 3 Cooperative Farming Societies were established. 11 Sales Cooperative Societies also came to function during the Second Plan period. Milk Supply Cooperatives have also increased in number from 12 to 30 during the decade. The daily milk supply has increased from 2,200 to 3,828 Madras measures.

Cooperative industrial ventures is a new beginning ushered in during the planning era. The following cooperatives are now functioning in the district.

Pottery manufacturing	12
Oil producing	7
Handpounded rice producing	15
Soap manufacturing	1
Brick manufacturing	1
Leather tanning	1
Match manufacturing	1

It is also noteworthy that 401 cooperative societies in the field of jaggery manufacture are functioning in the district. The cooperative department renders free help to village cooperatives. Pottery cooperative societies are functioning at Tirunelveli, Thenpothai, Karukkurichi, Ilanji, Shenkottai, Vavanagaram, Kuruvikulam, Perungulam, Kurichi, Mela Athur, Seithuganallur and Sundarapandiapuram. There are 525 members in these societies and the total capital is Rs. 28,395. Loans to the tune of Rs. 46,650 and aids amounting to Rs. 12,399 have been granted to these societies. During the last year of the Second Plan alone, these societies sold goods worth Rs. 298,274.

As against only one housing cooperative society previously, the district now has 16 house construction cooperativie societies. Under the State Housing Scheme 154 houses were built. At the end of Second Plan 1,077 villages of the district were reaping the benefits of cooperation. To build 139 houses for labourers, the Government gave a loan of Rs. 298,155 and a grant of Rs. 57,337 during the Second Plan. Cooperative movement thus has helped in improving the economy of the district.

Community development

The community development programme was introduced during the First Five Year Plan period by the Planning Commission for improving all phases of village life. The aim of the programme is to assist each village in planning and executing an integrated multiphased village plan and a plan for each family directed towards increasing agricultural production, improving existing village crafts and industries, organising new ones, providing minimum essential health services and improving health practices, providing educational facilities for children and recreational

facilities for all and improving living conditions in villages. The key note of the programme is the peoples' participation in it so that each villager may feel that he has contributed to the common weal of the village. To enlist the willing cooperation and active participation of the villagers in the programme, intensive education of the masses is necessary. This is done by the several Extension Officers employed under the scheme who function under the immediate control of the Block Development Officer. There are Extension Officers for education, cooperation, agriculture, animal husbandry, khadi, industries and panchayats.

These officers adopt modern extension methods *viz.*

1. Direct contact
2. Result demonstration
3. Method demonstration
4. Working with village leaders
5. Village group action
6. Visual aids
7. Distribution of literature
8. Songs and dramas
9. Tours
10. Models and exhibits
11. Information centres

The work done by the Extension Officers is followed up in the villages by the Gramasevaks who live with the villagers and work with them in the villages.

In the programme, the Block is the unit and it is under the charge of a Block Development Officer. Blocks are either shadow, pre-extension, stage I or stage II Blocks. Shadow block is one where the programme has not yet been introduced. Pre-extension block is the stage just before the introduction of the scheme. During this stage, which will be for one year, necessary statistics will be gathered and compiled. As soon as it is completed, the Block will slide to stage I when intensive activities will be undertaken for five years. Afterwards the Block will slide to stage II. The district has been divided into 31 Blocks in 1960–61. Of the 21 Blocks where the schemes started functioning, 2 are Pre-extension Blocks, 13 are Stage I Blocks and 6 are Stage II Blocks. The drawing up of detailed plans for the block is done by the Block Advisory Committee which is presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer. After the constitution or the Panchayat Union Council for the Block under the Madras Panchayats Act 1958, the Community Development Programme is entrusted to it for execution. In this district the Community Development Programme has been entrusted to the 23 Panchayat Union Councils.

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

Irrigation

The following are the major irrigation schemes completed in the Plan period.

Manimuthar Project

It was taken up in 1951 and completed in 1958. It has a capacity of 550 crores of cubic feet. Its length is 9,600 feet and its height 138 feet. The major canal is 28 miles in length. The project has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 5 crores. The other two schemes are in Shencottah taluk.

Dam on Mottai River

It has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs during the Second Plan. This irrigates about 270 acres of land.

Reservoir at Kuliratti river

Across Kuliratti river in the Shencottah taluk, a reservoir at a cost of Rs. 6·8 lakhs has been started for execution and it is expected that 356 acres will be benefited by this.

Other than these, several lakes etc. have been repaired for use. During the First Plan, under the scheme to improve lakes and tanks, 154 works were taken up. Under the minor irrigation works and special minor works 21 and 111 works were taken up respectively. Under the special scheme, 4,604 acres got irrigated and the increased production out of this extra irrigation is 2,297 tons. 39 out of the 111 works under the special scheme were completed

in the First Plan itself. Under the Second Plan, 171 works were included in the special minor irrigation works. It is expected that these will benefit 6,524 acres of land and will increase food production by 3,972 tons. The works completed in the Second Plan were 149.

Under the Second Plan 43 filter-point wells were sunk. To install oil engine pumpsets, ryots were given loans to the tune of Rs. 96,450. An increase of 215 tons in rice production has been estimated as the result of these measures. For agricultural purposes, 61 tube wells were constructed, of which 38 wells have proved very successful. For agriculturists adopting lift irrigation methods, pumpsets were given on a loan basis during the Plans.

Several minor irrigation projects are under different stages of investigation, contemplation and execution in 1961–62. Due to paucity of finance several schemes could not be taken up during the Second Plan itself.

Power

The needs of this district are met by the State Grid which now comprises 4 hydro-electric stations and 2 thermal stations. Owing to the phenomenal development of the district during the First Plan period as evidenced by the starting of new and essential industries and the State drive to increase agricultural production there has been a large demand for power.

During the two Plans in the district, a distribution centre at Yeppothumventan and sub-stations at Pankudi, Kalakkadu, Sattangalam and Srivaikuntam have been established.

To enable power supply to villages during the Plans, low tension and high tension lines were extended. In the two Plans, 688 villages and towns got power facilities, 4,982 agricultural pumpsets and 528 small industries got power supply. Besides, the Tirunelveli-Tuticorin electricity distributing company supplied power to 22 villages and 880 motors used in agriculture and industries. Further, power supply has been extended to several new industries and the supply increased to major industries. Towards helping the completion of drinking water supply schemes, electric supply was made out to several places in the district.

Industries

The Plans have ushered in the district an era of industrial development. The first cooperative spinning mill in Tamilnad was established in Tirunelveli district at Pettai. At Nazareth another cooperative spinning mill is under construction. The Madras Government has a share of Rs. 10 lakhs in the capital of this mill. At Tuticorin, Kovilpatti and Tirunelveli, textile industry has improved in the private sector.

The India Cement works at Tazhaiyathu established in 1949 and the Dhrangadhara Chemicals near Arumuganeri are two major industries under private sector. In the case of Dhrangadhara Chemicals, Government has participated in the capital structure of the company to the extent of Rs. 101 lakhs.

The development of village industries by cooperative methods has yielded fruitful results in the district. There are seven cooperative societies in the district to extract oil through native oil presses and they produce gingelly and coconut oils. To encourage this industry a rebate is given in the sales at Rs. 5 per quintal by the Government. Till March 1961 loans of Rs. 2.13 lakhs and grants of Rs. 3,480 were given. During 1960–61 oil produced through cooperatives was valued at Rs. 7.4 lakhs.

Cooperative societies for producing handpounded rice are functioning in 15 places. The share capital of these was Rs. 18,830. Upto March 1961, loans upto Rs. 1.45 lakhs and grants upto Rs. 71,400 have been given to such societies. In 1960–61 Rs. 3.34 lakh worth of handpounded rice was produced, of which Rs. 3.32 lakh worth were sold. A soap manufacturing unit for making soap from non-edible oils has been constructed at Sankaranainarkoil. Every month Rs. 1,500 worth soaps are made and sold.

Palmyra trees form an important natural wealth of this region. Industries based on them constitute the major cottage industry. Palmyra jaggery manufacture is an important occupation for hundreds of people. Improved implements have been distributed at subsidised rates to the members of the co-operative societies. Loans, aids, etc., to the tune of Rs. 47,830 have been given to the societies. Short-term loans are also provided by the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Central Bank.

An Industrial training centre has been established by the Government at Pettai at a cost of Rs. 15.55 lakhs. A blacksmithy and carpentry training centre have also been opened at a cost of Rs. 4.83 lakhs.

An Ambar charka manufacturing centre has been opened at Pettai. Training is also imparted at this centre. A carpentry industrial model centre has been opened at Pattamadai. To manufacture agricultural implements, a small industry is to be established in the district at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A training centre for palmleaf products has been opened at

Manappad in 1957. A palmyra rope manufacturing unit was opened at Tiruchendur in 1957 and, through this, implements to over 1,000 families have been given. To utilise the spare-time of women for productive purposes, a centre for tailoring, lace and embroidery work was established at Palayamkottai in 1956. Also a centre for producing attractive articles out of Korai-grass was opened at Tirunelveli in 1956. Also centres have been opened for making cloth-dolls, saree-printing, etc.

An industrial centre has been opened at Kulasekarapatnam which has trained persons in making brushes out of palm products. A centre for making tables and chairs out of palmyra wood has been established at Nazareth. A centre for making spreads out of a variety of grass has been started at a cost of Rs. 30,010. An industrial annexe to this is also to be established at a cost of Rs. 97,000. A training centre for making ornamental carpets was opened at Gopalasamudram at a cost of Rs. 19,270. An industrial centre is to be established for making such carpets and the Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 1·2 lakhs for the same. In February 1961, an industrial centre for making glass dolls has been established. Sericulture also provides part-time employment to the lower classes and it has developed during the Plans with Government assistance. There are six Mat-weavers' Cooperative Societies in the district. Towards encouraging the manufacture of Pattamadai mats the Government has given a loan of Rs. 29,877 and a grant of Rs. 6,000.

Handlooms is an important industry in the district. Before the inception of Plans, 102 Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies were in existence. During the Plans, 22 more societies have come into being. For the weavers coming under the cooperatives, improved implements worth Rs. 46,540 were supplied. Six societies were aided for having dye units.

Houses for weavers have also been constructed. One hundred houses have been built for the members of the Kallidaikurichi weavers' cooperative societies, and for this the Government gave Rs. 30,700 as loans and Rs. 120,000 as subsidy.

Fifteen sub-centres and four sales centres have been opened under Khadi Development Scheme. In the district, 43,700 persons are now engaged in spinning and weaving of Khadi. At the Veeravanallur sub-centre, a cloth with a mixture of cotton and silk, called Pavda is produced. Five training centres for the operation of Ambar Charkas are functioning.

Roads

Road development is vital in so far as it enables the easy implementation of Plan projects. Before the First Plan, the total length of the roads in the district was 1,371. During the First and Second Plans, 888 miles of roads have been laid thus increasing the miles of roads in the district to 2,259. The progress in the laying of village roads has been good. In 1951, there were only 346 miles of village roads and now it has gone upto 1,140 miles. The district roads were 843 miles in 1951 and 929 miles in 1961. During the last two years of First Plan alone 100 miles of new roads were laid. During the last 10 years, good progress has been achieved in tarring the national highways, State highways, district roads, etc. This length of tarred roads in 1951 was 205 miles and in 1961 it was 549 miles. Gravelled roads were 900 miles in length in 1951 and 1,328 miles in 1961.

During the Plans, several bridges—big and small have been constructed. In the first plan, a bridge across Kadana river in the Ambasamudram-Alangulam road at a cost of Rs. 4.44 lakhs was constructed. A bridge across Nambiyar near Nanguneri in Tirukkarangudi has been built at a cost of Rs. 1·08 lakhs. Across Karamaniar, a bridge has been constructed near Manappad at a cost of Rs. 2. 05 lakhs.

During the Second Plan, the following bridges and roads have been constructed.

	Bridges and Roads	Cost of Rs. in lakhs
1.	Bridge across Tambraparni near Melanatham and Karuppanthurai	2·68
2.	Road to Royagiri from Mariwalam Vandanallur	1·47
3.	Road from Taruvaikulam to Surangudi	6·71
4.	Bridge in Aruppukottai-Ettaiyapuram Road	7·25
5.	Bridge-across Tambraparni near Mukkani in Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Road	8·91
6.	Repair of the existing bridge at Tenkasi-Madurai Road	0·53
7.	Bridge in Ambai-Tenkasi Road	1·26
8.	Reconstruction of the bridge in Tirunelveli-Rajapalayam Road	1·21
9.	Concreting of Palayamkottai-Tuticorin Road	1·20

Besides the aforesaid, 13 other schemes expected to cost Rs. 30·34 lakhs are under different stages of execution at the end of Second Plan.

Next to Madras, the port at Tuticorin is the important port in the State. The trade handled here in 1950–51 was 513,164 tons and in 1960–61, this has gone upto 959,416 tons. A scheme to convert Tuticorin port into a deep sea harbour has been included in the Third Plan and Rs. 5 crores have been allotted for this.

Education

Tirunelveli district is quite advanced in the field of education and as a result of the two Plans almost all the villages have schools. During 1951, there were 1,990 elementary schools and in 1961 this number has shot upto 2,872. The number of male students also rose from 1·39 lakhs to 1·95 lakhs and female students from 82,269 to 1·59 lakhs. The number of teachers serving in these schools also rose from 8,439 to 15,480 in the decade. As against 62 high schools in 1951, there are now 118 high schools. The number of students studying in high schools was 22,954 in 1951 and 47,630 in 1961. Six colleges and two training institutions are also functioning in the district.

The midday meals scheme was implemented during the Second Plan. In 2,826 schools in the district free mid-day meal schemes are implemented and 1·19 lakh children are benefited by them. The Government grants for this scheme has exceeded Rs. 30 lakhs and the peoples' contribution totalled Rs. 18 lakhs.

As against 30 places where compulsory education was in force in the district in 1951, there are 379 places where they are enforced now. The number of pupils in these schools has gone up from 34,515 to 1,04,717. Scholarships are given to pupils of backward classes. 17 School Improvement Conferences were held during the Plans. The aids disbursed as a consequence of them was Rs. 77 lakhs and the schools benefited were 2,032. Adult education schemes came into vogue during the First Plan and, as against 70 centres then, there are now 142 such centres. While the strength in them was 810 in 1951, now it is 5,246. At the end of First Plan, two basic training schools were started. The Sankar Polytechnic was started in 1958. One hundred and twenty seats are available here for Diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering.

Public Health

Steps have been taken during the Plans to improve hospital facilities and prevent communicable diseases in the region. They are, in general, improvements to existing hospitals. A sum of Rs. 37·06 lakhs was spent on the head 'Medical' during the Second Plan alone. The details are explained earlier.

During the Plans, 48 maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at a cost of Rs. 1·56 lakhs. A good number of women are also trained as *Thais*.

Under a scheme to improve environmental hygiene, 1,500 latrines have been constructed. During the Second Plan, Primary Health Centres were started at 7 places—Kizheral, Vadakkankulam, Thisayanvilai, Pattamadai, Kuruvikulam, Pudukottai and Senthamaram. Family planning was attached to 12 hospitals. Maternity Assistants and Compounders after training, help in family planning publicity. Incentives are given for sterilization operations in the form of cash. During the period 1957 to March 1961, 940 males and 304 females have undergone sterilization operations in the district.

Steps have been taken during the Plans to augment water supply in rural and urban areas.

Harijan Welfare

The important steps taken by the Government in the field of Harijan Welfare are to award scholarships, to run schools, to provide free mid-day meals, to build houses, to aid in digging wells, to distribute agricultural implements and animals, aid for running cottage industries, etc. In Tirunelveli the number of schools for scheduled castes increased from 13 to 17. The cost under mid-day meals scheme went up from Rs. 110,464 to Rs. 224,416. The number of hostels run by Government have increased from 1 to 19. During the Second Plan period 1,264 houses were built for scheduled castes and 4,877 plots were allotted. Plough-bulls numbering 1,530 were distributed at a cost of Rs. 4.36 lakhs. Aid was given for digging 100 wells. Eighteen houses were built for scheduled tribes. Twenty-nine pairs of bulls were distributed to them. For de-notified tribes, there are 19 Government aided hostels. During the Second Plan 492 houses were built for them. Ploughing bulls numbering 2,468 were distributed. Scholarships numbering 1,034 were awarded. For other backward classes during the First Plan, Government aided hostels numbered 17. A total of 1,027 scholarships were awarded for them. Harijan colonies have been constructed at Nariyuthu, Kandiaberi, Pudur, Anathalaippacheri and Mettuppacheri. In each of these colonies, 20 houses have been built and the aid for each household is Rs. 550. Besides, interest-free loans of Rs. 200 have been given to a few. A colony of 10 houses for Maravars has also been constructed. In Tenkasi block, 20 houses for Ilangi Harijans and 10 houses for Tattakurichi Maravars have been constructed. In

Table—2 Details of expenditure on Second Plan schemes

Head of Development	Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)					
	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60	1960—61	Total for five years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation, Land Development	5·03	7·20	13·76	20·75	25·14	71·88
Animal Husbandry	0·38	0·98	1·37	1·53	2·30	6·56
Dairying and Milk Supply	0·56	0·99	1·27	1·10	1·19	5·11
Fisheries	3·78	1·67	1.74	2·28	2·63	12·10
Forest, Soil Conservation	0·41	0·76	1·43	1.09	1·65	5.34
Community Development	16·00	18·20	17·94	26·78	30·63	109·55
Co-operation	0·61	1·39	1·70	3·68	3·90	11·28
Irrigation	92·88	40·24	14·11	(—) 6·15	(—) 7·44	133·64
Power—Rural Electrification	40·00	30·00	17·85	57·03	67·94	212·82
Large and Medium Industries	...	10·00	11·78	5·00	...	26·78
Village and Small Industries :—						
(i) Handlooms	1·55	10·92	4·09	15·48	1·03	33·07
(ii) Small Scale Industries, (iii) Industrial Estates	0·81	1·69	3·51	4·28	5·83	16·12
(iv) Handicrafts	0·05	0·31	2·07	1·20	1·57	5·20
(v) Coir	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Sericulture	...	0·02	0·10	0·13	0·16	0·41
Roads	5·22	7·41	9·68	14·42	16·12	52·85
Education	9·59	21·43	25·05	31·75	38·15	125·97
Technical Education	...	...	0·02	0·55	2·24	2·81
Health :—						
(i) Urban Water Supply	13·30	9·55	19·59	11·73	5·23	59·40
(ii) Rural Water Supply	8·08	12·99	8·77	7·95	8·79	46·58
(iii) Health	0·23	0·53	0·72	2·27	6·39	10·14
(iv) Medical	0·30	2·12	5·92	15·55	13·17	37·06
Welfare of Backward Classes	11·03	13·68	10·79	11·65	13·74	60·89
Social Welfare	...	...	0·34	2·56	3·87	6·77
Housing	0·75	1·55	2·69	1·56	9.60	16·15
Labour Welfare	0·59	2·38	4·34	2·49	2·71	12·51
Miscellaneous :—						
(i) Statistics	...	0·01	0·10	0·26	0.35	0·72
(ii) Town Planning	1·05	0·72	0·75	1.55	1·15	5·22
(iii) Broadcasting	0·05	0·12	0·17	0·20	0·21	0·75
(iv) Loans to Local Bodies	0·92	1·32	1·46	1·40	1.05	6·15
(v) Tourism	...	...	0·10	1·74	...	1·84
Total	**213·17**	**198·18**	**183·21**	**241·81**	**259·30**	**1,095·67**

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

Shencottah block, 30 houses have been constructed. In Karungulam block, 52 houses for Harijans and 32 houses for Maravars have been constructed. Houses have been constructed for Adivasis too.

At Rayagiri, a leather tanners' cooperative society has been established with Central Government aid, under the Harijan Welfare scheme. The grant given to this society was Rs. 31,000. During 1960–61, this society produced Rs. 34,956 worth of goods. A modern flaying centre is functioning at Kuruvikulam and a grant of Rs. 6,750 has been given for this. A bone-crushing branch is also here. So far, Rs. 5,025 worth of bone meal has been prepared and sold.

Town-Planning

There are four municipalities in the district and in three of them town-planning schemes are progressing. Of the 814 panchayats, over 75 per cent possess radio sets. For developmental work the Government gave loans to municipalities to the tune of Rs. 4.80 lakhs, and the works included provision of marketing facilities, housing facilities, compost pits, etc. Seven panchayats also have received loans from Government.

Protected Water-Supply

Protected water supply has been provided in the district during the last 10 years at Tirunelveli, Palayamcottai, Melapalayam, Perumalpurm and Tuticorin towns; Tenkasi, Kayalpattinam, Tirunchendur, Ilanji and Melagaram panchayats; Senthamangalam, Tunnaikayal, Arumuganeri, Lakshmanapuram, Kandaswamipuram, Adikkalapuram Veerapandiyapattanam, Attur and Melathur villages and to the Kuttalam towngroup. At Tuticorin the available facilities were improved and overhead tanks have been constructed at several places during the decade.

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CHAPTER XII

TEMPLES

Tirunelveli is famous for the temple at Tiruchendur. It is one of the six sacred centres for Muruga. Sankaranayinarkoil, the only place where Siva and Vishnu are seen in one form, is another important and well known pilgrim centre in the district. With a view to compile a compendium of temples, a questionnaire calling for the necessary particulars was sent to all the temples through the Revenue Department. Details were received from 648 temples which are under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and from 35 temples not taken over by the Board.

Nearly 50 per cent of the shrines are in the taluks of Tirunelveli and Ambasamudram. There are only 7 temples in the Shencottah taluk.

Table—1 Distribution of temples by taluks

Taluk	Under the H.R. & C.E Board	Not under H.R. & C.E Board	Total
1. Sankaranayinarkoil	46	...	46
2. Kovilpatti	40	...	40
3. Srivaikuntam	97	4	101
4. Tirunelveli	152	25	177
5. Tenkasi	64	2	66
6. Shencottah	7	...	7
7. Ambasamudram	147	3	150
8. Nanguneri	42	1	43
9. Tiruchendur	53	...	53
Total . .	**648**	**35**	**683**

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals that Vishnu temples are fewer than Siva temples. The number of shrines for village deities such as Mariamman, Drowpathiamman, Selliamman etc. is appreciable. The distribution is as follows :

Table—2 Temples classified by deities

Name of the deities	No. of temples
Siva	203
Vishnu	168
Muruga	35
Village Goddesses	117
Others (including Lord Vinayaga)	160
Total . .	**683**

In 64 of the Siva temples, the *moolavar* is a *Swayambu Lingam.*

Temples which cover an area of one acre and over are a little over 16 per cent as the number of such temples is 112.

426 out 683 temples own ornaments. The value of jewellery exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 in 12 shrines. In the Nelliappar temple (Tirunelveli) and Subrahmania Swamy temple (Tiruchendur) the value of ornaments exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs.

No festivals are celebrated in 175 temples. 232 temples get an annual income of over Rs. 1,000 from their immovable properties. The following three temples *viz.* Sri Subramaniaswamy temple at Tiruchendur (Tiruchendur Taluk), Sri Tirukutralanathaswamy temple at Courtallam (Tenkasi taluk) and Sri Nelliappar temple at Tirunelveli (Tirunelveli taluk) get an annual income of over Rs. one lakh. Fourteen temples are maintaining public institutions like schools, choultries and library.

Of the 648 temples under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, paid Executive Officers have been appointed for 100 temples.

An account of each temple will be given in the Directory relating to the district. The following are the well known temples of the district.

1. Sri Subrahmanyaswamy temple...Tiruchendur
2. Sri Nelliappar temple ...Tirunelveli
3. Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy temple Sankaranayinarkoil

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PART II

CENSUS TABLES

THESE INCLUDE GENERAL POPULATION, ECONOMIC, HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND SPECIAL TABLES

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

(A SERIES)

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This is the basic population table and presents data for taluks, 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 deemed to have urban characteristics were declared as towns. For other areas three tests were applied:

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

All places which satisfied these three conditions were declared as urban. All these 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, area surrounding the municipal or cantonment limits but outside their jurisdiction and having definite urban features.

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

Taluk	Name of new urban area	Class of town	Population 1951	Population 1961
Nanguneri	Eruvadi	V	9,246	9,186
Tiruchendur	Paramankurichi	V	7,570	7,104
	Mudalur	V	5,643	5,370
Srivaikuntam	Milavittan	VI	3,126	5,576
Tiruchendur	Padukkapathu	VI	1,643	5,113
Tenkasi	Courtallam	VI	813	2,243

Due to this change in the concept of urban area there has been some declassifications or eliminations of urban areas of Classes IV, V and VI of 1951 Census from the urban population of 1961. Details are given below:

Taluk	Name of urban area 1951 eliminatedin 1961		Class in 1951	Population 1951	Population 1961
Sankaran-ayinarkoil	Sivagiri	(P)	IV	16,602	17,852
Nanguneri	Kalakad	(P)	IV	16,312	18,483
Tenkasi	Surandai	(P)	IV	14,494	15,070
Nanguneri	Vadakku-valliyur		V	9,146	11,434
Shencottah	Sambur Vadakara		V	8,564	9,721
Shencottah	Achamputhur		V	6,092	6,812
Kovilpatti	Pudur	(P)	VI	4,378	5,934
Shencottah	Puliyara		VI	3,906	4,642
Ambasa-mudram	Kadayam	(P)	VI	3,619	4,674
Shencottah	Ayikudi		VI	3,348	10,603
Shencottah	Elathur		VI	2,845	5,629

The following statement will show the progress in the number of towns since 1961:

Year	Number of towns
1961	44
1951	49
1941	38
1931	36
1921	30
1911	29
1901	23

Though there has been increase in the number of towns till 1951, since then the declassifications effected have actually reduced the number of towns:

Villages

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

Year	Number of villages
1961	909
1951	1,017
1941	1,016
1931	1,015
1921	1,007
1911	1,189
1901	1,529

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

District/Taluk	Persons per occupied Census house			Number of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of rural and urban population to total population			Density per square mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Tirunelveli	4·56	4·47	4·78	1,053	1,058	1,041	100·00	68·95	31·05	619	457	2,913
Sankaranayinarkoil taluk	4·71	4·68	4·81	1,011	1,010	1,015	100·00	78·40	21·60	529	427	3,963
Kovilpatti Taluk	4·59	4·56	4·78	1,036	1,044	997	100·00	83·88	16·12	380	332	1,591
Srivaikuntam Taluk	4·41	4·22	4·66	1,035	1,084	982	100·00	53·34	46·66	914	515	8,099
Tirunelveli Taluk	4·90	4·32	5·46	1,040	1,072	1,016	100 00	43·78	56·22	1,039	493	7,639
Tenkasi Taluk	4·71	4·62	5·04	1,019	1,019	1,022	100·00	77·21	22·79	833	694	2,590
Shencottah Taluk	4·44	4·38	4·58	1,019	1,017	1,023	100·00	69·19	30·88	947	664	19,930
Ambasamudram Taluk	4·26	4·32	4·17	1,064	1,055	1,079	100·00	61·83	38·17	589	408	2,119
Nanguneri Taluk	4·49	4·47	4·61	1,104	1,102	1,113	100 00	87·01	12·99	461	427	1,003
Tiruchendur Taluk	4·45	4·37	4·58	1,141	1,125	1,166	100·00	61·27	38·73	902	682	1,839

TABLE—A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Taluk/Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Miles	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population per Sq. Mile	No. of Villages Inhabited	No. of Villages Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**4,407·5**	**11,415·4**	**619**	**909**	**54**	**44**	**598,368**	**2,730,279**	**1,330,220**	**1,400,059**
	R	**4,116·4**	**10,661·5**	**457**	**909**	**54**	...	**421,039**	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**
	U	**291·1**	**†753·9**	**†2,913**	...	...	**44**	**177,329**	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	634·8	1,644·1	529	114	2	4	71,329	335,928	167,022	168,906
	R	616·5	1,596·7	427	114	2	...	56,257	263,373	131,011	132,362
	U	18·3	†47·4	†3,963	...	...	4	15,072	72,555	36,011	36,544
*Karivalamvandanallur (P)	U	7·06	18·29	647	...	...	1	1,037	4,568	2,252	2,316
Vasudevanallur (P) ...	U	2·50	6·47	5,300	...	...	1	2,918	13,250	6,506	6,744
Puliyangudi (P) ...	U	4·50	11·65	6,811	...	...	1	6,209	30,648	15,247	15,401
Sankaranayinarkoil (P) ...	U	4·25	11·01	5,668	...	...	1	4,908	24,089	12,006	12,083
2. Kovilpatti Taluk ...	T	1,086·2	2,813·2	380	261	6	6	89,900	413,090	202,853	210,237
	R	1,044·3	2,704·7	332	261	6	...	75,977	346,480	169,494	176,986
	U	41·9	†108·5	†1,591	...	...	6	13,923	66,610	33,359	33,251
Ettaiyapuram (P) ...	U	9·89	25·61	1,025	...	...	1	2,137	10,135	5,030	5,105
Kovilpatti (P) ...	U	5·00	12·95	6,661	...	...	1	6,638	33,305	16,905	16,400
Kalugumalai (P) ...	U	4·41	11·42	1,679	...	...	1	1,691	7,403	3,552	3,851
*Vilathikulam (P) ...	U	8·35	21·63	473	...	...	1	942	3,951	1,957	1,994
*Kadambur (P) ...	U	7·39	19·14	900	...	...	1	1,403	6,648	3,403	3,245
Kayattar (P) ...	U	6·83	17·69	757	...	..	1	1,112	5,168	2,512	2,656

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

District/Taluk/Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Miles	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population per Sq. Mile.	No. of Villages Inhabited	No. of Villages Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk ...	T	362·1	937·8	914	87	1	5	75,020	331,020	162,630	168,390
	R	343·0	888·4	515	87	1	...	41,878	176,568	84,714	91,854
	U	19·1	†49·4	†8,099	...	...	5	33,142	154,452	77,916	76,536
Tuticorin Town-group	U	9·57	24·79	13,308	...	...	2	26,731	127,356	64,769	62,587
(a) *Milavittan (P)* ...	U	4·37	11·32	715	...	...	1	673	3,126	15,81	1,545
(b) Tuticorin (M) ...	U	5·20	13·47	23,890	...	...	1	26,058	124,230	63,188	61,042
Srivaikuntam (P) ...	U	4·50	11·65	2,798	...	...	1	3,067	12,590	6,091	6,499
*Sawyerpuram (P) ...	U	3·50	9·07	2,303	...	...	1	1,758	8,060	4,020	4,040
Eral (P) ...	U	1·50	3·88	4,297	...	...	1	1,586	6,446	3,036	3,410
4. Tirunelveli Taluk ...	T	325·2	842·3	1,039	114	28	4	69,024	338,015	165,679	172,336
	R	300·3	777·9	493	114	28	...	34,237	147,967	71,425	76,542
	U	24·9	†64·4	†7,639	...	...	4	34,787	190,048	94,254	95,794
Palayamcottai Town-group. ...	U	24·88	64·44	7,639	...	...	4	34,787	190,048	94,254	95,794
(a) Tachchanallur (P)...	U	4·99	12·92	2,455	...	...	1	2,926	12,252	6,073	6,179
(b) Palayamcottai (M)...	U	7·54	19·53	6,764	...	...	1	7,779	51,002	25,879	25,123
(c) Tirunelveli (M) ...	U	5·85	15·15	15,044	...	...	1	16,959	87,988	43,997	43,991
(d) Melapalayam (M)...	U	6·50	16·84	5,970	...	...	1	7,123	38,806	18,305	20,501
5. Tenkasi Taluk ...	T	402·8	1,043·3	833	78	4	3	71,274	335,570	166,166	169,404
	R	373·3	966·8	694	78	4	...	56,104	259,105	128,341	130,764
	U	29·5	†76·5	†2,590	...	...	3	15,170	76,465	37,825	38,640
Kadayanallur (P) ...	U	15·74	40·77	2,621	...	...	1	7,807	41,249	20,445	20,804
Tenkasi (P) ...	U	10·10	26·16	3,406	...	...	1	7,171	34,403	16,921	17,482
Courttalam (P) ...	U	3·68	9·53	221	...	...	1	192	813	459	354

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

District/Taluk/Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Miles	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population per Sq. Mile	No. of Villages Inhabited	No. of Villages Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3-a	3-b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Shencottah Taluk ...	T	70·2	181·9	947	6	...	1	14,976	66,473	32,923	33,550
	R	69·2	179·2	664	6	...	...	10,495	45,945	22,778	23,167
	U	1·0	†2·7	†19,930	...	...	1	4,481	20,528	10,145	10,383
Shencottah (M) ...	U	1·03	2·67	19,930	...	...	1	4,481	20,528	10,145	10,383
7. Ambasamudram Taluk ...	T	498·1	1,290·1	589	76	8	6	68,921	293'586	142,242	151,344
	R	445·2	1,153·1	408	76	8	...	42,018	181,514	88,340	93,174
	U	52·9	†137·0	†2,119	...	...	6	26,903	112,072	53,902	58,170
Kallidaikurichi Town-group	U	33·99	88·04	2,226	...	...	3	17,862	75,657	36,862	38,795
(a) Ambasamudram(P)	U	6·52	16·89	3,443	...	...	1	5,257	22,447	10,865	11,582
(b) Vikramasingapuram(P)	U	23·34	60·45	1,413	...	...	1	7,728	32,978	16,316	16,662
(c) Kallidaikurchi(P)	U	4·13	10·70	4,899	...	...	1	4,877	20,232	9,681	10,551
Viravanallur(P) ...	U	5·90	15·28	2,806	...	...	1	4,129	16,554	7,883	8,671
Cheranmahadevi Town-group	U	13·00	33·67	1,528	...	...	2	4,912	19,861	9,157	10,704
(a) Cheranmahadevi(P)	U	6·23	16·14	1,655	...	...	1	2,607	10,309	4,742	5,567
(b) Pattamadai(P) ...	U	6·77	17·53	1,411	...	...	1	2,305	9,552	4,415	5,137
8. Nanguneri Taluk ...	T	704·9	1,825·6	461	94	3	4	72,383	325,006	154,505	170,501
	R	662·8	1,716·7	427	94	3	...	63,219	282,800	134,529	148,271
	U	42·1	†108·9	†1,003	...	...	4	9,164	42,206	19,976	22,230
Nanguneri(P) ...	U	11·72	30·35	507	...	...	1	1,477	5,937	2,761	3,176
Eruvadi(P) ...	U	5·03	13·03	1,838	...	...	1	2,029	9,246	4,134	5,112
*Panagudi(P) ...	U	19·20	49·73	691	...	...	1	2,758	13,265	6,452	6,813
Tisayanvilai(P) ...	U	6·11	15·83	2,252	...	...	1	2,900	13,758	6,629	7,129
9. Tiruchendur Taluk ...	T	323·2	837·1	902	79	2	11	65,541	291,591	136,200	155,391
	R	261·8	678·0	682	79	2	...	40,854	178,645	84,062	94,583
	U	61·4	†159·1	†1,839	...	...	11	24,687	112,946	52,138	60,808
Alwartirunagari(P) ...	U	0·05	0·13	135,060	...	...	1	1,688	6,753	3,015	3,738

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

District/Taluk/Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Miles	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population per Sq. Mile.	No. of Villages Inhabited	No. of Villages Un inhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3-a	3-b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tiruchendur Taluk—(contd.)											
Kayalpattinam Town-group	U	24·50	63·46	1,157	...	...	2	6,317	28,336	12,473	15,863
(a) Kayalpattinam(P)	U	12·00	31·08	1,119	...	...	1	3,009	13,432	5,341	8,091
*(b) Arumuganeri(P)	U	12·50	32·38	1,192	...	...	1	3,308	14,904	7,132	7,772
Nazareth(P) ...	U	0·61	1·58	17,867	...	...	1	2,355	10,899	5,249	5,650
Tiruchendur Town-group	U	11·63	30·12	1,95	...	...	2	5,031	22,752	10,975	11,777
(a) *Paramankurichi(P)*	U	5·63	14·58	1,34	...	...	1	1,557	7,570	3,530	4,040
(b) Tiruchendur(P)	U	6·00	15·54	2,53	...	...	1	3,474	15,182	7,445	7,737
Udangudi Town-group	U	10·26	26·57	2,52	...	...	2	5,338	25,946	11,838	14,108
(a) Udangudi(P) ...	U	6·76	17·51	2,258	...	...	1	3,077	15,267	7,012	8,255
(b) Kulasekharapattinam(P)	U	3·50	9·06	3,051	...	...	1	2,261	10,679	4,826	5,853
Sattankulam(P) ...	U	3·50	9·06	3,135	...	...	1	2,327	10,974	5,217	5,757
Mudalur(P) ...	U	5·00	12·95	1,129	...	...	1	1,247	5,643	2,591	3,052
Padukapathu(P) ...	U	5·88	15·23	279	...	...	1	384	1,643	780	863

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

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

3. †The square 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. kms. are further adjusted to make the Taluk/District totals agree.

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A-1

Statement showing 1951 territorial units constituting the present setup of Tirunelveli District

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

District/Taluk	1951 Territorial Units	Details of gain in territories			Details of loss in territories			Net area Gain(+) Loss(-)	
		Brief description	Area in Sq. Miles.	Area in Sq. Km.	Brief description	Area in Sq. Miles.	Area in Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles.	Sq.Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli District	Tirunelveli District	Shencottah taluk (except Aryankavu, Idapalayam and Kazhuthayurutti villages of Puliyara Pakuthy), Achankoil village of Achamputhur Pakuthy and a portion of Shencottah Pakuthy (with a population of 20) now forming 6 villages and 1 town transferred from Quilon district of Kerala State (former Travancore-Cochin State)	67·8	175·6	1 village transferred to Srivilliputtur taluk of Ramanathapuram district.	4·0	10·4	+63·8	+165·2
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	...	29·2	75·8	1 village transferred to Srivilliputtur taluk of Ramanathapuram District.	4·0	10·4	+25·2	+65·4
		(i) 7 villages transferred from Tenkasi taluk.	27·8	72.1					
		(ii) 1 village transferred from Kovilpatti taluk	1·4	3·7					
Kovilpatti Taluk	**Kovilpatti Taluk**	...	...	...	1 village transferred to Sankaranayinarkoil taluk.	1·4	3·7	−1.4	−3.7
Tirunelveli Taluk	Tirunelveli Taluk	2 villages transferred from Tenkasi taluk	8·0	20·7	...	...	...	+8·0	+20·7
Tenkasi Taluk	Tenkasi Taluk	...	...	...	...	35·8	92·8	−35·8	−92·8
					(i) 2 villages transferred to Tirunelveli taluk.	8·0	20·7	...	...
					(ii) 7 villages transferred to Sankaranayinarkoil taluk.	27·8	72·1	...	...
Senchottah Taluk	Shencottah Taluk	...	...	...	Aryankavu, Idapalayam, Kazhuthayurutti villages of Puliyura Pakuthy, Achankoil of Achamputhur Pakuthy and a portion of Shencottah Pakuthy (with a population of 20) transferred to Pathanapuram Taluk of Quilon disirict of Kerala State.	60·7	157·2	−60·7	−157.2

SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX-I

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

Name of Municipal Town	Area in Sq. Miles		Remarks
	1951	1961	
1	2	3	4
Tuticorin	2·95	5·20	The change is due to jurisdictional change as well as computational error. Correct area for 1951 is 3·09 Sq. Miles.
Palayamcottai	3·53	7·54	Jurisdictional change.
Tirunelveli	3·78	5·85	Due to jurisdictional change.
Melapalayam	9·00	6·50	–do–
Shencottah	0·86	1·03	–do–

VILLAGES TRANSFERRED FROM ONE TALUK TO ANOTHER IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

a. Villages transferred from Tenkasi Taluk to Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk

Vide G. O. Ms. No. 1804 *dated* 8—6—1955

Name	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population
Koilangulam	2·69	1,603
Komaranathappapuarm	2·60	1,541
Illandaikulam	2.60	855
Karukkalpatti	9.57	3,452
Maruthankinar	3.22	1,194
Karisalkulam	2.81	988
Narikudy	4.35	693

b. Villages transferred from Tenkasi taluk to Tirunelveli Taluk

Vide G. O. Ms. No. 1804 *dated* 8—6—1955

Vagaikulam	5.17	2,195
Kurichikulam	2.82	674

c. Villages added to form Shencottah Taluk

Vide States Reorganisation Act 1956 *dated* 1—11—1956

Name	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population
Achamputhur	...	...
Ayikudi	...	...
Elathur	...	...
Karkudy	...	...
Puliyarai	...	...
Sambavarvadakarai	...	...
Shencottah	...	...

d. Villages transferred from Kovilpatti Taluk to Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk.

Vide G. O. Ms. No. 3418, *dated* 12—9—1958

Alangulam (P)	1.42	841

e. Village transferred from Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk to Ramanathapuram District

Vide G. O. Ms. No. 1844, *dated* 21—5—1958

Melur Duraiswamipuram	4.00	1,272

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A-I

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

District/Taluk	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of Total Rural Population	Number	Population	Percentage of Total Urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tirunelveli District	**59**	**436,103**	**1·77**	**5**	**14,101**	**0·16**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	5	46,348	0·19	1	4,568	0·05
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	2	11,432	0·05	1	3,951	0·04
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	1	6,133	0·03	1	3,126	0·04
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	1	8,414	0·03	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk	17	125,475	0·51	1	813	0·01
6. Shencottah Taluk	5	41,303	0·17	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	9	62,270	0·25	...	...	...
8. Nanguneri Taluk	15	109,507	0·44	...	...	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	4	25,221	0·10	1	1,643	0·02

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A-I

Houseless and Institutional Population

District and Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population			Institutional population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tirunelveli District	T	**2,973**	**2,332**	**641**	**16,963**	**11,336**	**5,627**
	R	**505**	**296**	**209**	**5,874**	**3,711**	**2,163**
	U	**2,468**	**2,036**	**432**	**11,089**	**7,625**	**3,464**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	**54**	**31**	**23**	**627**	**509**	**118**
	R	54	31	23	625	509	116
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	T	26	16	10	621	487	134
	R	26	16	10	621	487	134
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A-I (Concld)

Houseless and Institutional Population

District and Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population			Institutional population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	1,528	1,395	133	2,475	1,698	777
	R	106	60	46	682	602	80
	U	1,422	1,335	87	1,793	1,096	697
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	T	483	302	181	6,513	4,749	1,764
	R	152	79	73	158	116	42
	U	331	223	108	6,355	4,633	1,722
5. Tenkasi Taluk	T	132	84	48	738	590	148
	R	22	19	3	390	290	100
	U	110	65	45	348	300	48
6. Shencottah Taluk	T	185	136	49	115	74	41
	R	49	31	18	...	...	...
	U	136	105	31	115	74	41
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	T	101	90	11	1,354	776	578
	R	21	16	5	641	358	283
	U	80	74	6	713	418	295
8. Nanguneri Taluk	T	35	25	10	1,627	765	862
	R	15	11	4	1,384	681	703
	U	20	14	6	243	84	159
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	T	429	253	176	2,893	1,688	1,205
	R	60	33	27	1,373	668	705
	U	369	220	149	1,520	1,020	500

A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

FLY LEAF

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

A village in Sankaranayinarkoil taluk of Tirunelveli district was transferred to Ramanathapuram district under G. O. Ms. No. 1844 dated 21-5-58 and Shencottah taluk (except Aryankavu, Idapalayam and Kazhuthayurutti villages of Puliyara Pakuthy), Achankoil village of Achamputhur Pakuthy and a portion of Shencottah Pakuthy (with a population 20) with an area of 67.8 sq. miles comprising 6 villages and one town transferred from Quilon district of Kerala State under States Reorganisation Act 1956. Consequent on these changes the following adjustments have been necessary to bring the 1951 Census population of the district to the jurisdiction of the district as at 1961 Census. The statement inset below will show these 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 columns 6 & 7
Square miles	Square kilometres		Square miles	Square kilometres			
4,402·5	11,415·4	2,730,279	4,337·6	11,234·4	2,445,967	2,505,003	+59,036
			(+69·9)	(181·0)	(+59,036)		

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)
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	1901	1,687,897	...	...	818,908	868,989
	1911	1,824,590	+136,693	+8·10	882,741	941,849
	1921	1,941,713	+117,123	+6·42	946,968	994,745
	1931	2,083,208	+141,495	+7·29	1,005,419	1,077,789
	1941	2,287,333	+204,125	+9·80	1,112,566	1,174,767
	1951	2,505,003	+217,670	+9·52	1,217,892	1,287,111
	1961	2,730,279	+225,276	+8·99	1,330,220	1,400,059

A–III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This table presents rural population of this 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
200 — 499
500 — 999
1,000 — 1,999
2,000 — 4,999
5,000 — 9,999
10,000 and above

The total number of inhabited villages in the district is 909 and a rural population of 1,882,397 persons are found to live in these villages. The average village population of the district is 2,071. The same for taluks is given below in descending order.

Taluks	Persons per inhabited village
Shencottah	7,658
Tenkasi	3,322
Nanguneri	3,009
Ambasamudram	2,388
Sankaranayinarkoil	2,310
Tiruchendur	2,261
Srivaikuntam	2,030
Kovilpatti	1,328
Tirunelveli	1,298

The number of villages with less than 200 persons is uniformly low in all the taluks and the highest number recorded is 12 in Kovilpatti taluk. Tenkasi and Shencottah taluks have no village of this population size at all. Similarly, the number of villages of 10,000 and above population. Only Sankaranyinarkoil, Tenkasi, Shencottah and Nanguneri *taluks have villages of this category. Tenkasi has the* maximum number *viz.* three, and Nanguneri has two. Villages of 5,000-9,999 population also is very few in number in all the taluks. But the number of villages of 1,000–1,999 and 2,000–4,999 are fairly high. The highest number of villages of the first category has been recorded in Kovilpatti (115) and the lowest number in Ambasamudram and Nanguneri taluks (22). Shencottah taluk has no village of this category at all. Out of a total of 273 villages of 2,000–4,999 size in the district 44 are in Nanguneri taluk. The lowest number of villages of this category is recorded in Shencottah which has only one village of this size.

Majority of the Rural population in the district are found to live in villages of 2,000–4,999 population size. The percentage of rural population in villages of this category is recorded at 44.17. The number of such villages in the district totals to 273. Villages of 1,000–1,999 size are next in importance and Kovilpatti taluk has the largest number of such villages. Considering the percentage of rural population living in various categories of villages, villages of these two sizes are most significant for, together they account for over 69 per cent of the total rural population of the district. This percentage of rural population living in different classes of villages varies from one taluk to another and the details of this variation are given in the statement below.

Taluk	Percentage of rural population living in villages of population size						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sankaranayinar koil	0·0156	0·0794	5·0924	27·1539	50·0609	10·8196	6·7782
Kovilpatti	0·4064	2·5716	14·0493	46·6864	32·9869	3·2995	...
Srivaikuntam	0·0442	0·5142	7·1348	26·3774	62·4060	3·4734	...
Tirunelveli	0·1325	4·3814	14·4593	33·0587	42·2817	5·6864	...
Tenkasi	...	0·3369	2·4724	13·9662	34·7952	34·2545	14·1719
Shencottah	...	...	...	...	10·1034	66·8190	23·0776
Ambasamudram	0·5487	1·3949	1·7057	17·5579	44·4869	34·3059	...
Nanguneri	0·0651	0·4328	1·9392	12·1793	46·6612	28·1436	10·5789
Tiruchendur	0·0924	0·8995	2·7714	23·2635	58·8553	14·1179	...

The following table will give information on the percentages of villages and population classified by class of village during earlier censuses (*viz.*,) 1901—1961

Year	Villages with a 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	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population	Percentage of village	Percentage of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1901	37·45	8·70	26·86	18·20	20·78	27·56	13·56	38·04	1·35	7·50	...	...
1911	31·67	6·81	26·84	16·51	24·03	29·16	15·88	39·80	1·58	7·72	...	...
1921	18·41	3·23	21·24	10·64	34·62	32·38	23·43	44·55	2·30	9·20	...	...
1931	18·63	3·06	20·60	9·85	32·82	29·32	25·26	46·83	2·69	10·94	...	...
1941	17·61	2·89	19·05	8·91	33·16	28·20	26·47	46·19	3·71	13·81	...	...
1951	19·38	2·77	19.90	8·78	30·67	25·88	25·64	45·52	4·10	15·15	0·31	1·90
1961	10·89	1·37	16·94	6·17	35·65	25·12	30·03	44·17	5·72	18·12	0·77	5·05

It is obvious from the statement above that there has been an appreciable decline in the number of villages with a population of less than 500 and also in the number of villages of the next category *viz.*, 500–999 size. These two categories have also recorded a decline in the percentage of population living in them. The category 1,000–1,999 has recorded an increase in the percentage of villages while the percentage of population under this category has actually declined. All other categories of villages have recorded considerable increase both in the percentage of village as well as in the percentage of population. This increase is more conspicuous under 2,000–4,999 category.

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

District/Taluk	Total number of villages	Total rural population			Villages with a population of							
					Less than 500		500-1,999		2,000-4,999		5,000 and above	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number of villages	Persons	Number of villages	Persons	Number of villages	Persons	Number of villages	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Tirunelveli District	909	1,882,397	914,694	967,703	99	25,814	478	588,940	273	831,540	59	436,103
Sankaranayinarkoil	114	263,373	131,011	132,362	2	250	65	84,928	42	131,847	5	46,348
Kovilpatti	261	346,480	169,494	176,986	38	10,318	179	210.437	42	114,293	2	11,432
Srivaikuntam	87	176,568	84,714	91,854	3	986	48	59,260	35	110,189	1	6,133
Tirunelveli	114	147,967	71,425	76,542	26	6,679	64	70,311	23	62,563	1	8,414
Tenkasi	78	259,105	128,341	130,764	2	873	31	42,601	28	90,156	17	125,475
Shencottah	6	45,945	22,778	23,167	...	...	...	...	1	4,642	5	41,303
Ambasamudram	76	181,514	88,340	93,174	16	3,528	26	34,966	25	80,750	9	62,270
Nanguneri	94	282,800	134,529	148,271	5	1,408	30	39,927	44	131,958	15	109,507
Tiruchendur	79	178,645	84,062	94,583	7	1,772	35	46,510	33	105,142	4	25,221

TABLE—A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District/Taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 population								
					Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
					Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**909**	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	**33**	**1,532**	**1,536**	**66**	**11,114**	**11,632**	**154**	**56,536**	**59,572**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	114	263,373	131,011	132,362	1	24	17	1	112	97	17	6,673	6,739
2. Kovilpatti	261	346,480	169,494	176,986	12	716	692	26	4,430	4,480	64	23,855	24,823
3. Srivaikuntam	87	176,568	84,714	91,854	1	38	40	2	437	471	16	6,061	6,625
4. Tirunelveli	114	147,967	71,425	76,542	6	103	93	20	3,110	3,373	30	10,279	11,116
5. Tenkasi	78	259,105	128,341	130,764	...	...	...	2	455	418	8	3,186	3,220
6. Shencottah	6	45,945	22,778	23,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram	76	181,514	88,340	93,174	9	479	517	7	1,220	1,312	4	1,482	1,614
8. Nanguneri	94	282,800	134,529	148,271	1	89	95	4	592	632	8	2,581	2,903
9. Tiruchendur	79	178,645	84,062	94,583	3	83	82	4	758	849	7	2,419	2,532

District/Taluk	I—villages with less than 2,000 population (Contd.)			II—Villages with a population of 2,000-9,999						III—villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**324**	**229,648**	**243,184**	**273**	**402,240**	**429,300**	**52**	**167,090**	**173,921**	**7**	**46,534**	**48,558**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	48	35,368	36,148	42	65,711	66,136	4	14,230	14,266	1	8,893	8,959
2. Kovilpatti	115	78,981	82,778	42	55,868	58,425	2	5,644	5,788	...	...	...
3. Srivaikuntam	32	22,503	24,071	35	52,765	57,424	1	2,910	3,223	...	...	...
4. Tirunelveli	34	23,444	25,472	23	30,248	32,315	1	4,241	4,173	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi	23	18,028	18,167	28	44,579	45,577	14	43,847	44,908	3	18,246	18,474
6. Shencottah	...	...	...	1	2,308	2,334	4	15,240	15,460	1	5,230	5,373
7. Ambasamudram	22	15,449	16,421	25	39,009	41,741	9	30,701	31,569	...	...	...
8. Nanguneri	22	16,486	17,957	44	62,307	69,651	13	38,309	41,281	2	14,165	15,752
9. Tiruchendur	28	19,389	22,170	33	49,445	55,697	4	11,968	13,253	...	...	...

A-IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 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 and town-groups with the variation during the last three Censuses *viz.*, 1941-1961.

The concept of town-group has been newly introduced during this Census. Towns which are either contiguous or near each other, having separate legally constituted civic administration like municipality, panchayat, cantonment or a town-ship have been grouped together to form a town-group which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. There exist seven such town-groups in the district now. They are Tuticorin town-group in Srivaikuntam taluk, Palayancottai town-group in Tirunelveli taluk, Kallidaikurichi and Cheranmahadevi town-groups in Ambasamudram taluk and Kayalpattinam, Tiruchendur and Udangudi town-groups in Tiruchendur taluk. These towns and town-groups have been divided nto six classes according to their popuiation 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 town-groups has gone up considerably when compared to the position in 1941. However since 1951 there has been a decline in the number of towns due to declassification. It would be more useful to see the increase in the population of these towns. The percentage of population in towns excluding town-groups to total district population is given below :

1961 - 31·05 per cent.

1951—32·20 per cent.

1941—26·32 per cent.

It is evident from the above figures, that there has been a gradual but quite definite an increase in the population living 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 town-groups. These changes are represented below in terms of number of towns and town-groups under each class of town during the period 1941-61.

Class of towns/ town-groups	1961		1951		1941	
	Number	Percentage to total number of towns/town-groups	Number	Percentage to total number of towns/town-groups	Number	Percentage to total number of towns/town-groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	2	5·88	1	2·44	1	3·23
II	1	2·94	2	4·88	2	6·45
III	9	26·47	7	17·07	4	12·90
IV	9	26·47	11	26·83	10	32·26
V	9	26·47	12	29·27	12	38·71
VI	4	11·77	8	19·51	2	6·45
Total	34	100·00	41	100·00	31	100·00

The same data for towns excluding town-groups are given below and a detailed statement showing the changes in the classification of towns is appended separately

Class of Towns	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of Towns	Percentage to total number of towns	Number of Towns	Percentage to total number of towns	Number of towns	Percentage to total number of towns
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	2·27	...	...	...	...
II	2	4·55	2	4·08	2	5·26
III	10	22·73	10	20·41	5	13·16
IV	15	34·09	15	30·61	14	36·84
V	11	25·00	14	28·57	15	39·48
VI	5	11·36	8	16·33	2	5·26
Total	**44**	**100·00**	**49**	**100·00**	**38**	**100·00**

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

Class of towns	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	14·65	...	...	...	...
II	2	16·39	2	21·36	2	22·64
III	10	35·23	10	36·21	5	23·03
IV	15	22·82	15	25·09	14	33·72
V	11	9·25	14	13·56	15	19·42
VI	5	1·66	8	3·79	2	1·19

A new Class I town has been introduced in 1961 and this accounts for over 14 per cent of the total urban population in the district. Though Class III towns have recorded a rise in population percentage over 1941 position, there has actually been a decrease in the same percentage when the 1951 position is taken into account. Class IV and V towns have recorded considerable decrease both in number of towns and also in the percentage of urban population residing in them.

Density of population per square mile in different classes of towns

The density per square mile is noticed to be most remarkable under Class I towns where it has been recorded at 23,890. Next in importance is Class II towns where the same is 10,380. Details of density of population in different classes of towns are noted below :

Class of towns	Density of population
I	23,890
II	10,380
III	3,682
IV	1,857
V	1,356
VI	481
All urban areas	2,913

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

Taluk/Town-Group/Town	1961	1951	1941
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk			
Karivalamvandanellur (P)	VI	VI	...
Vasudevanallur (P)	IV	IV	IV
Puliyangudi (P)	III	III	III
Sankaranayinarkoil (P)	III	III	IV
Kovilpatti Taluk			
Ettaiyapuram (P)	IV	V	V
Kovilpatti (P)	III	III	IV
Kalugumalai (P)	V	V	V
Vilathikulam (P)	VI	VI	...
Kadambur (P)	V	V	...
Kayattar (P)	V	V	V
Srivaikuntam Taluk			
Tuticorin (T.G.)	I	II	II
Milavittan (P)	VI	...	...
Tuticorin (M)	I	II	II
Srivaikuntam (P)	IV	IV	V
Sawyerpuram (P)	V	V	...
Eral (P)	V	V	V
Tirunelveli Taluk			
Palayamcottai (T.G.)	I	I	I
Tachchanallur (P)	VI	V	V
Palayamcottai (M)	II	III	III
Tirunelveli (M)	II	II	II
Melapalayam (M)	III	III	III
Tenkasi Taluk			
Kadayanallur (P)	III	III	III
Tenkasi (P)	III	III	III
Courtallam (P)	VI	...	...
Shencottah Taluk			
Shencottah (M)	III	IV	IV
Ambasamudram Taluk			
Kallidaikurichi (T.G.)	II	II	II
Ambasamudram (P)	III	III	IV
Vikramasingapuram (P)	III	III	IV
Kallidaikurichi (P)	III	III	IV
Viravanallur (P)	IV	IV	IV
Cheranmahadevi (T.G.)	IV	IV	IV
Cheranmahadevi (P)	IV	IV	IV
Pattamadai (P)	V	V	V
Nanguneri Taluk			
Nanguneri (P)	V	V	V
Eruvadi (P)	V	...	...
Panakudi (P)	IV	IV	...
Tisayanvilai (P)	IV	IV	IV
Tiruchendur Taluk			
Alwarthirunagari (P)	V	V	V
Kayalpattinam (T.G.)	III	III	V
Kayalpattinam (P)	IV	IV	V
Arumuganeri (P)	IV	IV	...
Nazareth (P)	IV	VI	VI
Tiruchendur (T.G.)	III	IV	IV
Paramankurichi (P)	V	...	...
Tiruchendur (P)	IV	IV	IV
Udangudi (T.G.)	III	III	III
Udangudi (P)	IV	IV	IV
Kulasekharapattinam (P)	IV	IV	IV
Sattankulam (P)	IV	V	V
Mudalur (P)	V	...	...
Padukapathu (P)	VI	...	...

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

District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tirunelveli District	**1941**	**602,092**	...	...	**293,894**	**308,198**
Area 291·1 sq. Miles;	**1951**	**806,650**	**+204,558**	**+33·97**	**393,701**	**412,949**
753·9 Sq. Km.	**1961**	**847,882**	**+41,232**	**+5·11**	**415,526**	**432,356**
		Class I (100,000 and above)				
Tirunelveli District	**1941**	**131,920**	...	...	**63,668**	**68 252**
area 38·82 Sq. Miles;	**1951**	**160,929**	**+29,009**	**21·99**	**79,556**	**81,373**
100·55 Sq. Km.	**1961**	**317,404**	**+156,475**	**97·23**	**159,023**	**158,381**
Palayamcottai Town-group	1941	131,920	...	...	63,668	68,252
area 24·88 Sq. miles;	1951	160,929	+29,009	+21·99	79,556	81,373
64·44 Sq. Km.	1961	190,048	+29,119	+18·09	94,254	95,794
(a) Tirunelveli (M)	1941	60,676	...	...	29,107	31,569
area 5·85 Sq. Miles;	1951	73,476	+12,800	+21·10	36,243	37,233
15·15 Sq. Km.	1961	87,988	+14,512	+19·75	43,997	43,991
(b) Palayamcottai (M)	1941	30,967	...	...	15,198	15,769
area 7·54 Sq. Miles;	1951	40,010	+9,043	+29·20	20,087	19,923
19·53 Sq. Km.	1961	51,002	+10,992	+27·47	25,879	25,123
(c) Melapalayam (M)	1941	31,505	...	...	15,148	16,357
area 6·50 Sq, Miles;	1951	37,653	+6,148	+19·51	18,444	19,209
16·84 Sq. Km.	1961	38,806	+1,153	+3·06	18,305	20,501
(d) Tachchanallur (P)	1941	8,772	...	...	4,215	4,557
area 4·99 Sq. Miles;	1951	9,790	+1,018	+11·61	4,782	5,008
12.92 Sq. Km.	1961	12,252	+2,462	+25·15	6,073	6,179

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

District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuticorin Town-group	1941	75,614	...	...	38,262	37,352
area 9·57 Sq. miles	1951	98,866	+23,252	+30·75	49,819	49,047
24·79 Sq. Km.	1961	127,356	+28,490	+28·82	64,769	62,587
Tuticorin (M)	1941	75,614	...	...	38,262	37,352
(a) area 5·20 Sq. Miles;	1951	98,866	+23,252	+30·75	49,819	49,047
13·47 Sq. Km.	1961	124,230	+25,364	+25·65	63,188	61,042
(b) *Milavittan (P)* area 4·37 Sq. Miles;						
11·32 Sq. Km.	1961	3,126	...	...	1,581	1,545
Class II (50,000 to 99,999)						
Tirunelveli District	**1941**	**128,017**	...	...	**63,944**	**64,073**
area 33·99 Sq. Miles;	1951	168,602	+40,585	+31·70	83,785	84,817
88·04 Sq. Km.	1961	75,657	−92,945	−55·13	36,862	38,795
Kallidaikurichi						
Town-group	1941	52,403	...	...	25,682	26,721
area 33·99 Sq. Miles;	1951	69,736	+17,333	+33·08	33,966	35,770
88·04 Sq. Km.	1961	75,657	+5,921	+8·49	36,862	38,795
(a) Vikramasingapuram (P)	1941	18,832	...	...	9,563	9,269
area 23·34 Sq. Miles;	1951	29,361	+10,529	+55·91	14,579	14,782
60·45 Sq. Km.	1961	32,978	+3,617	+12·32	16,316	16,662
(b) Ambasamudram (P)	1941	17,540	...	...	8,467	9,073
area 6·52 Sq. Miles	1951	20,356	+2,816	+16·05	9,857	10,499
16·86 Sq. Km.	1961	22,447	+2,091	+10.27	10,865	11,582
(c) Kallidaikurichi (P)	1941	16,031	...	...	7,652	8,379
area 4·13 Sq. Miles;	1951	20,019	+3,988	+24·88	9,530	10,489
10·70 Sq. Km.	1961	20,232	+213	+1·06	9,681	10,551

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

District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III (20,000 to 49,999)				
Tirunelveli District	**1941**	**101,293**	...	...	**49,209**	**52,084**
area 87·01 Sq. Miles;	**1951**	**193,312**	**+92,019**	**+90·84**	**93,118**	**100,194**
225·36 Sq. Km.	**1961**	**261,256**	**+67,944**	**+35·15**	**126,955**	**134,301**
Kadayanallur (P)	1941	29,652	...	...	14,862	14,790
area 15·74 Sq. Miles;	1951	38,060	+8,408	+28·36	18,907	19,153
40·77 Sq. Km.	1961	41,249	+3,189	+8·38	20,445	20,804
Tenkasi (P)	1941	22,862	...	...	11,219	11,643
area 10·10 Sq. Miles;	1951	31,074	+8,212	+35·92	15,252	15,822
26·16 Sq. Km.	1961	34,403	+3,329	+10·71	16,921	17,482
Kovilpatti (P)	1941	15,114	...	...	7,784	7,330
area 5·00 Sq. Miles;	1951	26,038	+10,924	+72·28	13,384	12,654
12·95 Sq. Km.	1961	33,305	+7,267	+27·91	16,905	16,400
Puliyangudi (P)	1941	23,695	...	...	11,791	11,904
area 4·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	27,619	+3,924	+16·56	13,527	14,092
11·65 Sq. Km.	1961	30,648	+3,029	+10·97	15,247	15,401
Kayalpattinam Town-group	1941	9,931	...	...	4,726	5,205
area 24·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	25,103	+15,172	+152·77	10,921	14,182
63·46 Sq. Km.	1961	28,336	+3,233	+12·88	12,473	15,863
*(a) Arumuganeri (P)						
area 12·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	13,801	...	...	6,536	7,265
32·38 Sq. Km.	1961	14,904	+1,103	+7·99	7,132	7,772
(b) Kayalpatiinam (P)	1941	9,931	...	...	4,726	5,205
area 12·00 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,302	+1,371	+13·81	4,385	6,917
31·08 Sq. Km.	1961	13,432	+2,130	+18·85	5,341	8,091

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

District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Udangudi Town-group	**1941**	**25,084**	...	...	**11,337**	**13,747**
10·26. Sq. Miles;	1951	23,514	—1,570	—6·26	10,202	13,312
26·57 Sq. Km.	1961	25,946	+2,432	+10·34	11,838	14,108
(a) Udangudi (P)	**1941**	**13,184**	...	...	**6,004**	**7,180**
area 6·76 Sq. Miles;	1951	13,485	+301	+2·28	5,864	7,621
17·51 Sq. Km.	1961	15,267	+1,782	+13·21	7,012	8,255
(b) Kulasekharapattinam (P)	**1941**	**11,900**	...	...	**5,333**	**6,567**
area 3·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	10,029	—1,871	—15·72	4,338	5,691
9·06 Sq. Km.	1961	10,679	+650	+6·48	4,826	5,853
Sankaranayinarkoil (P)	**1941**	**16,923**	...	...	**8,486**	**8,437**
area 4·25 Sq. Miles;	1951	21,904	+4,981	+29·43	10,925	10,979
11·01 Sq. Km.	1961	24,089	+2,185	+9·98	12,006	12,083
Tiruchendur Town-group	**1941**	**11,110**	...	...	**5,440**	**5,670**
area 11·63 Sq. Miles;	1951	13,214	+2,104	+18·94	6,461	6,753
30·12 Sq. Km.	1961	22,752	+9,538	+72·18	10,975	11,777
(a) Tiruchendur (P)	**1941**	**11,110**	...	...	**5,440**	**5,670**
area 6·00 Sq. Miles;	1951	13,214	+2,104	+18·94	6,461	6,753
15·54 Sq. Km.	1961	15,182	+1,968	+14·89	7,445	7,737
(b) *Paramankurichi* (P) area 5·63 Sq. Miles; 14·58 Sq. Km.	1961	7,570	...	...	3,530	4,040
Shencottah (M)	**1941**	**14,814**	...	...	**7,362**	**7,452**
area 1·03 Sq. Miles;	1951	17,332	+2,518	+17·00	8,647	8,685
2·67 Sq. Km.	1961	20,528	+3,196	+18·44	10,145	10,383

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

District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class IV (10,000 to 19,999)				
Tirunelveli District	**1941**	**142,684**	...	...	**70,285**	**72,399**
area 60·71 Sq. Miles;	**1951**	**162,537**	**+19,853**	**+13·91**	**78,229**	**84,308**
157·23 Sq. Km.	**1961**	**121,286**	**—41,251**	**—25·38**	**58,214**	**63,072**
Cheranmahadevi Town-group	1941	17,163	...	...	7,849	9,314
area 13·00 Sq. Miles;	1951	18,849	+1,686	+9·82	8,591	10,258
33·67 Sq. Km.	1961	19,861	+1,012	+5·37	9,157	10,704
(a) Cheranmahadevi (P)	1941	8,958	...	...	4,168	4,790
area 6·23 Sq. Miles	1951	10,051	+1,093	+12.20	4,667	5,384
16·14 Sq. Km.	1961	10,309	+258	+2·57	4,742	5,567
(b) Pattamadai (P)	1941	8,205	...	...	3,681	4,524
area 6·77 Sq. Miles;	1951	8,798	+593	+7·23	3,924	4,874
17·53 Sq. Km.	1961	9,552	+754	+8·57	4,415	5,137
Viravanallur (P)	1941	16,926	...	...	8,040	8,886
area 5·90 Sq. Miles;	1951	17,968	+1,042	+6·16	8,480	9,488
15·28 Sq. Km	1961	16,554	—1,414	—7·87	7,883	8,671
Tisayanvilai (P)	1941	10,303	...	...	5,066	5,237
area 6·11 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,817	+1,514	+14·69	5,726	6,091
15·83 Sq. Km.	1961	13,758	+1,941	+16·43	6,629	7,129
*Panakudi (P)						
area 19·20 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,551	...	...	5,538	6,013
49·73 Sq. Km.	1961	13,265	+1,714	+14·84	6,452	6,813
Vasudevanallur (P)	1941	12,134	...	...	6,137	5,997
area 2·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	12,897	+763	+6·29	6,420	6,477
6·47 Sq. Km.	1961	13,250	+353	2·74	6,506	6,744
Srivaikuntam (P)	1941	9,524	—	—	4,504	5,020
area 4·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	11,501	+1·977	+20.76	5,471	6,030
11·65 Sq. Km.	1961	12,590	+1·089	+9·47	6,091	6,499

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

District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sathankulam (P)	1941	8,688	...	...	3,975	4,713
area 3·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	9,303	+615	+7·08	4,335	4,968
9·06 Sq. Km.	1961	10,974	+1,671	+17·96	5,217	5,757
Nazareth (P)	1941	3,648	...	...	1,693	1,955
area 0·61 Sq. Miles;	1951	4,954	+1,306	+35·80	2,475	2,479
1·58 Sq. Km.	1961	10,899	+5,945	+120·00	5,249	5,650
Ettayapuram (P)	1941	9,130	...	...	4,517	4,613
area 9·89 Sq. Miles;	1951	9,470	+340	+3·72	4,732	4,738
25·61 Sq. Km.	1961	10,135	+665	+7·02	5,030	5,105
		Class V (5,000 to 9,999)				
Tirunelveli District	**1941**	**90,985**	...	...	**43,409**	**47,576**
area 50·43 Sq. Miles;	**1951**	**90,698**	**—287**	**—0·32**	**43,909**	**46,789**
117·66 Sq. Km.	**1961**	**61,304**	**—29,394**	**—32·41**	**29,024**	**32,280**
Eruvadi (P)						
area 5·03 Sq. Miles;						
13·03 Sq. Km.	1961	9,246	...	...	4,134	5,112
*Sawyerpuram (P)						
area 3·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	7,631	...	...	3,715	3,916
9·07 Sq. Km.	1961	8,060	+429	+5·62	4,020	4,040
Kalugumalai (P)	1941	6,232	...	...	3,140	3,092
area 4·41 Sq. Miles;	1951	6,199	—33	—0·53	3,047	3,152
11·42 Sq. Km.	1961	7,403	+1,204	+19·42	3,552	3,851
Alwartirunagari (P)	1941	6,284	...	...	2,860	3,424
area 0·05 Sq. Miles;	1951	6,654	+370	+5·89	2,938	3,716
0·13 Sq. Km.	1961	6,753	+99	+1·49	3,015	3,738

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

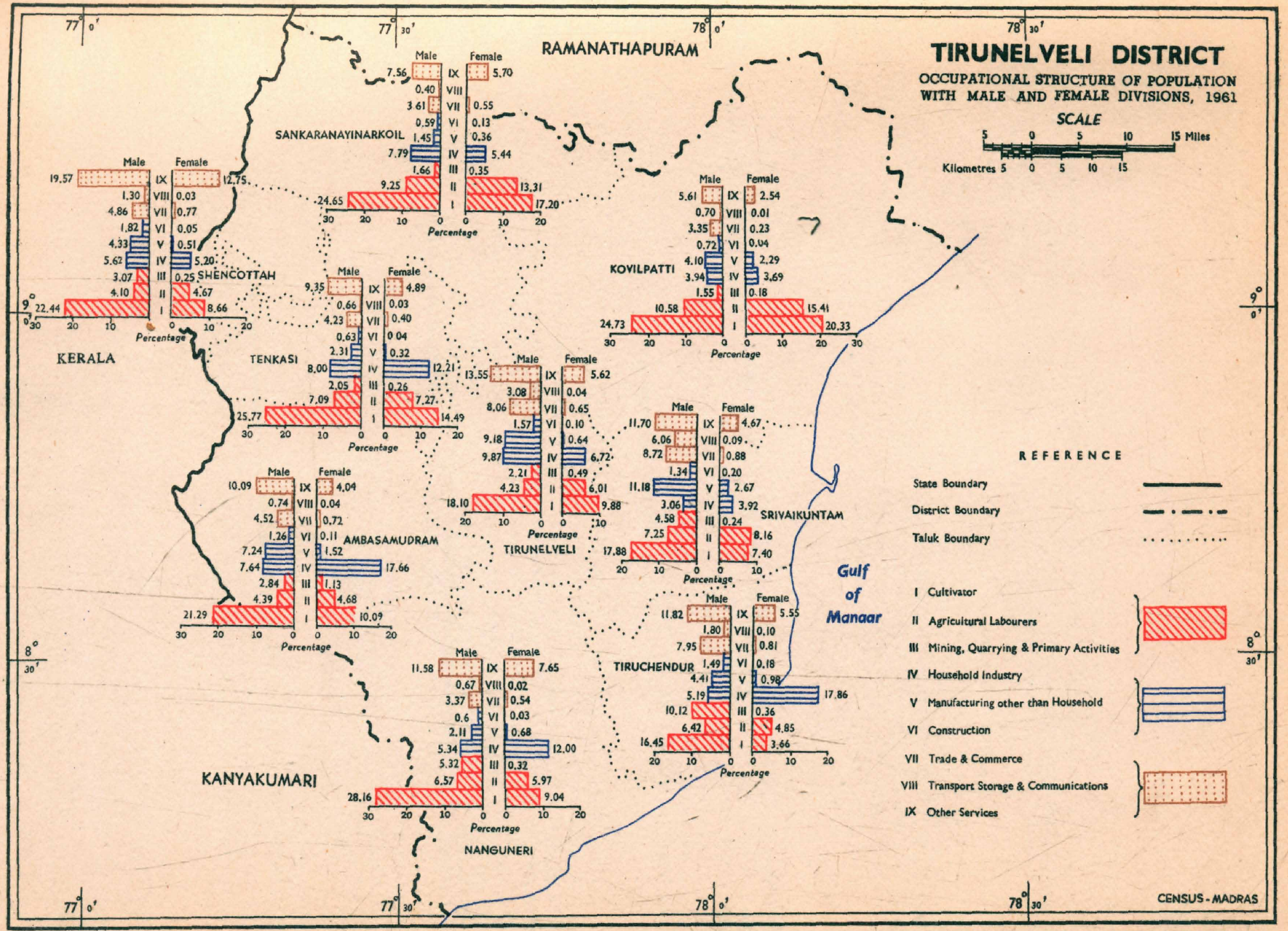
District/Town/Town-group	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*Kadambur (P)						
area 7·39 Sq. Miles;	1951	7,128	...	...	3,592	3,536
19·14 Sq. Km.	1961	6,648	—480	—6·73	3,403	3,245
Eral (P)	1941	5,293	...	...	2,430	2,863
area 1·50 Sq. Miles;	1951	5,479	+186	+3·51	2,509	2,970
3·88 Sq. Km.	1961	6,446	+967	+17·65	3,036	3,410
Nanguneri (P)	1941	9,024	...	...	4,204	4,820
area 11·72 Sq. Miles;	1951	9,516	+492	+5·45	4,549	4,967
30·35 Sq. Km.	1961	5,937	—3,579	—37·61	2,761	3,176
Mudalur (P)						
area 5·00 Sq. Miles;						
12·95 Sq. Km.	1961	5,643	...	...	2,591	3,052
Kayattar (P)	1941	5,192	...	...	2,508	2,684
area 6·83 Sq. Miles;	1951	5,516	+324	+6·24	2,673	2,843
17·69 Sq. Km.	1961	5,168	—348	—6·31	2,512	2,656
		Class VI (less than 5,000)				
Tirunelveli District	1941	7,193	...	...	3,379	3,814
area 24.94 Sq. Miles;	1951	30,572	+23,379	+325·02	15,104	15,468
62·68 Sq. Km.	1961	10,975	—19,597	—64.10	5,448	5,527
*Karivalamvandanallur (P)						
area 7·06 Sq. Miles;	1951	4,364	...	...	2,146	2,218
18·29 Sq. Km.	1961	4,568	+204	+4·67	2,252	2,316
*Vilathikulam (P)						
area 8·35 Sq. Miles;	1951	3,158	...	...	1,603	1,555
21·63 Sq. Km.	1961	3,951	+793	+25·11	1,957	1,994
Padukapathu (P)						
area 5·88 Sq. Miles;						
15·23 Sq. Km.	1961	1,643	...	...	780	863
Courtallam (T)						
area 3·68 Sq. Miles;						
9·53 Sq. Km.	1961	813	...	...	459	354

The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of a town :—
P: Panchayat, M: Municipality; T: Township.

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

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

(B SERIES)



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Helio, P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

(B SERIES)

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

The non-workers have been divided into 8 groups of fulltime students and children attending school, persons engaged in household duty; dependants and children not attending school; retired persons and persons of independent means; beggars, vagrants; inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution, never employed and unemployed. These groups of non-workers are defined in detail in Fly Leaf to Tables B-VIII andB-IX.

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

FLY LEAF

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

45·6 per cent of the population of this district are workers. Female workers form 38·27 per cent of the total workers. Next to that of Kanyakumari district, largest proportion of workers are engaged in household industry in this district accounting for 15·5 per cent of the total workers. 5·9 per cent of total workers belong to 0-14 age group and 7·2 percent belong to 60+ age group.

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

Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total Population			Total Workers (I—IX)		WORKERS I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	Total	**2,730,279**	**1,330,220**	**1,400,059**	**768,452**	**476,480**	**282,027**	**156,278**	**90,292**	**110,398**	**41,605**	**4,894**	**74,305**	**118,144**
	0—14	1,013,528	509,431	504,097	36,614	36,259	8,590	6,810	6,799	7,779	4,877	1,033	6,527	14,337
	15—34	872,168	404,286	467,882	349,646	231,906	111,670	68,939	47,645	54,506	19,786	2,157	35,249	65,453
	35—59	667,807	331,634	336,173	319,670	181,305	126,408	69,030	30,478	41,642	14,852	1,527	27,285	34,315
	60+	176,495	84,720	91,775	62,454	26,964	35,328	11,475	5,366	6,463	2,084	175	5,242	4,034
	Age not stated	281	149	132	68	46	31	24	4	8	6	2	2	5
Rural	Total	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	544,533	**379,033**	**258,684**	**146,488**	**79,106**	**97,513**	**30,863**	**3,593**	**45,722**	**75,642**
	0—14	699,257	351,528	347,729	28,419	27,361	8,146	6,470	6,154	7,034	4,147	880	4,546	9,191
	15—34	593,045	274,320	318,725	246,660	184,167	103,869	64,887	42,199	48,236	14,942	1,667	21,474	42,194
	35—59	462,381	226,695	235,686	220,998	145,346	114,974	64,389	26,163	36,481	10,332	953	16,404	21,916
	60+	127,494	62,035	65,459	48,397	22,115	31,665	10,718	4,587	5,755	1,436	91	3,296	2,336
	Age not stated	220	116	104	59	44	30	24	3	7	6	2	2	5
Urban	Total	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**	**223,919**	**97,447**	**23,343**	**9,790**	**11,186**	**12,885**	**10,742**	**1,301**	**28,583**	**42,502**
	0—14	314,271	157,903	156,368	8,195	8 898	444	340	645	745	730	153	1,981	5,146
	15—34	279.123	129,966	149,157	102,986	47,739	7,801	4,052	5,446	6,270	4,844	490	13,775	23,259
	35—39	205,426	104,939	100,487	98,672	35,959	11,434	4,641	4,315	5,161	4,520	574	10,881	12,399
	60+	49,001	22,685	26,316	14,057	4,849	3,663	757	779	708	648	84	1,946	1,698
	Age not stated	61	33	28	9	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

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

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	WORKERS (Concld)										X	
		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		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Total	Total	**61,227**	**14,776**	**12,284**	**1,193**	**63,957**	**6,998**	**19,575**	**441**	**123,180**	**63,358**	**561,768**	**923,579**
	0—14	2,352	2,168	489	151	2,016	179	187	25	4,777	3,777	472,817	467,838
	15—34	30,634	6,886	5,849	563	29,551	2,938	9,161	273	60,101	31,141	54,640	235,976
	35—39	25,984	5,275	5,267	437	28,545	3,900	9,617	177	51,234	25,002	11,964	154,868
	60+	2,254	445	678	42	3,837	881	610	16	7,055	3,433	22,266	64,811
	Age not stated	3	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	13	5	81	86
Rural	Total	**21,308**	**4,839**	**4,804**	**304**	**26,117**	**4,124**	**4,045**	**55**	**73,884**	**46,475**	**370,161**	**588,670**
	0—14	938	813	153	31	854	99	35	4	3,446	2,839	323,109	320,368
	15—34	11,209	2,643	2,356	156	11,866	1,236	1,864	29	36,881	23,119	27,660	134,558
	35—59	8,258	1,253	2,014	106	11,678	2,229	1,984	19	29,191	18,000	5,697	90,340
	60+	903	129	280	11	1,714	560	162	3	4,351	2,512	13,638	43,344
	Age not stated	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	12	5	57	69
Urban	Total	**39,919**	**9,937**	**7,480**	**889**	**37,840**	**2,874**	**15,530**	**386**	**49,296**	**16,883**	**191,607**	**334,909**
	0—14	1,414	1,355	336	120	1,162	80	152	21	1,331	938	149,708	147,470
	15—34	19,425	4,243	3,493	407	17,685	802	7,297	194	23,220	8,022	26,980	101,418
	35—59	17,726	4,022	3,253	331	16,867	1,671	7,633	158	22,043	7,002	6,267	64,528
	60+	1,351	316	398	31	2,123	321	448	13	2,701	921	8,628	21,467
	Age not stated	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	24	26

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

FLY LEAF

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

59·4 per cent of the total workers of this district are illiterates. Most of the technical degree holders come under the category of 'Other Services'.

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

Educational Levels	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			WORKERS									
				I		II		III		IV		V	
				As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**	**23,343**	**9,790**	**11,186**	**12,885**	**10,742**	**1,301**	**28,583**	**42,502**	**39,919**	**9,937**
Illiterate	440,623	159,699	280,924	8,812	8,492	7,955	12,291	5,782	1,189	9,286	31,668	8,909	7,964
Literate (without educational level)	263,941	161,553	102,388	11,027	877	2,903	539	3,975	99	17,061	9,217	22,275	1,598
Primary or Junior Basic	107,536	65,330	42,206	2,485	341	309	55	654	10	2,152	1,600	6,753	353
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	31,129	24,966	6,163	921	76	19	...	244	3	81	17	1,804	22
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	315	190	125	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	252	173	79	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	2,947	2,707	240	62	...	...	...	80	...	3	...	145	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	1,139	908	231	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...
Engineering	86	86	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Medicine	168	131	37	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Agriculture	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Veterinary and Dairying	12	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Teaching	767	575	192	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Others	88	86	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

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

Educational Levels	WORKERS (Concld.)									
	VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total	**7,480**	**889**	**37,840**	**2,874**	**15,530**	**386**	**49,296**	**16,883**	**191,607**	**334,909**
Illiterate	2,831	753	4,079	2,476	4,342	326	13,340	11,369	94,363	204,396
Literate (without educational level)	3,420	116	21,889	312	6,694	37	19,559	1,706	52,750	87,887
Primary or Junior Basic	787	19	8,485	78	2,723	10	7,326	2,037	33,656	37,703
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	364	1	3,088	8	1,587	12	7,068	1,400	9,790	4,624
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	27	...	6	...	8	...	97	85	36	36
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	...	4	...	...	...	71	7	80	72
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	16	...	281	...	171	1	1,138	86	811	153
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	35	...	8	...	5	...	697	193	121	38
I Engineering	35	...	1	...	2	...	32	...	9	...
II Medicine	...	...	3	...	...	...	94	34	16	3
III Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...
IV Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
V Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
VI Teaching	...	...	2	...	3	...	473	159	90	33
VII Others	...	...	2	...	...	...	78	...	2	2

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

Educational levels	Total Population			WORKERS							
				I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Rural Areas											
Total	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	**258,684**	**146,488**	**79,106**	**97,513**	**30,863**	**3,593**	**45,722**	**75,642**
Illiterate	1,296,337	505,598	790,739	114,756	130,005	53,309	92,385	20,624	3,208	25,201	59,512
Literate without Educational level	474,197	331,120	143,077	129,879	14,965	24,093	4,749	9,394	295	18,883	13,847
Primary or Junior Basic	93,378	62,503	30,875	11,770	1,479	1,637	373	767	90	1,597	2,225
Matriculation & above	18,485	15,473	3,012	2,279	39	67	6	78	...	41	58
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk											
Total	**263,373**	**131,011**	**132,362**	**40,864**	**29,193**	**14,222**	**20,728**	**2,127**	**366**	**9,379**	**5,107**
Illiterate	199,231	80,639	118,592	21,215	26,997	10,372	19,924	1,741	355	5,978	4,470
Literate without Educational level	53,278	42,007	11,271	18,124	1,992	3,635	741	365	9	3,214	521
Primary or Junior Basic	8,975	6,714	2,261	1,307	200	207	58	20	2	178	111
Matriculation & above	1,889	1,651	238	218	4	8	5	1	...	9	5
2. Kovilpatti Taluk											
Total	**346,480**	**169,494**	**176,986**	**53,564**	**44,069**	**22,520**	**32,720**	**3,062**	**306**	**7,440**	**5,390**
Illiterate	247,207	94,411	152,796	22,097	38,832	15,223	31,095	2,263	299	4,242	4,786
Literate without Educational level	81,725	62,203	19,522	28,633	4,701	6,837	1,481	748	6	2,934	516
Primary or Junior Basic	15,281	10,936	4,345	2,564	526	448	144	49	1	263	86
Matriculation & above	2,267	1,944	323	270	10	12	...	2	...	1	2

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

Educational levels	WORKERS (Concld.)											
	V In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade & 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
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	11
All Rural Areas (Concld.)												
Total	**21,308**	**4,839**	**4,804**	**304**	**26,117**	**4,124**	**4,045**	**55**	**73,884**	**46,475**	**370,161**	**588,670**
Illiterate	7,400	3,782	1,781	277	4,249	3,593	1,078	37	36,015	39,811	241,185	458,129
Literate without Educational level	11,601	921	2,602	17	18,730	495	2,010	9	25,698	2,870	88,230	104,909
Primary or Junior Basic	1,652	130	328	10	2,652	33	584	4	6,361	2,754	35,155	23,777
Matriculation & above	655	6	93	...	486	3	373	5	5,810	1,040	5,591	1,855
1 Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Concld.)												
Total	**1,001**	**286**	**595**	**18**	3,658	**676**	**228**	2	10,259	**8,751**	**48,678**	**67,235**
Illiterate	355	238	254	17	778	608	50	...	5,641	8,193	34,255	57,790
Literate without Educational level	568	40	313	1	2,640	62	104	...	3,054	227	9,990	7,678
Primary or Junior Basic	64	8	23	...	216	6	58	1	792	258	3,849	1,617
Matriculation & above	14	...	5	...	24	...	16	1	772	73	584	150
2 Kovilpatti Taluk (Concld.)												
Total	**4,376**	1,173	**778**	**38**	3,521	**413**	**610**	17	**8,302**	**4,606**	**65,321**	**88,254**
Illiterate	1,850	998	289	33	454	361	173	11	3,549	3,822	44,271	72,559
Literate without Educational level	2,145	151	439	4	2,559	46	314	3	2,946	211	14,648	12,404
Primary or Junior Bbasic	326	23	45	1	461	6	76	2	869	422	5,835	3,133
Matriculation & above	55	1	5	...	47	...	47	1	938	151	567	158

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

Educational levels	Total Population			WORKERS							
				I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying Livetock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				3 Srivaikuntam Taluk							
Total	**176,568**	**84,714**	**91,854**	**21,267**	**9,059**	**8,788**	**10,108**	**3,032**	**229**	**3,220**	**3,943**
Illiterate	115,932	43,350	72,582	7,540	7,748	5,087	9,409	1,985	217	1,593	2,902
Literate without Educational level	49,423	33,272	16,151	12,179	1,177	3,427	651	977	9	1,465	927
Primary or Junior Basic	9,440	6,560	2,880	1,288	130	260	48	70	3	160	113
Matriculation & above	1,773	1,532	241	260	4	14	...	...	...	2	1
				4 Tirunelveli Taluk							
Total	**147,967**	**71,425**	**76,542**	**22,005**	**12,310**	**4,575**	**6,854**	**2,257**	**483**	**1,585**	**2,203**
Illiterate	107,468	42,325	65,143	12,161	11,238	3,262	6,463	1,743	464	883	1,894
Literate without Educational level	32,653	23,287	9,366	8,934	986	1,215	362	480	19	661	286
Primary or Junior Basic	5,968	4,162	1,806	684	85	90	29	23	...	39	21
Matriculation & above	1,878	1,651	227	226	1	8	...	11	...	2	2
				5 Tenkasi Taluk							
Total	**259,105**	**128,341**	**130,764**	**40,099**	**23,106**	**10,280**	**10,604**	**2,730**	**307**	**7,093**	**13,929**
Illiterate	192,134	76,401	115,733	19,402	21,498	7,617	10,360	2,096	302	3,869	11,992
Literate without Educational level	53,602	41,928	11,674	18,561	1,466	2,487	223	590	5	2,933	1,623
Primary or Junior Basic	11,120	8,051	3,069	1,807	138	171	21	41	...	285	309
Matriculation & above	2,249	1,961	288	329	4	5	...	3	...	6	5

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

Educational levels	WORKERS (Concld.)										X Non-workers	
	V In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade & Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3 Srivaikuntam Taluk (Concld.)												
Total	3,033	706	361	21	2,932	381	601	4	6,464	3,130	35,016	64,273
Illiterate	1,377	631	94	16	300	326	209	...	2,821	2,527	22,284	48,806
Literate without Educational level	1,488	73	230	3	2,159	50	277	4	2,411	274	8,659	12,983
Pimary or Junior Basic	136	2	25	2	353	5	81	...	660	230	3,527	2,347
Matriculation & above	32	...	12	...	60	...	34	...	572	99	546	137
4 Tirunelveli Taluk (Concld.)												
Total	**3,184**	**210**	428	32	1,587	380	456	4	**5,878**	**3,817**	29,470	50,249
Illiterate	1,085	191	175	27	296	348	123	2	2,845	3,386	19,752	41,130
Literate without Educational level	1,690	18	230	4	1,138	32	234	1	2,122	207	6,583	7,451
Primary or Junior Basic	195	1	14	1	113	...	49	...	492	161	2,463	1,508
Matriculation & above	214	...	9	...	40	...	50	1	419	63	672	160
5 Tenkasi (Concld.)												
Total	**2,218**	**406**	**612**	**42**	**3,868**	**429**	**535**	**2**	**11,380**	**6,594**	**49,526**	**75,345**
Illiterate	701	331	261	42	768	390	138	2	6,120	6,012	35,429	64,804
Literate without educational level	1,299	54	305	...	2,717	34	250	...	3,448	127	9,338	8,142
Primary or Junior Basic	176	18	36	...	319	4	84	...	1,068	356	4,064	2,223
Matriculation & above	42	3	10	...	64	1	63	...	744	99	695	176

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

Educational levels	Total Population			WORKERS							
				I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV A tHousehold Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 Shencottah Taluk											
Total	**45,945**	**22,778**	**23,167**	**5,748**	**2,401**	**871**	**922**	**638**	**31**	**1,232**	**1,244**
Illiterate	32,761	12,717	20,044	2,787	2,273	639	897	482	31	524	1,106
Literate without Educational level	9,534	7,311	2,223	2,377	115	208	25	145	...	621	90
Primary or Junior Basic	3,056	2,231	825	474	13	24	...	9	...	86	44
Matriculation & above	594	519	75	110	...	...	...	2	...	1	4
7 Ambasamudram Taluk											
Total	**181,514**	**88,340**	**93,174**	**24,224**	**11,588**	**4,364**	**4,296**	**2,955**	**1,369**	**6,054**	**16,841**
Illiterate	121,993	46,655	75,338	11,345	10,280	3,006	4,123	1,771	1,132	3,151	13,905
Lierate without Educational level	47,048	32,785	14,263	11,429	1,198	1,261	160	896	166	2,663	2,502
Primary or Junior Basic	9,935	6,673	3,262	1,083	105	95	12	240	71	234	420
Matriculation & above	2,538	2,227	311	367	5	2	1	48	...	6	14
8 Nanguneri Taluk											
Total	**282,800**	**134,529**	**148,271**	**35,764**	**11,482**	**7,893**	**7,056**	**6,667**	**360**	**6,144**	**14,140**
Illiterate	179,305	69,670	109,635	14,194	9,124	5,070	6,420	4,283	289	3,314	10,171
Literate without Educational level	84,364	52,661	31,703	19,699	2,215	2,609	607	2,214	65	2,659	3,457
Primary or Junior Basic	15,839	9,632	6,207	1,537	137	201	29	163	6	164	493
Matriculation & above	3,292	2,566	726	334	6	13	...	...	7	7	19

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

Educational levels	WORKERS (Concld.)											
	V In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade & Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	18	19	18	19	20	21	23	24
					6 Shencottah Taluk (Concld.)							
Total	**404**	**32**	**141**	**5**	**619**	**153**	**48**	...	**3,949**	**3,164**	**9,128**	**15,215**
Illiterate	101	12	42	4	115	140	12	...	2,362	3,074	5,653	12,507
Literate without Educational level	185	15	67	1	386	13	24	...	1,102	53	2,196	1,911
Primary or Junior Basic	89	5	23	...	105	...	8	...	323	20	1,090	743
Matriculation & above	29	...	9	...	13	...	4	...	162	17	189	54
					7 Ambasamudram (Concld.)							
Total	3,357	700	**854**	**92**	**2,800**	**590**	**389**	**3**	**7,859**	**3,701**	**35,484**	**53,994**
Illiterate	779	568	316	89	522	522	99	3	3,632	3,189	22,034	41,527
Literate without Educational level	2,094	122	410	2	1,835	67	183	...	2,952	228	9,062	9,818
Primary or Junior Basic	354	9	100	1	345	1	59	...	637	213	3,526	2,430
Matriculation & above	130	1	28	...	98	...	48	...	638	71	862	219
					8 Nanguneri Taluk (Concld.)							
Total	1,909	**729**	**634**	30	3,215	**595**	**571**	**22**	**12,968**	**9,315**	**58,764**	**104,542**
Illiterate	580	452	218	29	428	469	107	19	6,039	7,356	35,437	75,306
Literate without Educational level	1 161	246	377	1	2,456	120	321	1	4,918	1,016	16,247	23,975
Primary or Junior Basic	133	30	24	...	263	4	77	1	951	666	6,119	4,841
Matriculation & above	35	1	15	...	68	2	66	1	1,060	277	961	420

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

Educational levels	Total Population			WORKERS							
				I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Tiruchendur Taluk											
Total	**178,645**	**84,062**	**94,583**	**15,149**	**3,280**	**5,593**	**4,225**	**7,395**	**142**	**3,575**	**12,845**
Illiterate	100,306	39,430	60,876	4,015	2,015	3,033	3,694	4,260	119	1,647	8,286
Literate without Educational level	62,570	35,666	26,904	9,943	1,115	2,414	499	2,979	16	1,733	3,925
Primary of Junior Basic	13,764	7,544	6,220	1,026	145	141	32	152	7	188	628
Matricultation & above	2,005	1,422	583	165	5	5	...	4	...	7	6

Educational levels	WORKERS (Concld.)											
	V In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade & 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
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
9 Tiruchendur Taluk (Concld.)												
Total	**1,826**	**597**	**401**	**26**	**3,917**	**507**	**607**	**1**	**6,825**	**3,397**	**38,774**	**69,563**
Illiterate	572	361	132	20	528	429	167	...	3,006	2,252	22,070	43,700
Literate without Educational level	971	202	231	1	2,840	71	303	...	2,745	527	11,507	20,548
Primary or Junior Basic	179	34	38	5	477	7	92	...	569	428	4,682	4,934
Matriculation & above	104	...	...	...	72	..	45	1	505	190	515	381

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

FLY LEAF

This Table prepared in three parts furnishes details relating to workers in household industry separately in Part A and workers in non-household industry, trade, 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. Details of code structure will be found in the Appendix.

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

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

In Part C data have been presented for Minor Groups also in addition to the Division and Major Group of industrial code. However, in this Part the data have not been presented according to the status or class of worker.

The largest household industry of this district accounting for nearly one-third of the total household industry workers is the cotton textile industry. Household industry relating to manufacturing of tobacco products engages nearly one-fourth of the total female workers of household industry of this district. The manufacture of beedis in the scale of household industry is widely prevalent in this district.

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL DIVISIONS		**Total**	**74,305**	**118,144**	**14,087**	**22,048**	**60,218**	**96,096**
		Rural	**45,722**	**75,642**	**6,595**	**13,448**	**39,127**	**62,194**
		Urban	**28,583**	**42,502**	**7,492**	**8,600**	**21,091**	**33,902**
Division	**0**	**Total**	**9,587**	**3,337**	**1,142**	**140**	**8,445**	**3,197**
		Rural	8,885	2,677	911	63	7,974	2,614
		Urban	702	660	231	77	471	583
Major Group	00	Total	1,286	9	131	2	1,155	7
		Rural	1,043	1	52	...	991	1
		Urban	243	8	79	2	164	6
	01	Total	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Urban	1	...	1	...	...	...
	02	Total	10	...	7	...	3	...
		Urban	10	...	7	...	3	...
	03	Total	31	...	...	...	31	...
		Rural	31	...	...	...	31	...
	04	Total	8,259	3,328	1,003	138	7,256	3,190
		Rural	7,811	2,676	859	63	6,952	2,613
		Urban	448	652	144	75	304	577
Division	**2 & 3**	**Total**	**64,718**	**114,807**	**12,945**	**21,908**	**51,773**	**92,899**
		Rural	36,837	72,965	5,684	13,385	31,153	59,580
		Urban	27,881	41,842	7,261	8,523	20,620	33,319
Major Group	20	Total	10,172	17,209	811	1,054	9,361	16,155
		Rural	8,906	14,942	608	784	8,298	14,158
		Urban	1,266	2,267	203	270	1,063	1,997

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	21	Total	70	7	22	1	48	6
		Rural	30	3	7	...	23	3
		Urban	40	4	15	1	25	3
	22	Total	2,011	31,165	800	9,285	1,211	21,880
		Rural	1,706	21,638	718	8,122	988	13,516
		Urban	305	9,527	82	1,163	223	8,364
	23	Total	26,036	32,740	7,306	7,841	18,730	24,899
		Rural	6,275	13,744	1,928	2,284	4,347	11,460
		Urban	19,761	18,996	5,378	5,557	14,383	13,439
	24	Total	508	1,277	16	87	492	1,190
		Rural	457	1,202	11	75	446	1,127
		Urban	51	75	5	12	46	63
	26	Total	196	84	10	3	186	81
		Urban	196	84	10	3	186	81
	27	Total	926	543	128	57	798	486
		Rural	609	198	96	12	513	186
		Urban	317	345	32	45	285	300
	28	Total	8,112	25,077	1,325	1,981	6,787	23,096
		Rural	6,393	17,025	873	1,151	5,520	15,874
		Urban	1,719	8,052	452	830	1,267	7,222
	29	Total	1	1	...	...	1	1
		Urban	1	1	...	...	1	1
	30	Total	11	...	2	...	9	...
		Urban	11	...	2	...	9	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	31	Total	2,968	514	492	70	2,476	444
		Rural	2,820	493	424	60	2,396	433
		Urban	148	21	68	10	80	11
	32	Total	2	...	...	...	2	...
		Urban	2	...	...	...	2	...
	33	Total	387	2,587	158	1,221	229	1,366
		Rural	180	943	110	767	70	176
		Urban	207	1,644	48	454	159	1,190
	34 — 35	Total	3,954	3,019	327	249	3,627	2,770
		Rural	3,332	2,402	166	107	3,166	2,295
		Urban	622	617	161	142	461	475
	36	Total	4,096	90	728	21	3,368	69
		Rural	3,129	52	384	7	2,745	45
		Urban	967	38	344	14	623	24
	37	Total	8	...	3	...	5	...
		Urban	8	...	3	...	5	...
	38	Total	255	1	89	...	166	1
		Rural	155	1	17	...	138	1
		Urban	100	...	72	...	28	...
	39	Total	5,005	493	728	38	4,277	455
		Rural	2,845	322	342	16	2,503	306
		Urban	2,160	171	386	22	1,774	149

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		All Rural Areas					
ALL DIVISIONS		**45,722**	**75,642**	**6,595**	**13,448**	**39,127**	**62,194**
Division	**0**	**8,885**	**2,677**	**911**	**63**	**7,974**	**2,614**
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	**36,837**	**72,965**	**5,684**	**13,385**	**31,153**	**59,580**
		1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk					
All Divisions		**9,379**	**5,107**	**1,149**	**698**	**8,230**	**4,409**
Division	0	3,417	847	158	1	3,259	846
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	5,962	4,260	991	697	4,971	3,563
		2. Kovilpatti Taluk					
All Divisions		**7,440**	**5,390**	**1,075**	**907**	**6,365**	**4,483**
Division	0	1,335	264	230	11	1,105	253
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	6,105	5,126	845	896	5,260	4,230
		3. Srivaikuntam Taluk					
All Divisions		**3,220**	**3,943**	**658**	**554**	**2,562**	**3,389**
Division	0	448	86	157	2	291	84
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2,772	3,857	501	552	2,271	3,305
		4. Tirunelveli Taluk					
All Divisions		**1,585**	**2,203**	**232**	**261**	**1,353**	**1,942**
Division	0	164	424	15	10	149	414
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1,421	1,779	217	251	1,204	1,528
		5. Tenkasi Taluk					
All Divisions		**7,093**	**13,929**	**1,252**	**5,366**	**5,841**	**8,563**
Division	0	953	320	152	9	801	311
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	6,140	13,609	1,100	5,357	5,040	8,252

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		6 Shencottah Taluk					
All Divisions		**1,232**	**1,244**	**215**	**126**	**1,017**	**1,118**
Division	**0**	141	58	20	4	121	54
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1,091	1,186	195	122	896	1,064
		7 Ambasamudram Taluk					
All Divisions		**6,054**	**16,841**	**969**	**3,756**	**5,085**	**13,085**
Division	**0**	662	131	42	**8**	**620**	**123**
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	5,392	16,710	927	3,748	4,465	12,962
		8 Nanguneri Taluk					
All Divisions		**6,144**	**14,140**	**524**	**760**	**5,620**	**13,380**
Division	0	1,144	448	56	8	1,088	440
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	5,000	13,692	468	752	4,532	12,940
		9 Tiruchendur Taluk					
All Divisions		**3,575**	**12,845**	**521**	**1,020**	**3,054**	**11,825**
Division	0	621	99	81	10	540	89
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2,954	12,746	440	1,010	2,514	11,736
		All Urban Areas					
All Divisions		**28,583**	**42,502**	**7,492**	**8,600**	**21,091**	**33,902**
Division	**0**	702	660	231	77	471	583
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	27,881	41,842	7,261	8,523	20,620	33,319

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Divisions		T	**321,828**	**91,660**	**26,449**	**1,362**	**145,739**	**29,072**	**140,074**	**55,218**	**9,566**	**6,008**
		R	**161,021**	**59,390**	**11,790**	**883**	**58,032**	**12,545**	**84,935**	**41,811**	**6,264**	**4,151**
		U	**160,807**	**32,270**	**14,659**	**479**	**87,707**	**16,527**	**55,139**	**13,407**	**3,302**	**1,857**
Division	**0**	T	**39,823**	**4,427**	**1,493**	**95**	**13,371**	**1,860**	**23,051**	**2,169**	**1,908**	**303**
		R	29,663	3,208	1,047	29	9,972	1,707	17,092	1,252	1,552	220
		U	10,160	1,219	446	66	3,399	153	5,959	917	356	83
Major Group	00	T	15,851	687	476	1	2,861	132	11,855	493	659	61
		R	11,917	401	156	...	1,924	76	9,306	284	531	41
		U	3,934	286	320	1	937	56	2,549	209	128	20
	01	T	1,418	1,181	3	...	1,389	1,174	22	7	4	...
		R	1,378	1,166	3	...	1,356	1,160	15	6	4	...
		U	40	15	...	...	33	14	7	1	...	...
	02	T	2,247	539	14	46	984	44	1,236	428	13	21
		R	1,292	153	6	...	745	19	539	133	2	1
		U	955	386	8	45	239	25	697	295	11	20
	03	T	6,731	48	550	...	2,381	12	3,413	30	387	6
		R	3,744	25	476	...	907	4	2,092	16	269	5
		U	2,987	23	74	...	1,474	8	1,321	14	118	1
	04	T	13,576	1,972	450	48	5,756	498	6,525	1,211	845	215
		U	11,332	1,463	406	29	5,040	448	5,140	813	746	173
		R	2,244	509	44	19	716	50	1,385	398	99	42
Division	**1**	T	**1,782**	**467**	**11**	**...**	**996**	**211**	**765**	**246**	**10**	**10**
		R	1,200	385	8	...	863	198	324	187	5	...
		U	582	82	3	...	133	13	441	59	5	10
Major Group	10	T	1,782	467	11	...	996	211	765	246	10	10
		R	1,200	385	8	...	863	198	324	187	5	...
		U	582	82	3	...	133	13	441	59	5	10

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division	**2 & 3**	**T**	**61,227**	**14,776**	**3,513**	**101**	**40,467**	**11,183**	**15,991**	**3,123**	**1,256**	**369**
		R	21,308	4,839	804	26	13,349	3,344	6,540	1,282	615	187
		U	39,919	9,937	2,709	75	27,118	7,839	9,451	1,841	641	182
Major Group	20	T	5,256	1,860	595	42	2,884	565	1,601	1,136	176	117
		R	2,010	635	123	13	853	154	942	426	92	42
		U	3,246	1,225	472	29	2,031	411	659	710	84	75
	21	T	911	11	131	2	722	6	50	3	8	...
		R	182	3	26	...	140	3	15	...	1	...
		U	729	8	105	2	582	3	35	3	7	...
	22	T	2,037	951	110	2	1,826	882	94	63	7	4
		R	1,204	661	50	1	1,100	630	52	27	2	3
		U	833	290	60	1	726	252	42	36	5	1
	23	T	15,833	3,564	72	11	15,507	3,196	198	345	56	12
		R	3,956	789	13	3	3,907	528	35	251	1	7
		U	11,877	2,775	59	8	11,600	2,668	163	94	55	5
	24	T	584	554	13	5	297	429	274	119	...	1
		R	44	38	...	...	36	21	8	16	...	1
		U	540	516	13	5	261	408	266	103	...	...
	25	T	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		R	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	T	8	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
		R	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		U	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	27	T	4,125	166	700	10	1,351	65	1,964	80	110	11
		R	1,315	81	181	3	436	31	663	39	35	8
		U	2,810	85	519	7	915	34	1,301	41	75	3

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Femles	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Group	28	T	6,137	278	81	6	1,581	94	4,219	144	256	34
		R	2,781	122	23	1	648	26	1,947	71	163	24
		U	3,356	156	58	5	933	68	2,272	73	93	10
	29	T	12	1	3	...	6	...	2	1	1	...
		R	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
		U	9	1	3	...	4	...	1	1	1	...
	30	T	1,414	19	114	5	1,254	5	40	9	6	...
		R	226	2	10	...	209	2	7	...	...	...
		U	1,188	17	104	5	1,045	3	33	9	6	...
	31	T	925	91	32	...	261	17	572	45	60	29
		R	532	80	11	...	132	13	337	42	52	25
		U	393	11	21	...	129	4	235	3	8	4
	32	T	94	...	26	...	51	...	15	...	2	...
		R	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		U	91	...	25	...	49	...	15	...	2	...
	33	T	7,787	6,116	227	4	6,265	5,556	1,288	550	7	6
		R	3,217	1,800	76	1	2,872	1,711	267	86	2	2
		U	4,570	4,316	151	3	3,393	3,845	1,021	464	5	4
	34 - 35	T	3,937	535	107	8	2,635	276	1,096	193	99	58
		R	2,735	320	47	2	2,024	194	611	87	53	37
		U	1,202	215	60	6	611	82	485	106	46	21
	36	T	4,568	72	326	...	1,971	31	2,014	36	257	5
		R	1,412	12	62	...	323	1	904	6	123	5
		U	3,156	60	264	...	1,648	30	1,110	30	134	...
	37	T	378	4	44	1	247	3	83	...	4	
		R	20	...	5	...	8	...	7	...		
		U	358	4	39	1	239	3	76	...		

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Group	38	T	3,264	8	481	...	2,117	4	629	2	37	2
		R	686	...	100	...	383	...	190	...	13	...
		U	2,578	8	381	...	1,734	4	439	2	24	2
	39	T	3,956	546	451	5	1,484	54	1,851	397	170	90
		R	975	296	76	2	267	30	554	231	78	33
		U	2,981	250	375	3	1,217	24	1,297	166	92	57
Division	**4**	**T**	**12,284**	**1,193**	**178**	**26**	**5,110**	**256**	**6,922**	**894**	**74**	**17**
		R	4,804	304	81	...	2,799	134	1,900	170	24	...
		U	7,480	889	97	26	2,311	122	5,022	724	50	17
Major Group	40	T	12,284	1,193	178	26	5,110	256	6,922	894	74	17
		R	4,804	304	81	...	2,799	134	1,900	170	24	...
		U	7,480	889	97	26	2,311	122	5,022	724	50	17
Division	**5**	**T**	**4,057**	**469**	...	...	**4,015**	**466**	**42**	**3**	...	...
		R	1,485	93	...	...	1,474	91	11	2	...	...
		U	2,572	376	...	...	2,541	375	31	1	...	...
Major Group	50	T	2,026	14	...	...	2,026	14	...	...	...	...
		R	734	...	...	...	734	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1,292	14	...	...	1,292	14	...	...	...	...
	51	T	2,031	455	...	...	1,989	452	42	3	...	...
		R	751	93	...	...	740	91	11	2	...	...
		U	1,280	362	...	...	1,249	361	31	1	...	...
Division	**6**	**T**	**63,957**	**6,998**	**16,508**	**932**	**21,054**	**522**	**24,753**	**5,118**	**1,642**	**426**
		R	26,117	4,124	7,898	701	5,344	181	12,180	2,969	695	273
		U	37,840	2,874	8,610	231	15,710	341	12,573	2,149	947	153
Major Group	60–63	T	2,326	236	380	8	889	118	996	107	61	3
		R	340	3	118	2	94	1	122	...	6	...
		U	1,986	233	262	6	795	117	874	107	55	3

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Group	64–68	T	58,511	6,710	15,839	919	18,205	372	22,900	4,996	1,567	423
		R	25,328	4,119	7,689	698	4,995	180	11,956	2,968	688	273
		U	33,183	2,591	8,150	221	13,210	192	10,944	2,028	879	150
	69	T	3,120	52	289	5	1,960	32	857	15	14	...
		R	449	2	91	1	255	...	102	1	1	...
		U	2,671	50	198	4	1,705	32	755	14	13	...
Division	**7**	**T**	**19,575**	**441**	**341**	**7**	**13,112**	**153**	**6,122**	**281**	**...**	**...**
		R	4,045	55	82	...	2,976	24	987	31	...	...
		U	15,530	386	259	7	10,136	129	5,135	250	...	...
Major Group	70–71	T	17,376	387	341	7	10,918	111	6,117	269	...	...
		R	3,209	37	82	...	2,141	9	986	28	...	...
		U	14,167	350	259	7	8,777	102	5,131	241	...	...
	72	T	17	16	...	...	12	4	5	12	...	...
		R	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
		U	16	13	...	...	12	4	4	9	...	...
	73	T	2,182	38	...	...	2,182	38	...	...	...	...
		R	835	15	...	...	835	15	...	...	...	...
		U	1,347	23	...	...	1,347	23	...	...	...	...
Division	**8**	**T**	**118,478**	**62,818**	**4,404**	**201**	**47,476**	**14,408**	**61,922**	**43,326**	**4,676**	**4,883**
		R	72,399	46,382	1,870	127	21,255	6,866	45,901	35,918	3,373	3,471
		U	46,079	16,436	2,534	74	26,221	7,542	16,021	7,408	1,303	1,412
Major Group	80	T	13,446	130	...	...	13,446	130	...	...	...	...
		R	6,030	11	...	...	6,030	11	...	...	...	...
		U	7,416	119	...	...	7,416	119	...	...	...	...
	81	T	12,665	6,958	57	2	12,531	6,925	77	31	...	...
		R	7,049	3,658	12	1	7,018	3,656	19	1	...	...
		U	5,616	3,300	45	1	5,513	3,269	58	30	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Group	82	T	2,894	943	166	9	1,357	765	1,371	169	...	...
		R	1,057	448	49	4	410	359	598	85	...	...
		U	1,837	495	117	5	947	406	773	84	...	...
	83	T	4,531	518	11	2	3,591	364	929	152	...	...
		R	2,237	334	5	1	1,824	224	408	109	...	...
		U	2,294	184	6	1	1,767	140	521	43	...	...
	84	T	890	6	13	1	513	3	364	2	...	...
		R	54	...	1	...	19	...	34	...	...	...
		U	836	6	12	1	494	3	330	2	...	...
	85	T	764	3	14	...	559	2	191	1	...	...
		R	220	1	...	...	187	1	33	...	...	...
		U	544	2	14	...	372	1	158	1	...	...
	86	T	1,331	148	10	...	1,156	138	165	10	...	...
		R	537	96	1	...	503	93	33	3	...	...
		U	794	52	9	...	653	45	132	7	...	...
	87	T	2,447	68	62	1	1,207	40	1,160	27	18	...
		R	968	27	17	1	391	15	560	11	...	...
		U	1,479	41	45	...	816	25	600	16	18	...
	88	T	30,961	14,807	4,047	185	10,979	4,837	11,317	4,914	4,618	4,871
		R	16,941	8,910	1,785	120	4,873	2,507	6,910	2,812	3,373	3,471
		U	14,020	5,897	2,262	65	6,106	2,330	4,407	2,102	1,245	1,400
	89	T	48,549	39,237	24	1	2,137	1,204	46,348	38,020	40	12
		R	37,306	32,897	...	...	...	...	37,306	32,897	...	...
		U	11,243	6,340	24	1	2,137	1,204	9,042	5,123	40	12
Division	9	T	645	71	1	...	138	13	506	58	...	...
		U	645	71	1	...	138	13	506	58	...	...
Major Group	90	T	645	71	1	...	138	13	506	58	...	...
		U	645	71	1	...	138	13	506	58	...	...

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 of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					All Rural Areas						
All Divisions		**161,021**	**59,390**	**11,790**	**883**	**58,032**	**12,545**	**84,935**	**41,811**	**6,264**	**4,151**
Division	0	29,663	3,208	1,047	29	9,972	1,707	17,092	1,252	1,552	220
	1	1,200	385	8	...	863	198	324	187	5	...
	2 & 3	21,308	4,839	804	26	13,349	3,344	6,540	1,282	615	187
	4	4,804	304	81	...	2,799	134	1,900	170	24	...
	5	1,485	93	...	...	1,474	91	11	2	...	...
	6	26,117	4,124	7,898	701	5,344	181	12,180	2,969	695	273
	7	4,045	55	82	...	2,976	24	987	31	...	...
	8	72,399	46,382	1,870	127	21,255	6,866	45,901	35,918	3,373	3,471
					1 Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk						
All Divisions		**17,868**	**10,099**	**1,156**	**115**	**5,683**	**1,205**	**10,120**	**7,973**	**909**	**806**
Division	0	2,056	356	28	4	1,091	214	889	111	48	27
	1	71	10	1	...	38	1	32	9	...	...
	2 & 3	1,001	286	25	1	620	267	342	10	14	8
	4	595	18	...	...	330	9	265	9	...	...
	5	217	1	...	...	217	1	...	...	...	...
	6	3,658	676	999	98	454	14	2,108	500	97	64
	7	228	2	2	...	196	2	30	...	...	...
	8	10,042	8,750	101	12	2,737	697	6,454	7,334	750	707
					2 Kovilpatti Taluk						
All Divisions		**20,649**	**6,553**	**1,577**	**161**	**9,169**	**2,062**	**8,308**	**3,330**	**1,595**	**1 000**
Division	0	2,999	234	285	5	1,267	88	1,026	124	421	17
	1	63	72	...	...	1	4	62	68	...	...
	2 & 3	4,376	1,173	80	2	2,515	1,030	1,549	101	232	40
	4	778	38	11	...	509	32	257	6	1	...
	5	190	2	...	...	190	2	...	...	...	...
	6	3,521	413	975	99	794	8	1,579	255	173	51
	7	610	17	2	...	539	7	69	10	...	...
	8	8,112	4,604	224	55	3,354	891	3,766	2,766	768	892

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 of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		3 Srivaikuntam Taluk									
All Divisions		**16,423**	**4,471**	**1,199**	**54**	**7,184**	**1,288**	**7,553**	**2,893**	**487**	**236**
Division	0	2,896	174	115	...	1,210	73	1,437	92	134	9
	1	136	55	5	...	125	49	5	6	1	...
	2 & 3	3,033	706	138	2	2,119	478	759	219	17	7
	4	361	21	15	...	251	12	95	9	...	...
	5	90	9	...	...	90	9	...	...	...	...
	6	2,932	381	736	47	753	17	1,383	300	60	17
	7	601	4	12	...	441	1	148	3	...	...
	8	6,374	3,121	178	5	2,195	649	3,726	2,264	275	203
		4 Tirunelveli Taluk									
All Divisions		**13,790**	**4,926**	**720**	**74**	**6,517**	**799**	**6,080**	**3,583**	**473**	**470**
Division	0	1,704	311	22	8	541	42	1,056	190	85	71
	1	553	172	...	...	535	112	18	60	...	...
	2 & 3	3,184	210	34	1	2,588	149	528	48	34	12
	4	428	32	8	...	181	19	229	13	10	...
	5	194	17	...	...	191	17	3	...	...	...
	6	1,587	380	547	59	381	6	588	267	71	48
	7	456	4	4	...	284	2	168	2	...	...
	8	5,684	3,800	105	6	1,816	452	3,490	3,003	273	339
		5 Tenkasi Taluk									
All Divisions		**21,343**	**7,780**	**2,070**	**124**	**6,643**	**1,219**	**11,764**	**5,721**	**866**	**716**
Division	0	2,557	252	86	5	746	50	1,580	173	145	24
	1	173	55	1	...	82	27	90	28	...	...
	2 & 3	2,218	406	130	10	1,136	212	888	175	64	9
	4	612	42	6	...	364	9	242	33	...	...
	5	187	5	...	...	186	5	1	...	...	...
	6	3,868	429	1,348	93	677	16	1,778	301	65	19
	7	535	2	3	...	404	1	128	1	...	...
	8	11,193	6,589	496	16	3,048	899	7,057	5,010	592	664

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 of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6 Shencottah Taluk											
All Divisions		**5,799**	**3,385**	**307**	**20**	**1,301**	**183**	**3,957**	**3,012**	**234**	**170**
Division	0	596	31	13	...	142	3	412	24	29	4
	1	42	...	...	...	7	...	33	...	2	...
	2 & 3	404	32	14	...	302	27	80	4	8	1
	4	141	5	6	...	43	2	90	3	2	...
	5	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
	6	619	153	203	19	106	2	284	120	26	12
	7	48	...	...	...	42	...	6	...	...	...
	8	3,914	3,164	71	1	624	149	3,052	2,861	167	153
7 Ambasamudram Taluk											
All Divisions		**18,214**	**6,455**	**1,415**	**55**	**8,130**	**2,466**	**8,279**	**3,709**	**390**	**225**
Division	0	2,891	1,353	12	2	1,713	1,115	1,109	210	57	26
	1	64	16	...	...	28	2	34	14	2	...
	2 & 3	3,357	700	134	1	2,558	638	603	52	62	9
	4	854	92	13	...	426	8	408	84	7	...
	5	193	18	...	...	186	17	7	1	...	...
	6	2,800	590	958	45	702	26	1,067	496	73	23
	7	389	3	2	...	277	...	110	3	...	...
	8	7,666	3,683	296	7	2,240	660	4,941	2,849	189	167
8 Nanguneri Taluk											
All Divisions		**25,964**	**11,051**	**1,887**	**199**	**7,208**	**1,849**	**16,191**	**8,713**	**678**	**290**
Division	0	6,608	357	249	...	1,137	81	4,847	238	375	38
	1	59	3	1	...	32	3	26	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1,909	729	151	7	736	176	949	502	73	44
	4	634	30	14	...	442	27	178	3	...	...
	5	292	17	...	...	292	17	...	...	...	...
	6	3,215	595	1,151	178	727	38	1,278	367	59	12
	7	571	22	25	...	413	10	133	12	...	...
	8	12,676	9,298	296	14	3,429	1,497	8,780	7,591	171	196

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—(Concld.)

Branch of Industry Division of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					9 Tiruchendur Taluk						
All Divisions		**20,971**	**4,670**	**1,459**	**81**	**6,197**	**1,474**	**12,683**	**2,877**	**632**	**238**
Division	0	7,356	140	237	5	2,125	41	4,736	90	258	4
	1	39	2	...	...	15	...	24	2	...	...
	2 & 3	1,826	597	98	2	775	367	842	171	111	57
	4	401	26	8	...	253	16	136	10	4	...
	5	87	24	...	...	87	23	...	1	...	...
	6	3,917	507	981	63	750	54	2,115	363	71	27
	7	607	1	32	...	380	1	195	...	...	...
	8	6,738	3,373	103	11	1,812	972	4,635	2,240	188	150
					All Urban Areas						
All Divisions		**160,807**	**32,270**	**14,659**	**479**	**87,707**	**16,527**	**55,139**	**13,407**	**3,302**	**1,857**
Division	0	10,160	1,219	446	66	3,399	153	5,959	917	356	83
	1	582	82	3	...	133	13	441	59	5	10
	2 & 3	39,919	9,937	2,709	75	27,118	7,839	9,451	1,841	641	182
	4	7,480	889	97	26	2,311	122	5,022	724	50	17
	5	2,572	376	...	...	2,541	375	31	1	...	...
	6	37,840	2,874	8,610	231	15,710	341	12,573	2,149	947	153
	7	15,530	386	259	7	10,136	129	5,135	250	...	...
	8	46,079	16,436	2,534	74	26,221	7,542	16,021	7,408	1,303	1,412
	9	645	71	1	...	138	13	506	58	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All Divisions		**605,937**	**396,133**	**209,804**	**264,162**	**189,390**	**74,772**	**74,305**	**118,144**	**28,583**	**42,502**	**321,828**	**91,660**	**160,807**	**32,270**
Division	0	**57,174**	**49,410**	**7,764**	**12,741**	**10,862**	**1,879**	**9,587**	**3,337**	**702**	**660**	**39,823**	**4,427**	**10,160**	**1,219**
Major Group	00	**17,833**	**17,137**	**696**	**4,471**	**4,177**	**294**	**1,286**	**9**	**243**	**8**	**15,851**	**687**	**3,934**	**286**
Minor Group	005	181	154	27	134	110	24	1	...	...	...	153	27	110	24
	006	160	159	1	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	159	1	51	...
	007	331	45	286	190	36	154	...	1	...	...	45	285	36	154
	008	13,558	13,528	30	1,911	1,881	30	1,279	8	241	8	12,249	22	1,640	22
	009	3,603	3,251	352	2,185	2,099	86	6	...	2	...	3,245	352	2,097	86
Major Group	01	2,600	1,419	1,181	56	41	15	1	...	1	...	1,418	1,181	40	15
Minor Group	010	1,361	749	612	21	15	6	...	...	...	...	749	612	15	6
	011	869	446	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	423	...	...
	012	6	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...
	013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	015	364	219	145	33	24	9	1	...	1	...	218	145	23	9
Major Group	02	2,796	2,257	539	1,351	965	386	10	...	10	...	2,247	539	955	386
Minor Group	020	346	263	83	245	162	83	...	...	...	...	263	83	162	83
	021	671	588	83	338	263	75	...	...	...	...	588	83	263	75
	022	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	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 workes						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	023	1,660	1,383	277	655	522	133	10	...	10	...	1,373	277	512	133
	024	92	6	86	90	4	86	...	...	...	...	6	86	4	86
	025	7	7	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...
	026	17	7	10	16	7	9	...	...	...	...	7	10	7	9
Major Group	03	6,810	6,762	48	3,010	2,987	23	31	...	...	...	6,731	48	2,987	23
Minor Group	030	4,211	4,198	13	1,098	1,089	9	15	...	...	...	4,183	13	1,089	9
	031	980	960	20	463	456	7	16	...	...	...	944	20	456	7
	032	1,619	1,604	15	1,449	1,442	7	...	...	...	...	1,604	15	1,442	7
Major Group	04	27,135	21,835	5,300	3,853	2,692	1,161	8,259	3,328	448	652	13,576	1,972	2,244	509
Minor Group	040	25,956	20,920	5,036	3,369	2,286	1,083	7,931	3,191	375	636	12,989	1,845	1,911	447
	041	272	262	10	256	247	9	37	4	27	3	225	6	220	6
	042	490	292	198	129	81	48	154	106	23	11	138	92	58	37
	043	347	311	36	61	56	5	130	26	23	2	181	10	33	3
	044	23	22	1	7	7	...	7	1	...	...	15	...	7	...
	045	14	13	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	1	2	1
	046	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	047	19	3	16	15	2	13	...	...	...	...	3	16	2	13
	048	12	12	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Division	**1**	**2,249**	**1,782**	**467**	**664**	**582**	**82**	...	...	...	...	**1,782**	**467**	**582**	**82**
Major Group	10	2,249	1,782	467	664	582	82	...	...	...	...	1,782	467	582	82
Minor Group	100	13	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	107	2,226	1,759	467	644	562	82	...	...	...	...	1,759	467	562	82
	108	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	109	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Division	**2 & 3**	**255,528**	**125,945**	**129,583**	**119,579**	**67,800**	**51,779**	**54,718**	**114,807**	**27,881**	**41,842**	**61,227**	**14,776**	**39,919**	**9,937**
Major Group	20	34,497	15,428	19,069	8,004	4,512	3,492	10,172	17,209	1,266	2,267	5,256	1,860	3,246	1,225
Minor Group	200	3,537	2,410	1,127	2,405	1,650	755	25	388	14	160	2,385	739	1,636	595
	201	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
	202	26,943	10,376	16,567	3,169	1,121	2,048	9,181	16,119	933	1,970	1,195	448	188	78
	203	6	5	1	6	5	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	4	1
	204	639	511	128	115	106	9	375	120	5	6	136	8	101	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						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	205	396	377	19	347	329	18	44	2	35	1	333	17	294	17
	206	266	55	211	22	7	15	5	180	2	1	50	31	5	14
	207	829	802	27	572	557	15	329	14	150	2	473	13	407	13
	208	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	209	1,875	887	988	1,363	733	630	212	386	126	127	675	602	607	503
Major Group	21	999	981	18	781	769	12	70	7	40	4	911	11	729	8
Minor Group	210	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	211	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	212	6	6	...	6	6	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...
	213	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	214	486	476	10	341	336	5	48	5	18	2	428	5	318	3
	215	68	68	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	64	...
	216	29	27	2	23	21	2	1	1	1	1	26	1	20	1
	217	240	236	4	184	181	3	...	...	...	...	236	4	181	3
	218	150	148	2	143	141	2	5	1	5	1	143	1	136	1
	219	4	4	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...
Major Group	22	36,164	4,048	32,116	10,955	1,138	9,817	2,011	31,165	305	9,527	2,037	951	833	290
Minor Group	220	35,708	3,670	32,038	10,567	817	9,750	1,964	31,133	282	9,501	1,706	905	535	249
	221	193	159	34	191	157	34	1	12	...	12	158	22	157	22

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	222	10	10	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	...
	223	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	224	172	137	35	114	89	25	40	19	17	14	97	16	72	11
	225	73	64	9	72	64	8	6	1	6	...	58	8	58	8
	226	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Major Group	23	78,173	41,869	36,304	53,409	31,638	21,771	26,036	32,740	19,761	18,996	15,833	3,564	11,877	2,775
Minor Group	230	284	226	58	159	119	40	13	19	4	12	213	39	115	28
	231	10,355	623	9,732	2,781	416	2,365	431	9,572	224	2,205	192	160	192	160
	232	16,389	13,686	2,703	12,281	10,112	2,169	...	...	...	...	13,686	2,703	10,112	2,169
	233	464	442	22	365	351	14	62	12	30	4	380	10	321	10
	234	31	31	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	23	...
	235	48,322	26,666	21,656	37,111	20,496	16,615	25,459	21,281	19,493	16,255	1,207	375	1,003	360
	236	104	83	21	59	42	17	38	12	6	9	45	9	36	8
	237	19	17	2	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	17	2	17	2
	238	2,153	48	2,105	562	15	547	32	1,841	3	511	16	264	12	36
	239	52	47	5	49	47	2	1	3	1	...	46	2	46	2
Major Group	24	2,923	1,092	1,831	1,182	591	591	508	1,277	51	75	584	554	540	516
Minor Group	240	18	12	6	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	241	266	57	209	14	14	...	41	209	1	...	16	...	13	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	242	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	243	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	244	2,636	1,022	1,614	1,166	576	590	455	1,061	50	75	567	553	526	515
Major Group	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Minor Group	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	256	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group	26	288	204	84	282	198	84	196	84	196	84	8	...	2	...
Minor Group	260	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	261	4	4	...	4	4	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
	262	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	263	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	264	273	189	84	273	189	84	189	84	189	84	...	...	...	...
	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Urban		Total		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group	27	5,760	5,051	709	3,557	3,127	430	926	543	317	345	4,125	166	2,810	85
Minor Group	270	27	26	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	25	...	1	...
	271	23	7	16	21	7	14	2	7	2	5	5	9	5	9
	272	73	12	61	46	11	35	2	49	1	31	10	12	10	4
	273	5,200	4,715	485	3,177	2,916	261	794	354	202	197	3,921	131	2,714	64
	274	85	74	11	85	74	11	58	11	58	11	16	...	16	...
	275	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	276	23	6	17	21	4	17	2	14	2	14	4	3	2	3
	277	198	83	115	156	68	88	55	104	48	83	28	11	20	5
	278	81	78	3	45	42	3	4	3	1	3	74	...	41	...
	279	49	49	...	2	2	...	7	...	1	...	42	...	1	...
Major Group	28	39,604	14,249	25,355	13,283	5,075	8,208	8,112	25,077	1,719	8,052	6,137	278	3,356	156
Minor Group	280	798	798	...	361	361	...	237	...	14	...	561	...	347	...
	281	567	566	1	279	279	...	257	1	56	...	309	...	223	...
	282	2,608	2,599	9	1,204	1,199	5	770	3	248	...	1,829	6	951	5
	283	1,068	1,063	5	79	78	1	743	4	43	1	320	1	35	...
	284	221	200	21	140	137	3	161	19	117	1	39	2	20	2
	285	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	287	102	101	1	22	22	...	70	1	7	...	31	...	15	...
	288	29,517	4,217	25,300	9,278	1,090	8,188	3,794	25,039	906	8,043	423	261	184	145
	289	4,721	4,703	18	1,918	1,907	11	2,079	10	327	7	2,624	8	1,580	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.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Major Group	29	15	13	2	12	10	2	1	1	1	1	12	1	9	1
Minor Group	290	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	292	12	10	2	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	8	1
Major Group	30	1,444	1,425	19	1,216	1,199	17	11	...	11	...	1,414	19	1,188	17
Minor Group	300	104	104	...	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	94	...
	301	569	553	16	540	524	16	2	...	2	...	551	16	522	16
	302	579	577	2	406	406	...	...	...	...	...	577	2	406	...
	303	192	191	1	176	175	1	9	...	9	...	182	1	166	1
Major Group	31	4,498	3,893	605	573	541	32	2,968	514	148	21	925	91	393	11
Minor Group	310	264	224	40	107	92	15	161	35	39	12	63	5	53	3
	311	235	226	9	234	225	9	46	7	46	7	180	2	179	2
	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	313	36	35	1	28	27	1	12	...	6	...	23	1	21	1
	314	2,784	2,347	437	194	188	6	1,842	366	48	1	505	71	140	5
	315	1,179	1,061	118	10	9	1	907	106	9	1	154	12	...	...
Major Group	32	96	96	...	93	93	...	2	...	2	...	94	...	91	...
Minor Group	320	82	82	...	80	80	...	1	...	1	...	81	...	79	...
	321	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	322	7	7	...	7	7	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	323	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	324	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	33	16,877	8,174	8,703	10,737	4,777	5,960	387	2,587	207	1,644	7,787	6,116	4,570	4,316
Minor Group	330	292	291	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	291	1	11	...
	331	48	43	5	47	42	5	11	...	11	...	32	5	31	5
	332	86	54	32	51	42	9	1	3	1	2	53	29	41	7
	333	201	184	17	74	70	4	7	4	4	1	177	13	66	3
	334	8,104	1,254	6,850	5,698	822	4,876	263	2,381	150	1,520	991	4,469	672	3,356
	335	328	193	135	293	170	123	48	128	29	116	145	7	141	7
	336	84	83	1	73	72	1	10	1	8	1	73	...	64	...
	337	18	16	2	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	16	2	12	1
	338	7,303	5,681	1,622	4,280	3,347	933	42	37	...	...	5,639	1,585	3,347	933
	339	413	375	38	197	189	8	5	33	4	4	370	5	185	4
Major Group	34-35	11,445	7,891	3,554	2,656	1,824	832	3,954	3,019	622	617	3,937	535	1,202	215
Minor Group	340	938	673	265	427	291	136	23	83	8	73	650	182	283	63
	341	1,915	1,847	68	377	373	4	12	2	5	1	1,835	66	368	3
	342	953	621	332	433	288	145	323	156	124	21	298	176	164	124
	343	679	615	64	252	234	18	72	6	37	...	543	58	197	18

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	344	512	506	6	37	36	1	269	...	5	...	237	6	31	1
	345	370	361	9	146	146	...	88	...	20	...	273	9	126	...
	346	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	347	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	348	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	350	6,035	3,229	2,806	950	423	527	3,152	2,769	413	522	77	37	10	5
	351	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	354	8	8	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...
	355	5	5	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
	356	17	14	3	9	9	...	11	3	6	...	3	...	3	...
	357	4	4	...	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
	359	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Major Group	36	8,826	8,664	162	4,221	4,123	98	4,096	90	967	38	4,568	72	3,156	60
Minor Group	360	66	66	...	52	52	...	6	...	2	...	60	...	50	...
	361	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	362	9	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	363	13	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
	364	9	9	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	365	2,273	2,247	26	1,775	1,754	21	767	5	383	3	1,480	21	1,371	18
	366	17	17	...	17	17	...	3	...	3	...	14	...	14	...
	367	413	412	1	335	334	1	108	1	45	1	304	...	289	...
	368	514	476	38	330	298	32	116	12	50	9	360	26	248	23
	369	5,509	5,412	97	1,689	1,645	44	3,091	72	484	25	2,321	25	1,161	19
Major Group	37	390	386	4	370	366	4	8	...	8	...	378	4	358	4
Minor Group	370	36	36	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	34	...
	371	6	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
	372	20	20	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	18	...
	373	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	374	18	18	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	15	...
	375	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
	376	40	40	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	...
	377	13	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
	378	146	144	2	144	142	2	2	...	2	...	142	2	140	2
	379	101	99	2	93	91	2	6	...	6	...	93	2	85	1
Major Group	38	3,528	3,519	9	2,686	2,678	8	255	1	100	...	3,264	8	2,578	8
Minor Group	380	153	153	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	33	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	381	37	36	1	37	36	1	...	...	...	...	36	1	36	1
	382	70	70	...	66	66	...	4	...	3	...	66	...	63	...
	383	23	23	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	16	...
	384	1,380	1,377	3	1,293	1,290	3	4	...	1	...	1,373	3	1,289	3
	385	9	9	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...
	386	194	194	...	193	193	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	193	...
	387	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	388	1,348	1,345	3	932	929	3	88	...	41	...	1,257	3	888	3
	389	313	311	2	109	108	1	159	1	55	...	152	1	53	1
Major Group	39	10,000	8,961	1,039	5,562	5,141	421	5,005	493	2,160	171	3,956	546	2,981	250
Minor Group	390	33	3	30	33	3	30	...	...	...	...	3	30	3	30
	391	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
	392	185	185	...	165	165	...	27	...	21	...	158	...	144	...
	393	6,985	6,946	39	3,899	3,879	20	4,387	34	1,867	18	2,559	5	2,012	2
	394	14	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...
	395	34	33	1	34	33	1	1	...	1	...	32	1	32	1
	396	202	201	1	202	201	1	1	1	1	1	200	...	200	...
	399	2,544	1,576	968	1,213	844	369	588	458	269	152	988	510	575	217

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Houshold Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Division	**4**	**13,477**	**12,284**	**1,193**	**8,369**	**7,480**	**889**	...	...	...	...	**12,284**	**1,193**	**7,480**	**889**
Major Group	40	13,477	12,284	1,193	8,369	7,480	889	...	...	...	...	12,284	1,193	7,480	889
Minor Group	400	10,793	9,743	1,050	7,364	6,516	848	...	...	...	...	9,743	1,050	6,516	848
	401	1,920	1,832	88	877	839	38	...	...	...	...	1,832	88	839	38
	402	9	8	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	1
	403	755	701	54	124	122	2	...	...	...	...	701	54	122	2
Division	**5**	**4,526**	**4,057**	**469**	**2,948**	**2,572**	**376**	...	...	...	...	**4,057**	**469**	**2,572**	**376**
Major Group	50	2,040	2,026	14	1,306	1,292	14	...	...	...	...	2,026	14	1,292	14
Minor Group	500	349	343	6	345	339	6	...	...	...	...	343	6	339	6
	501	1,690	1,682	8	960	952	8	...	...	...	...	1,682	8	952	8
	502	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Major Group	51	2,486	2,031	455	1,642	1,280	362	...	...	...	...	2,031	455	1,280	362
Minor Group	510	176	173	3	138	135	3	...	...	...	...	173	3	135	3
	511	2,310	1,858	452	1,504	1,145	359	...	...	...	...	1,858	452	1,145	359
Division	**6**	**70,955**	**63,957**	**6,998**	**40,714**	**37,840**	**2,874**	...	...	...	...	**63,957**	**6,998**	**37,840**	**2,874**
Major Group	60-63	2,562	2,326	236	2,219	1,986	233	...	...	...	...	2,326	236	1,986	233
Minor Group	600	600	574	26	572	546	26	...	...	...	...	574	26	546	26
	601	710	616	94	541	448	93	...	...	...	...	616	94	448	93
	602	181	180	1	175	174	1	...	...	...	...	180	1	174	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						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Groups	603	46	46	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	38	...
	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	605	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	606	75	73	2	42	40	2	...	...	...	...	73	2	40	2
	607	7	6	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	1
	608	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	610	10	10	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...
	611	38	38	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	19	...
	612	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	613	6	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2
	614	7	7	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...
	615	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	616	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	617	102	102	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	100	...
	618	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	620	18	16	2	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	16	2	11	2
	621	32	30	2	28	27	1	...	...	...	...	30	2	27	1
	630	10	10	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...
	631	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	632	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	633	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	634	11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
	635	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	636	16	15	1	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	15	1	13	1
	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	638	12	12	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	...
	639	646	541	105	590	486	104	...	...	...	...	541	105	486	104
Major Group	64–68	65,221	58,511	6,710	35,774	33,183	2,591	...	...	...	...	58,511	6,710	33,183	2,591
Minor Group	640	29,739	26,088	3,651	14,380	12,952	1,428	...	...	...	...	26,088	3,651	12,952	1,428
	641	1,344	1,145	199	740	705	35	...	...	...	...	1,145	199	705	35
	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	643	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	644	1,019	943	76	555	519	36	...	...	...	...	943	76	519	36
	645	2,719	2,021	698	1,672	1,286	386	...	...	...	...	2,021	698	1,286	386
	646	3,117	2,357	760	1,657	1,354	303	...	...	...	...	2,357	760	1,354	303
	647	1,379	1,370	9	475	471	4	...	...	...	...	1,370	9	471	4
	648	330	142	188	135	88	47	...	...	...	...	142	188	88	47
	650	5,405	5,370	35	4,054	4,031	23	...	...	...	...	5,370	35	4,031	23

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	651	334	331	3	278	276	2	...	...	...	...	331	3	276	2
	652	394	393	1	342	341	1	...	...	...	...	393	1	341	1
	653	41	36	5	22	21	1	...	...	...	...	36	5	21	1
	654	23	23	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	19	...
	655	92	91	1	82	81	1	...	...	...	...	91	1	81	1
	660	157	157	...	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	133	...
	661	491	483	8	119	119	...	...	...	...	...	483	8	119	...
	662	867	865	2	664	662	2	...	...	...	...	865	2	662	2
	663	154	75	79	44	34	10	...	...	...	...	75	79	34	10
	664	395	387	8	251	245	6	...	...	...	...	387	8	245	6
	670	343	288	55	186	163	23	...	...	...	...	288	55	163	23
	671	511	508	3	459	458	1	...	...	...	...	508	3	458	1
	672	1,181	1,166	15	823	815	8	...	...	...	...	1,166	15	815	8
	673	29	21	8	18	16	2	...	...	...	...	21	8	16	2
	680	41	41	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	39	...
	681	193	193	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	161	...
	682	204	204	...	181	181	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	181	...
	683	443	440	3	314	311	3	...	...	...	...	440	3	311	3
	684	115	69	46	113	67	46	...	...	...	...	69	46	67	46

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	685	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	686	623	620	3	577	574	3	...	...	...	...	620	3	574	3
	687	32	32	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	26	...
	688	145	144	1	113	112	1	...	...	...	...	144	1	112	1
	689	13,356	12,505	851	7,139	6,920	219	...	...	...	...	12,505	851	6,920	219
Major Group	69	3,172	3,120	52	2,721	2,671	50	...	...	...	...	3,120	52	2,671	50
	690	274	261	13	270	257	13	...	...	...	...	261	13	257	13
	691	208	207	1	182	181	1	...	...	...	...	207	1	181	1
	692	36	36	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	34	...
	693	205	200	5	183	179	4	...	...	...	...	200	5	179	4
	694	195	189	6	156	151	5	...	...	...	...	189	6	151	5
	695	1,538	1,528	10	1,338	1,328	10	...	...	...	...	1,528	10	1,328	10
	696	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	697	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	699	707	690	17	549	532	17	...	...	...	...	690	17	532	17
Division	7	**20,016**	**19,575**	**441**	**15,916**	**15,530**	386	...	...	...	...	**19,575**	**441**	**15,530**	386
Major Group	70–71	17,763	17,376	387	14,517	14,167	350	...	...	...	...	17,376	387	14,167	350
Minor Group	700	2,275	2,265	10	1,607	1,599	8	...	...	...	...	2,265	10	1,599	8

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	701	2,102	2,097	5	1,748	1,743	5	...	...	...	...	2,097	5	1,743	5
	702	2,391	2,384	7	1,959	1,952	7	...	...	...	...	2,384	7	1,952	7
	703	3,754	3,543	211	2,439	2,230	209	...	...	...	...	3,543	211	2,230	209
	704	31	31	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	23	...
	705	3,080	2,946	134	2,835	2,733	102	...	...	...	...	2,946	134	2,733	102
	706	66	66	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	64	...
	707	3,759	3,740	19	3,597	3,579	18	...	...	...	...	3,740	19	3,579	18
	708	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	709	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	710	294	293	1	239	238	1	...	...	...	...	293	1	238	1
Major Group	72	33	17	16	29	16	13	...	...	...	...	17	16	16	13
Minor Group	720	26	13	13	25	12	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	12	13
	721	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	722	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	723	2,220	2,182	38	1,370	1,347	23	...	...	...	...	2,182	38	1,347	23
	730	2,097	2,065	32	1,253	1,235	18	...	...	...	...	2,065	32	1,235	18
	731	117	111	6	111	106	5	...	...	...	...	111	6	106	5
	732	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Division	**8**	**181,296**	**118,478**	**62,818**	**62,515**	**46,079**	**16,436**	...	...	...	...	**118,478**	**62,818**	**46,079**	**16,436**
Major Group	80	13,576	13,446	130	7,535	7,416	119	...	...	...	...	13,446	130	7,416	119
Minor Group	803	2,335	2,332	3	1,694	1,691	3	...	...	...	...	2,332	3	1,691	3
	804	1,366	1,355	11	475	464	11	...	...	...	...	1,355	11	464	11
	805	2,192	2,165	27	1,109	1,085	24	...	...	...	...	2,165	27	1,085	24
	809	7,683	7,594	89	4,257	4,176	81	...	...	...	...	7,594	89	4,176	81
Major Group	81	19,623	12,665	6,958	8,916	5,616	3,300	...	...	...	...	12,665	6,958	5,616	3,300
Minor Group	810	530	344	186	362	191	171	...	...	...	...	344	186	191	171
	811	19,088	12,317	6,771	8,550	5,422	3,128	...	...	...	...	12,317	6,771	5,422	3,128
	812	5	4	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1
Major Group	82	3,837	2,894	943	2,332	1,837	495	...	...	...	...	2,894	943	1,837	495
Minor Group	820	3,725	2,785	940	2,257	1,763	494	..	...	...	...	2,785	940	1,763	494
	821	112	109	3	75	74	1	...	...	...	...	109	3	74	1
Major Group	83	5,049	4,531	518	2,478	2,294	184	...	...	...	...	4,531	518	2,294	184
Minor Group	830	3,615	3,448	167	1,524	1,436	88	...	...	...	...	3,448	167	1,436	88
	831	1,054	955	99	923	839	84	...	...	...	...	955	99	839	84
	832	380	128	252	31	19	12	...	...	...	...	128	252	19	12
Major Group	84	896	890	6	842	836	6	...	...	...	...	890	6	836	6
Minor Group	840	880	874	6	827	821	6	...	...	...	...	874	6	821	6

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	841	16	16	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	15	...
Major Group	85	767	764	3	546	544	2	...	...	...	...	764	3	544	2
Minor Group	850	16	15	1	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	13	...
	851	543	541	2	369	367	2	...	...	...	...	541	2	367	2
	852	37	37	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	35	...
	853	171	171	...	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	129	...
Major Group	86	1,479	1,331	148	846	794	52	...	...	...	...	1,331	148	794	52
Minor Group	860	205	201	4	202	198	4	...	...	...	...	201	4	198	4
	861	290	268	22	197	185	12	...	...	...	...	268	22	185	12
	862	984	862	122	447	411	36	...	...	...	...	862	122	411	36
Major Group	87	2,515	2,447	68	1,520	1,479	41	...	...	...	...	2,447	68	1,479	41
Minor Group	870	27	26	1	27	26	1	...	...	...	...	26	1	26	1
	871	369	363	6	263	257	6	...	...	...	...	363	6	257	6
	872	2,107	2,046	61	1,220	1,186	34	...	...	...	...	2,046	61	1,186	34
	873	12	12	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	...
Major Group	88	45,768	30,961	14,807	19,917	14,020	5,897	...	...	...	...	30,961	14,807	14,020	5,897

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
		Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Minor Group	880	6,569	2,547	4,022	4,580	1,635	2,945	...	...	...	...	2,547	4,022	1,635	2,945
	881	476	219	257	371	115	256	...	...	...	...	219	257	115	256
	882	11,723	10,750	973	7,019	6,641	378	...	...	...	...	10,750	973	6,641	378
	883	20,799	11,251	9,548	5,498	3,187	2,311	...	...	...	...	11,251	9,548	3,187	2,311
	884	5,952	5,946	6	2,223	2,217	6	...	...	...	...	5,946	6	2,217	6
	885	249	248	1	226	225	1	...	...	...	...	248	1	225	1
Major Group	89	87,786	48,549	39,237	17,583	11,243	6,340	...	...	...	...	48,549	39,237	11,243	6,340
Minor Group	890	87,786	48,549	39,237	17,583	11,243	6,340	...	...	...	...	48,549	39,237	11,243	6,340
Division	**9**	**716**	**645**	**71**	**716**	**645**	**71**	...	...	...	...	**645**	**71**	**645**	**71**
Major Group	**90**	**716**	**645**	**71**	**716**	**645**	**71**	...	...	...	...	**645**	**71**	**645**	**71**
Minor Group	**900**	**716**	**645**	**71**	**716**	**645**	**71**	...	...	...	...	**645**	**71**	**645**	**71**
	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				All Rural Areas				
All Divisions		**341,775**	**206,743**	**135,032**	**45,722**	**75,642**	**161,021**	**59,390**
Division	0	44,433	38,548	5,885	8,885	2,677	29,663	3,208
	1	1,585	1,200	385	...	...	1,200	385
	2 & 3	135,949	58,145	77,804	36,837	72,965	21,308	4,839
	4	5,108	4,804	304	...	...	4,804	304
	5	1,578	1,485	93	...	...	1,485	93
	6	30,241	26,117	4,124	...	...	26,117	4,124
	7	4,100	4,045	55	...	...	4,045	55
	8	118,781	72,399	46,382	...	...	72,399	46,382
				1 Sankaranayinar koil Taluk				
All Divisions		**42,453**	**27,247**	**15,206**	**9,379**	**5,107**	**17,868**	**10,099**
Division	0	6,676	5,473	1,203	3,417	847	2,056	356
	1	81	71	10	...	...	71	10
	2 & 3	11,509	6,963	4,546	5,962	4,260	1,001	286
	4	613	595	18	...	...	595	18
	5	218	217	1	...	...	217	1
	6	4,334	3,658	676	...	...	3,658	676
	7	230	228	2	...	...	228	2
	8	18,792	10,042	8,750	...	...	10,042	8,750
				2 Kovilpatti Taluk				
All Divisions		**40,032**	**28,089**	**11,943**	**7,440**	**5,390**	**20,649**	**6,553**
Division	0	4,832	4,334	498	1,335	264	2,999	234
	1	135	63	72	...	...	63	72
	2 & 3	16,780	10,481	6,299	6,105	5,126	4,376	1,173
	4	816	778	38	...	...	778	38
	5	192	190	2	...	...	190	2
	6	3,934	3,521	413	...	...	3,521	413
	7	627	610	17	...	...	610	17
	8	12,716	8,112	4,604	...	...	8,112	4,604

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

Branch of Industry Divisionof I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				3 Srivaikuntam Taluk				
All Divisions		**28,057**	**19,643**	**8,414**	**3,220**	**3,943**	**16,423**	**4,471**
Division	0	3,604	3,344	260	448	86	2,896	174
	1	191	136	55	...	...	136	55
	2 & 3	10,368	5,805	4,563	2,772	3,857	3,033	706
	4	382	361	21	...	...	361	21
	5	99	90	9	...	...	90	9
	6	3,313	2,932	381	...	...	2,932	381
	7	605	601	4	...	...	601	4
	8	9,495	6,374	3,121	...	...	6,374	3,121
				4 Tirunelveli Taluk				
All Divisions		**22,504**	**15,375**	**7,129**	**1,585**	**2,203**	**13,790**	**4,926**
Division	0	2,603	1,868	735	164	424	1,704	311
	1	725	553	172	...	...	553	172
	2 & 3	6,594	4,605	1,989	1,421	1,779	3,184	210
	4	460	428	32	...	...	428	32
	5	211	194	17	...	...	194	17
	6	1,967	1,587	380	...	...	1,587	380
	7	460	456	4	...	...	456	4
	8	9,484	5,684	3,800	...	...	5,684	3,800
				5 Tenkasi Taluk				
All Divisions		**50,145**	**28,436**	**21,709**	**7,093**	**13,929**	**21,343**	**7,780**
Divison	0	4,082	3,510	572	953	320	2,557	252
	1	228	173	55	...	...	173	55
	2 & 3	22,373	8,358	14,015	6,140	13,609	2,218	406
	4	654	612	42	...	...	612	42
	5	192	187	5	...	...	187	5
	6	4,297	3,868	429	...	...	3,868	429
	7	537	535	2	...	...	535	2
	8	17,782	11,193	6,589	...	...	11,193	6,589

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.	Total workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 Shencottah Taluk							
All Divisions	**11,660**	**7,031**	**4,629**	**1,232**	**1,244**	**5,799**	**3,385**
Division 0	826	737	89	141	58	596	31
1	42	42	...	...	...	42	...
2 & 3	2,713	1,495	1,218	1,091	1,186	404	32
4	146	141	5	...	...	141	5
5	35	35	...	...	...	35	...
6	772	619	153	...	...	619	153
7	48	48	...	...	...	48	...
8	7,078	3,914	3,164	...	...	3,914	3,164
7 Ambasamudram Taluk							
All Divisions	**47,564**	**24,268**	**23,296**	**6,054**	**16,841**	**18,214**	**6,455**
Division 0	5,037	3,553	1,484	662	131	2,891	1,353
1	80	64	16	...	...	64	16
2 & 3	26,159	8,749	17,410	5,392	16,710	3,357	700
4	946	854	92	...	...	854	92
5	211	193	18	...	...	193	18
6	3,390	2,800	590	...	...	2,800	590
7	392	389	3	...	...	389	3
8	11,349	7,666	3,683	...	...	7,666	3,683
8 Nanguneri Taluk							
All Divisions	**57,299**	**32,108**	**25,191**	**6,144**	**141,40**	**25,964**	**11,051**
Division 0	8,557	7,752	805	1,144	448	6,608	357
1	62	59	3	...	...	59	3
2 & 3	21,330	6,909	14,421	5,000	13,692	1,909	729
4	664	634	30	...	...	634	30
5	309	292	17	...	...	292	17
6	3,810	3,215	595	...	...	3,215	595
7	593	571	22	...	...	571	22
8	21,974	12,676	9,298	...	...	12,676	9,298

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

Branch of Industry Division of I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Workers at Household Industry		Workers in Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				9 Tiruchendur Taluk				
All Divisions		**42,061**	**24,546**	**17,515**	**3,575**	**12,845**	**20,971**	**4,670**
Division	0	8,216	7,977	239	621	99	7,356	140
	1	41	39	2	...	...	39	2
	2 & 3	18,123	4,780	13,343	2,954	12,746	1,826	597
	4	427	401	26	...	...	401	26
	5	111	87	24	...	...	87	24
	6	4,424	3,917	507	...	...	3,917	507
	7	608	607	1	...	...	607	1
	8	10,111	6,738	3,373	...	...	6,738	3,373
				All Urban Areas				
All Divisions		**264,162**	**189,390**	**74,772**	**28,583**	**42,502**	**160,807**	**32,270**
Division	0	12,741	10,862	1,879	702	660	10,160	1,219
	1	664	582	82	...	...	582	82
	2 & 3	119,579	67,800	51,779	27,881	41,842	39,919	9,937
	4	8,369	7,480	889	...	...	7,480	889
	5	2,948	2,572	376	...	...	2,572	376
	6	40,714	37,840	2,874	...	...	37,840	2,874
	7	15,916	15,530	386	...	...	15,530	386
	8	62,515	46,079	16,436	...	...	46,079	16,436
	9	716	645	71	...	...	645	71

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-IV

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 0—Agriculture livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengalgram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize ...	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ...	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ...	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ...	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops ...	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ...	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc. ...	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms ...	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ...	009
01	*Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of tea in plantation ...	010
	Production of coffee in plantation ...	011
	Production of rubber in plantation ...	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation ...	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium ...	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above ...	015
02	*Forestry and Logging—*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests ...	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs ...	021
	Preparation of timber ...	022

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (Contd.)	
02	*Forestry and Logging—(Contd.)*	
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ...	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests ...	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wildfruits and leaves by exploitation of forests ...	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ...	026
03	*Fishing—*	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea ...	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ...	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond ...	032
04	*Livestock and Hunting—*	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat ...	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool ...	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig ...	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming ...	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey ...	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk ...	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects ...	046

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 0—*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting (contd.)*	
04	*Livestock and Hunting—(Contd.)*	
	Trapping of animals or games propagation ...	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory, and teeth ...	048
	Division 1—*Mining and Quarrying*—	
10	*Mining and Quarrying*—	
	Mining of coal ...	100
	Mining of iron ores ...	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores ...	102
	Mining of manganese ...	103
	Mining of mica ...	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores ...	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas ...	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone ...	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash ...	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt ...	109
	Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing*—	
20	*Foodstuffs*—	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains ...	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills ...	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy ...	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits ...	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish ...	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products ...	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products ...	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) ...	207

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3 *Manufacturing*—(*Contd.*)	
20	*Foodstuffs*—(*Contd.*)	
	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 hookah tobacco ...	223
	Manufacture of snuff ...	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco ...	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products ...	226
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 powerlooms ...	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	235

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing*—(*contd.*)	
23	*Textile—Cotton (Contd.)*	
	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 powerloom ...	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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—*Manufacturing*—(*contd.*)	
2	*Textile—Miscellaneous*—(*Contd.*)	
	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 oil cloth, 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
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 the 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 hand made ...	291

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—(contd.)	
29	*Paper and Paper Products—(contd.)*	
	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 purposes ...	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat ...	323

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—(Contd.)	
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—(Contd.)*	
	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
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 stonewares, other than images ...	344
	Manufacture of stone images ...	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products ...	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products ...	347
	Manufacture of mica products ...	348

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—(Contd.)	
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
	Manufactrure 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—(Contd.)	
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—(Contd.)*	
	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 engines parts and accessories ...	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ...	384

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—(Contd.)	
38	*Transport Equipment—(Contd.)*	
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear ...	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ...	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines ...	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn 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
40	*Construction*	
	Division 4 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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 4—Construction—(Contd.)	
40	*Construction—(Contd.)*	
	Construction and maintenance of water ways 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 fabrics, 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), areated 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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce—(Contd.)	
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 & 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
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 silverwares and jewellery ...	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above ...	639

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce—(Contd.)	
64	*Retail Trade—*	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry ...	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder,) aerated water ...	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors ...	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ...	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ...	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene ...	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc. ...	646
	Retail trading in animals ...	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder ...	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products; (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles) ...	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics ...	651
	Retail trading in medicines 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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6-Trade and Commerce—(Concld.)	
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
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame ...	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments ...	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery ...	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing ...	687
	Book-selling ...	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified ...	689
69	*Trade and Commerce-Miscellaneous—*	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities ...	690
	Real estate and properties ...	691
	Stocks, shares and futures ...	692
	Providents and insurances ...	693
	Money lending (indigenous) ...	694
	Banking 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
70	*Transport—*	
	Transporting by railways ...	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service ...	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) ...	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka ...	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel ...	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, 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
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency ...	710
72	*Storage and Ware Housing—*	
	Operation of storage such as warehouses ...	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage ...	721
	Operation of storage of other type ...	722
73	*Communication—*	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications ...	730
	Telephone communication ...	731
	Information and broadcasting ...	732
	Division 8-Services	
80	*Public services* (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt., or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups) ...	

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 8-Services—(Contd.)	
80	*Public Services—(Contd.)*	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps ...	800
	Public service in Navy ...	801
	Public service in Air Force ...	802
	Public service in Police ...	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government ...	804
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc. ...	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments ...	809
81	*Educational and Scientific Services—*	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions ...	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type ...	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group ...	812
82	*Medical and Health Services—*	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners ...	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services—*	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations ...	830

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 8-Services—(Contd.)	
83	*Religious and Welfare Services—(Contd.)*	
	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, redcross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ...	832
84	*Legal Services—*	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi ...	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	841
85	*Business Services—*	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals ...	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals ...	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies ...	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors ...	853
86	*Community services and Trade and Labour Associations—*	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations ...	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library ...	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc. ...	862

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 8-Services-(Contd.)	
87	*Recreation Services—*	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc ...	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures ...	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals ...	872
	Rrecreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing ...	873
88	*Personal Services—*	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks ...	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary ...	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities ...	882

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 8-Services-(Concld.)	
88	*Personal Services—(Contd.)*	
	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 organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops ...	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios ...	885
89	*Services (not elsewhere classified)—*	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified ...	890
	Division 9 Activities not adequately described	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities rf 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

FLY LEAF

The occupational classification of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations are presented in this Table according to the National Occupational Classification which also has been coded with a three digit code system, the first digit representing the Division, the second the Group and the third the Family. Data have been presented for each category of workers from III to IX separately both for total and for urban areas. There are 331 Families 75 Groups and 11 Divisions. For rural the data have been presented separately for each taluk. Code structure of Occupational Classifications is given as an Appendix to this Table.

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

Division, Group, and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions	**Total**	**605,937**	**396,133**	209,804	**264,162**	**189,390**	**74,772**
	III	46,499	41,605	4,894	12,043	10,742	1,301
	IV	192,449	74,305	118,144	71,085	28,583	42,502
	V	76,003	61,277	14,776	49,856	39,919	9,937
	VI	13,477	12,284	1,193	8,369	7,480	889
	VII	70,955	63,957	6,998	40,714	37,840	2,874
	VIII	20,016	19,575	441	15,916	15,530	386
	IX	186,538	123,180	63,358	66,179	49,296	16,883
Division 0	**Total**	**29,894**	**21,772**	**8,122**	**14,400**	**10,531**	**3,869**
	III	243	242	1	242	241	1
	IV	91	91	...	26	26	...
	V	389	361	28	176	157	19
	VI	182	175	7	171	164	7
	VII	77	57	20	77	57	20
	VIII	29	29	...	29	29	...
	IX	28,883	20,817	8,066	13,679	9,857	3,822
Group 00	**Total**	**320**	**314**	6	**243**	**237**	6
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	62	62	...	30	30	...
	VI	129	123	6	118	112	6
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	113	113	...	79	79	...
Family 000	**Total**	**9**	**9**	...	**9**	**9**	...
	V	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 001	**Total**	**108**	**103**	**5**	**94**	**89**	**5**
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...
	VI	88	83	5	79	74	5
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	13	13	...	10	10	...
Family 002	**Total**	**23**	**23**	...	**15**	**15**	...
	V	14	14	...	7	7	...
	VI	5	5	...	4	4	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 003	**Total**	31	31	...	16	16	...
	V	18	18	...	10	10	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	10	10	...	3	3	...
Family 004	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	8	8	...	1	1	...
Family 006	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 007	**Total**	**84**	**84**	...	**66**	**66**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	13	13	...	12	12	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	68	68	...	51	51	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 009	**Total**	**56**	**55**	**1**	**41**	**40**	**1**
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	10	10	...	2	2	...
	VI	21	20	1	21	20	1
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	20	20	...	13	13	...
Group 01	**Total**	**31**	**31**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	V	29	29	...	4	4	...
	IX	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 010	**Total**	**28**	**28**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	V	28	28	...	3	3	...
Family 013	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 019	**Total**	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 02	**Total**	97	93	**4**	**60**	**58**	**2**
	III	20	19	1	19	18	1
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	75	72	3	39	38	1
Family 020	**Total**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...	**1**
	III	1	...	1	1	...	1
Family 021	**Total**	**61**	**58**	**3**	**26**	**25**	**1**
	IX	61	58	3	26	25	1
Family 023	**Total**	**15**	**15**	...	**13**	**13**	...
	III	11	11	...	10	10	...
	IX	4	4	...	3	3	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 029	**Total**	**20**	**20**	...	**20**	**20**	...
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Group 03	**Total**	**1,513**	**1,406**	**107**	**752**	**694**	**58**
	IV	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,490	1,383	107	729	671	58
Family 030	**Total**	**207**	**170**	**37**	**175**	**140**	**35**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	204	167	37	172	137	35
Family 031	**Total**	**314**	**302**	**12**	**296**	**284**	**12**
	IV	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	299	287	12	281	269	12
Family 032	**Total**	**217**	**202**	**15**	**88**	**85**	**3**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	216	201	15	87	84	3
Family 033	**Total**	**658**	**620**	**38**	**84**	**79**	**5**
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	656	618	38	82	77	5
Family 034	**Total**	**1**	**1**		**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 035	**Total**	**26**	**26**	...	**25**	**25**	...
	IX	26	26	...	25	25	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5
Family 039	**Total**	**90**	**85**	5	**83**	**80**	**3**
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	88	83	5	81	78	3
Group 04	**Total**	**2,185**	**1,446**	**739**	**1,547**	**1,184**	**363**
	IV	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	25	23	2	22	20	2
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	27	7	20	27	7	20
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	2,119	1,402	717	1,484	1,143	341
Family 040	**Total**	286	40	**246**	162	40	**122**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	285	39	246	161	39	122
Family 041	**Total**	**261**	...	**261**	121	...	**121**
	IX	261	...	261	121	...	**121**
Family 042	**Total**	**324**	**135**	**189**	**204**	**122**	**82**
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	317	128	189	197	115	82
Family 043	**Total**	**845**	**815**	**30**	733	**704**	**29**
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	15	13	2	12	10	2
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	26	6	20	26	6	20
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	798	790	8	689	682	7
Family 044	**Total**	**45**	**45**	...	37	**37**	...
	IX	45	45	...	37	37	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
Family 045	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 046	**Total**	**292**	**292**	...	**168**	**168**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	289	289	...	165	165	...
Family 047	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 049	**Total**	**129**	**116**	13	**120**	**111**	**9**
	V	3	3	..	3	3	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	123	110	13	114	105	9
Group 05	**Total**	**17,990**	**11,123**	6,867	7,806	**4,544**	**3,262**
	III	211	211	...	211	211	...
	V	23	9	14	23	9	14
	IX	17,756	10,903	6,853	7,572	4,324	3,248
Family 050	**Total**	**285**	**226**	**59**	**279**	**221**	**58**
	IX	285	226	59	279	221	58
Family 051	**Total**	**2,270**	**1,663**	**607**	**1,481**	**999**	**482**
	IX	2,270	1,663	607	1,481	999	482
Family 052	**Total**	**9,519**	**5,364**	4,155	**3,594**	**1,831**	**1,763**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	9,518	5,363	4,155	3,593	1,830	1,763
Family 053	**Total**	**313**	**288**	**25**	**104**	**82**	**22**
	IX	313	288	25	104	82	22

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 059	**Total**	**5,603**	**3,582**	**2,021**	**2,348**	**1,411**	**937**
	III	211	211	...	211	211	...
	V	22	8	14	22	8	14
	IX	5,370	3,363	2,007	2,115	1,192	923
Group 06	**Total**	**458**	**457**	**1**	**399**	**398**	**1**
	IX	458	457	1	399	398	1
Family 060	**Total**	**32**	**32**	...	**30**	**30**	...
	IX	32	32	...	30	30	...
Family 061	**Total**	**291**	**290**	**1**	**284**	**283**	**1**
	IX	291	290	1	284	283	1
Family 062	**Total**	**23**	**23**	...	**20**	**20**	...
	IX	23	23	...	20	20	...
Family 069	**Total**	**112**	**112**	...	**65**	**65**	...
	IX	112	112	...	65	65	...
Group 07	**Total**	**409**	**320**	**89**	**272**	**261**	**11**
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	19	19	...	19	19	...
	VII	43	43	...	43	43	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	338	249	89	201	190	11
Family 070	**Total**	**16**	**16**	...	**16**	**16**	...
	IX	16	16	...	16	16	...
Family 071	**Total**	**153**	**151**	**1**	**138**	**137**	**1**
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VII	42	42	...	42	42	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	94	93	1	80	79	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 072	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 075	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 076	**Total**	**208**	**121**	**87**	**86**	**77**	**9**
	V	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	197	110	87	75	66	9
Family 077	**Total**	**18**	**17**	**1**	**18**	**17**	**1**
	IX	18	17	1	18	17	1
Family 078	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**8**	**8**	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Group 08	**Total**	**2,360**	**2,296**	**64**	**1,200**	**1,169**	**31**
	IV	76	76	...	11	11	...
	V	187	175	12	44	41	3
	VI	29	28	1	29	28	1
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2,067	2,016	51	1,115	1,088	27
Family 080	**Total**	**11**	**11**	...	**11**	**11**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 081	**Total**	**50**	**50**	...	**21**	**21**	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	47	47	...	18	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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 082	**Total**	**100**	**100**	...	**100**	**100**	...
	IX	100	100	...	100	100	...
Family 083	**Total**	**102**	**96**	**6**	**98**	**92**	**6**
	V	7	4	3	7	4	3
	VI	28	27	1	28	27	1
	IX	67	65	2	63	61	2
Family 084	**Total**	**249**	**240**	**9**	**41**	**41**	...
	IV	76	76	...	11	11	...
	V	173	164	9	30	30	...
Family 085	**Total**	**135**	**127**	**8**	**117**	**112**	**5**
	IX	135	127	8	117	112	5
Family 086	**Total**	**1,611**	**1,583**	**28**	**733**	**723**	**10**
	IX	1,611	1,583	28	733	723	10
Family 087	**Total**	**28**	**21**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**4**
	IX	28	21	7	7	3	4
Family 089	**Total**	**74**	**68**	**6**	**72**	**66**	**6**
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	69	63	6	67	61	6
Group 09	**Total**	**81**	**79**	**2**	**69**	**67**	**2**
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	15	15	...	5	5	...
	VI	23	23	...	23	23	...
	IX	41	39	2	39	37	2

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 090	**Total**	**54**	**54**	...	**52**	**52**	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VI	23	23	...	23	23	...
	IX	26	26	...	25	25	...
Family 091	**Total**	**19**	**17**	**2**	**14**	**12**	**2**
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	5	5	...	1	1	...
	IX	13	11	2	12	10	2
Family 099	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	V	6	6	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 0X	**Total**	**4,450**	**4,207**	**243**	**1,047**	**1,914**	**133**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	21	21	...	21	21	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	4,424	4,181	243	2,021	1,888	133
Family 0X0	**Total**	**3,155**	**2,993**	**162**	**1,334**	**1,239**	**95**
	IX	3,155	2,993	162	1,334	1,239	95
Family 0X1	**Total**	**402**	**367**	**35**	**271**	**251**	**20**
	IX	402	367	35	271	251	20
Family 0X2	**Total**	**734**	**695**	**39**	**316**	**304**	**12**
	IX	734	695	39	316	304	12
Family 0X3	**Total**	**94**	**92**	**2**	**61**	**60**	**1**
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	92	90	2	59	58	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 0X9	**Total**	**65**	**60**	**5**	**65**	**60**	**5**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	20	20	...	20	20	...
	IX	41	36	5	41	36	5
Division 1	**Total**	**13,929**	**13,574**	**355**	**6,673**	**6,530**	**143**
	III	50	50	...	26	26	...
	IV	12	10	2	12	10	2
	V	1,314	1,277	37	923	901	22
	VI	526	525	1	234	233	1
	VII	440	422	18	382	365	17
	VIII	643	642	1	618	617	1
	IX	10,944	10,648	296	4,478	4,378	100
Group 10	**Total**	**6,513**	**6,392**	**121**	**2,129**	**2,090**	**39**
	IX	6,513	6,392	121	2,129	2,090	39
Family 100	**Total**	**1,081**	**1,081**	...	**254**	**254**	...
	IX	1,081	1,081	...	254	254	...
Family 101	**Total**	**1,169**	**1,148**	**21**	**924**	**903**	**21**
	IX	1,169	1,148	21	924	903	21
Family 102	**Total**	**242**	**242**	...	**190**	**190**	...
	IX	242	242	...	190	190	...
Family 103	**Total**	**27**	**25**	**2**	**27**	**25**	**2**
	IX	27	25	2	27	25	2
Family 104	**Total**	**3,983**	**3,885**	**98**	**725**	**709**	**16**
	IX	3,983	3,885	98	725	709	16
Family 109	**Total**	**11**	**11**	...	**9**	**9**	...
	IX	11	11	...	9	9	...
Group 11	**Total**	**223**	**206**	**17**	**186**	**170**	**16**
	VII	223	206	17	186	170	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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 110	**Total**	**47**	**46**	**1**	**40**	**40**	...
	VII	47	46	1	40	40	...
Family 111	**Total**	**176**	**160**	**16**	**146**	**130**	**16**
	VII	176	160	16	146	130	16
Group 12	**Total**	**217**	**216**	**1**	**196**	**195**	**1**
	VII	217	216	1	196	195	1
Family 120	**Total**	**129**	**129**	...	**111**	**111**	...
	VII	129	129	...	111	111	...
Family 121	**Total**	**24**	23	**1**	**21**	**20**	**1**
	VII	24	23	1	21	20	1
Family 129	**Total**	**64**	**64**	...	**64**	**64**	...
	VII	64	64	...	64	64	...
Group 13	**Total**	**6,976**	**6,760**	**216**	**4,162**	**4,075**	**87**
	III	50	50	...	26	26	...
	IV	12	10	2	12	10	2
	V	1,314	1,277	37	923	901	22
	VI	526	525	1	234	233	1
	VIII	643	642	1	618	617	1
	IX	4,431	4,256	175	2,349	2,288	61
Family 130	**Total**	**47**	**47**	...	**23**	**23**	...
	III	47	47	...	23	23	...
Family 131	**Total**	**526**	**525**	**1**	**234**	**233**	**1**
	VI	526	525	1	234	233	1
Family 132	**Total**	**11**	**11**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	IX	11	11	...	3	3	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 133	**Total**	**1,326**	**1,287**	**39**	**935**	**911**	**24**
	IV	12	10	2	12	10	2
	V	1,314	1,277	37	923	901	22
Family 134	**Total**	**643**	**642**	**1**	**618**	**617**	**1**
	VIII	643	642	1	618	617	1
Family 135	**Total**	**4,038**	**3 886**	**152**	**1,993**	**1,950**	**43**
	IX	4,038	3,886	152	1,993	1,950	43
Family 136	**Total**	**367**	**350**	**17**	**338**	**326**	**12**
	IX	367	350	17	338	326	12
Family 139	**Total**	**18**	**12**	**6**	**18**	**12**	**6**
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	15	9	6	15	9	6
Division 2	**Total**	**20,918**	**20,558**	**360**	**17,010**	**16,813**	**197**
	III	337	333	4	306	302	4
	V	3,027	3,001	26	2 377	2,351	26
	VI	328	326	2	290	288	2
	VII	6,446	6,435	11	5,693	5,683	10
	VIII	1,444	1,432	12	1,302	1,293	9
	IX	9,336	9,031	305	7,042	6,896	146
Group 20	**Total**	**5,939**	**5,926**	**13**	**5,663**	**5,651**	**12**
	III	55	55	...	54	54	...
	V	690	689	1	678	677	1
	VI	22	21	1	19	18	1
	VII	3,819	3,817	2	3,690	3,688	2
	VIII	199	197	2	186	184	2
	IX	1,154	1,147	7	1,036	1,030	6

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 200	**Total**	**5,319**	**5,307**	**12**	**5,120**	**5,109**	**11**
	III	49	49	...	48	48	...
	V	653	652	1	650	649	1
	VI	21	20	1	18	17	1
	VII	3,648	3,646	2	3,538	3,536	2
	VIII	129	127	2	126	124	2
	IX	819	813	6	740	735	5
Family 201	**Total**	**445**	**444**	**1**	**402**	**401**	**1**
	III	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	37	37	...	28	28	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	171	171	...	152	152	...
	VIII	23	23	...	22	22	...
	IX	207	206	1	193	192	1
Family 202	**Total**	**175**	**175**	...	**141**	**141**	...
	VIII	47	47	...	38	38	...
	IX	128	128	...	103	103	...
Group 21	**Total**	**329**	**315**	**14**	**280**	**267**	**13**
	III	12	10	2	12	10	2
	V	64	64	...	49	49	...
	VI	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VII	42	42	...	41	41	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	196	184	12	163	152	11
Family 210	**Total**	**32**	**32**	...	**26**	**26**	...
	V	12	12	...	8	8	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	14	14	...	12	12	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 211	**Total**	**297**	**283**	**14**	**254**	**241**	**13**
	III	12	10	2	12	10	2
	V	52	52	...	41	41	...
	VI	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VII	40	40	...	39	39	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	182	170	12	151	140	11
Group 28	**Total**	**11,056**	**10,791**	**265**	**8,211**	**8,097**	**114**
	III	179	177	2	153	151	2
	V	1,987	1,964	23	1,440	1,417	23
	VI	162	161	1	157	156	1
	VII	2,216	2,209	7	1,623	1,617	6
	VIII	949	941	8	830	825	5
	IX	5,563	5,339	224	4,008	3,931	77
Family 280	**Total**	**7,460**	**7,226**	**234**	**5,854**	**5,757**	**97**
	III	122	121	1	122	121	1
	V	1,389	1,370	19	894	875	19
	VI	128	128	...	126	126	...
	VII	1,158	1,153	5	1,109	1,104	5
	VIII	765	760	5	685	680	5
	IX	3,898	3,694	204	2,918	2,851	67
Family 289	**Total**	**3,596**	**3,565**	**31**	**2,357**	**2,340**	**17**
	III	57	56	1	31	30	1
	V	598	594	4	546	542	4
	VI	34	33	1	31	30	1
	VII	1,058	1,056	2	514	513	1
	VIII	184	181	3	145	145	...
	IX	1,665	1,645	20	1,090	1,080	10

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 29	**Total**	**3,594**	**3,526**	**68**	**2,856**	**2,798**	**58**
	III	91	91	...	87	87	...
	V	286	284	2	210	208	2
	VI	134	134	...	104	104	...
	VII	369	367	2	339	337	2
	VIII	291	289	2	281	279	2
	IX	2,423	2,361	62	1,835	1,783	52
Family 290	**Total**	**3,594**	**3,526**	**68**	**2,856**	**2,798**	**58**
	III	91	91	...	87	87	...
	V	286	284	2	210	208	2
	VI	134	134	...	104	104	...
	VII	369	367	2	339	337	2
	VIII	291	289	2	281	279	2
	IX	2,423	2,361	62	1,835	1,783	52
Division 3	**Total**	**59,940**	**54,209**	**5,731**	**32,090**	**29,976**	**2,114**
	III	21	20	1	21	20	1
	V	528	519	9	528	519	9
	VII	59,167	53,447	5,720	31,317	29,214	2,103
	VIII	108	108	...	108	108	...
	IX	116	115	1	116	115	1
Group 30	**Total**	**38,193**	**34,943**	**3,250**	**19,458**	**18,266**	**1,192**
	VII	38,193	34,943	3,250	19,458	18,266	1,192
Family 300	**Total**	**774**	**762**	**12**	**561**	**550**	**11**
	VII	774	762	12	561	550	11
Family 301	**Total**	**37,419**	**34,181**	**3,238**	**18,897**	**17,716**	**1,181**
	VII	37,419	34,181	3,238	18,897	17,716	1,181

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 31	**Total**	**693**	**688**	**5**	**554**	**550**	**4**
	V	38	38	...	38	38	...
	VII	545	540	5	406	402	4
	VIII	74	74	...	74	74	...
	IX	36	36	...	36	36	...
Family 310	**Total**	**61**	**56**	**5**	**44**	**40**	**4**
	VII	61	56	5	44	40	4
Family 311	**Total**	**119**	**119**	...	**93**	**93**	...
	VII	117	117	...	91	91	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 312	**Total**	**343**	**343**	...	**341**	**341**	...
	V	28	28	...	28	28	...
	VII	246	246	...	244	244	...
	VIII	69	69	...	69	69	...
Family 313	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**6**	**6**	...
	VII	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 314	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	VII	5	5	...	4	4	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 319	**Total**	**158**	**158**	...	**65**	**65**	...
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VII	110	110	...	17	17	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	35	35	...	35	35	...
Group 32	**Total**	**1,476**	**1,466**	**10**	**806**	**798**	**8**
	V	113	106	7	113	106	7
	VII	1,249	1,247	2	579	579	...
	VIII	34	34	...	34	34	...
	IX	80	79	1	80	79	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 320	**Total**	**16**	**16**	...	**16**	**16**	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	14	14	...	14	14	...
Family 321	**Total**	**750**	**741**	**9**	**584**	**576**	**8**
	V	74	67	7	74	67	7
	VII	600	599	1	434	434	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
	IX	62	61	1	62	61	1
Family 329	**Total**	**710**	**709**	**1**	**206**	**206**	...
	V	37	37	...	37	37	...
	VII	635	634	1	131	131	...
	VIII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	IX	18	18	...	18	18	...
Group 33	**Total**	**18,861**	**16,406**	**2,455**	**10,592**	**9,692**	**900**
	III	21	20	1	21	20	1
	V	377	375	2	377	375	2
	VII	18,463	16,011	2,452	10,194	9,297	897
Family 330	**Total**	**12,789**	**12,595**	**194**	**8,761**	**8,661**	**100**
	III	15	14	1	15	14	1
	V	341	339	2	341	339	2
	VII	12,433	12,242	191	8,405	8,308	97
Family 331	**Total**	**5,993**	**3,740**	**2,253**	**1,780**	**987**	**793**
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	25	25	...	25	25	...
	VII	5,963	3,710	2,253	1,750	957	793

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

Division Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 339	**Total**	**79**	**71**	**8**	**51**	**44**	**7**
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VII	67	59	8	39	32	7
Group 34	**Total**	**717**	**706**	**11**	**680**	**670**	**10**
	VII	717	706	11	680	670	10
Family 340	**Total**	**660**	**653**	**7**	**625**	**619**	**6**
	VII	660	653	7	625	619	6
Family 341	**Total**	**57**	**53**	**4**	**55**	**51**	**4**
	VII	57	53	4	55	51	4
Division 4	**Total**	**59,548**	**50,333**	**9,215**	**13,787**	**11,706**	**2,081**
	III	43,131	38,932	4,199	10,285	9,294	991
	IV	15,241	10,390	4,851	2,480	1,496	984
	V	269	249	20	261	241	20
	VI	68	27	41	8	3	5
	VII	281	276	5	257	252	5
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	556	457	99	494	418	76
Group 40	**Total**	**17,164**	**13,519**	**3,645**	**179**	**175**	**4**
	III	7,569	6,542	1,027	155	153	2
	IV	9,568	6,955	2,613	3	3	...
	IX	27	22	5	21	19	2
Family 402	**Total**	**115**	**111**	**4**	**97**	**95**	**2**
	III	91	91	...	78	78	...
	IX	24	20	4	19	17	2
Family 403	**Total**	**126**	**112**	**14**	**34**	**33**	**1**
	III	126	112	14	34	33	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 404	**Total**	**16,892**	**13,267**	**3,625**	**24**	**24**	**...**
	III	7,322	6,310	1,012	19	19	...
	IV	9,568	6,955	2,613	3	3	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 409	**Total**	**31**	**29**	**2**	**24**	**23**	**1**
	III	30	29	1	24	23	1
	IX	1	...	1	...	...	...
Group 41	**Total**	**31,803**	**28,364**	**3,439**	**9,500**	**8,183**	**1,317**
	III	26,293	24,326	2,597	6,708	6,113	595
	IV	4,078	3,385	693	2,114	1,485	629
	V	193	173	20	185	165	20
	VI	68	27	41	8	3	5
	VII	21	17	4	21	17	4
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	518	434	84	462	398	64
Family 410	**Total**	**23**	**23**	**...**	**17**	**17**	**...**
	III	22	22	...	17	17	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 411	**Total**	**10,068**	**8,496**	**1,572**	**3,658**	**2,597**	**1,061**
	III	8,037	7,186	851	2,549	2,146	403
	IV	1,990	1,298	692	1,068	439	629
	V	12	...	12	12	...	12
	VI	29	12	17	29	12	17
Family 412	**Total**	**1,022**	**746**	**276**	**575**	**510**	**65**
	III	662	496	166	338	327	11
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	30	24	6	22	16	6
	VI	68	27	41	8	3	5
	VII	21	17	4	21	17	4
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	238	179	59	183	144	39

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 413	**Total**	**14,553**	**14,539**	**14**	**2,903**	**2,889**	**14**
	III	12,319	12,307	12	1,707	1,695	12
	IV	2,083	2,083	...	1,045	1,045	...
	V	151	149	2	151	149	2
Family 415	**Total**	**2,580**	**1,409**	**1,171**	**144**	**126**	**18**
	III	2,580	1,409	1,171	144	126	18
Family 419	**Total**	**3,557**	**3,151**	**406**	**2,203**	**2,044**	**159**
	III	3,303	2,906	397	1,953	1,802	151
	IV	4	3	1	...	...	...
	IX	250	242	8	250	242	8
Group 42	**Total**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	...
	III	6	3	3	2	2	...
Family 420	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	III	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 421	**Total**	**3**	...	**3**	...	...	...
	III	3	...	3	...	...	...
Group 43	**Total**	**7,544**	**5,956**	**1,588**	**2,543**	**2,170**	**373**
	III	5,956	5,913	43	2,187	2,169	18
	IV	1,588	43	1,545	356	1	355
Family 430	**Total**	**3,880**	**3,880**	...	**786**	**786**	...
	III	3,880	3,880	...	786	786	...
Family 431	**Total**	**914**	**878**	**36**	**370**	**359**	**11**
	III	883	847	36	370	359	11
	IV	31	31	...	...	...	...
Family 432	**Total**	**779**	**774**	**5**	**617**	**612**	**5**
	III	779	774	5	617	612	5

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 439	**Total**	**1,971**	**424**	**1,547**	**770**	**413**	**357**
	III	414	412	2	414	412	2
	IV	1,557	12	1,545	356	1	355
Group 44	**Total**	**3,031**	**2,491**	**540**	**1,563**	**1,176**	**387**
	III	2,677	2,148	529	1,233	857	376
	IV	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	76	76	...	76	76	...
	VII	260	259	1	236	235	1
	IX	11	1	10	11	1	10
Family 440	**Total**	**197**	**197**	...	**97**	**97**	...
	III	197	197	...	97	97	...
Family 441	**Total**	**423**	**28**	**395**	**259**	**16**	**243**
	III	422	27	395	258	15	243
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 442	**Total**	**2,126**	**2,126**	...	**978**	**978**	...
	III	1,790	1,790	...	666	666	...
	IV	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	75	75	...	75	75	...
	VII	254	254	...	230	230	...
Family 443	**Total**	**89**	**86**	**3**	**34**	**31**	**3**
	III	89	86	3	34	31	3
Family 449	**Total**	**196**	**54**	**142**	**195**	**54**	**141**
	III	179	48	131	178	48	130
	VII	6	5	1	6	5	1
	IX	11	1	10	11	1	10

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division 5	**Total**	**2,095**	**1,676**	**419**	**554**	**520**	**34**
	III	2,095	1,676	419	554	520	34
Group 50	**Total**	**2,076**	**1,657**	**419**	**535**	**501**	**34**
	III	2,076	1,657	419	535	501	34
Family 500	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**6**	**6**	...
	III	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 501	**Total**	**1,692**	**1,311**	**381**	**406**	**374**	**32**
	III	1,692	1,311	381	406	374	32
Family 502	**Total**	**24**	**24**	...	...	...	...
	III	24	24	...	...	...	...
Family 503	**Total**	**7**	**7**	...	...	...	...
	III	7	7	...	...	...	...
Family 509	**Total**	**347**	**309**	**38**	**123**	**121**	**2**
	III	347	309	38	123	121	2
Group 59	**Total**	**19**	**19**	...	**19**	**19**	...
	III	19	19	...	19	19	...
Family 590	**Total**	**19**	**19**	...	**19**	**19**	...
	III	19	19	...	19	19	...
Division 6	**Total**	**13,692**	**13,562**	**130**	**10,181**	**10,114**	**67**
	III	48	47	1	43	42	1
	V	485	483	2	354	352	2
	VI	54	50	4	54	50	4
	VII	98	97	1	95	94	1
	VIII	12,475	12,430	45	9,224	9,193	31
	IX	532	455	77	411	383	28
Group 60	**Total**	**181**	**181**	...	**180**	**180**	...
	VIII	181	181	—	180	180	—

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 600	**Total**	**93**	**93**	...	**93**	**93**	...
	VIII	93	93	...	93	93	...
Family 601	**Total**	**88**	**88**	...	**87**	**87**	...
	VIII	**88**	88	...	87	87	...
Group 61	**Total**	**2,296**	**2,296**	...	**2,261**	**2,261**	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
	VIII	2,280	2,280	...	2,245	2,245	...
Family 610	**Total**	**2,143**	**2,143**	...	**2,118**	**2,118**	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
	VIII	2,127	2,127	...	2,102	2,102	...
Family 611	**Total**	**153**	**153**	...	**143**	**143**	...
	VIII	153	153	...	143	143	...
Group 62	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 620	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 622	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 63	**Total**	**170**	**170**	...	**145**	**145**	...
	VIII	170	170	...	145	145	...
Family 630	**Total**	**73**	**73**	...	**63**	**63**	...
	VIII	73	73	...	63	63	...
Family 631	**Total**	**97**	**97**	...	**82**	**82**	...
	VIII	97	97		**82**	82	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 64	**Total**	**7,421**	**7,317**	**104**	**5,376**	**5,321**	**55**
	III	46	45	1	41	40	1
	V	465	463	2	334	332	2
	VI	53	49	4	53	49	4
	VII	88	87	1	85	84	1
	VIII	6,262	6,241	21	4,477	4,456	21
	IX	507	432	75	386	360	26
Family 640	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 641	**Total**	**2,677**	**2,677**	...	**2,100**	**2,100**	...
	III	33	33	...	28	28	...
	V	321	321	...	214	214	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	36	36	...	35	35	...
	VIII	2,000	2,000	...	1,561	1,561	...
	IX	284	284	...	259	259	...
Family 642	**Total**	**153**	**153**	...	**143**	**143**	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	144	144	...	134	134	...
Family 643	**Total**	**3,611**	**3,611**	...	**2,225**	**2,225**	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	88	88	...	64	64	...
	VI	44	44	...	44	44	...
	VII	19	19	...	17	17	...
	VIII	3,349	3,349	...	2,036	2,036	...
	IX	107	107	...	60	60	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 649	**Total**	**979**	**875**	**104**	**907**	**852**	**55**
	III	9	8	1	9	8	1
	V	51	49	2	51	49	2
	VI	6	2	4	6	2	4
	VII	29	28	1	29	28	1
	VIII	768	747	21	745	724	21
	IX	116	41	75	67	41	26
Group 65	**Total**	**61**	**61**	...	**52**	**52**	...
	VIII	61	61	...	52	52	...
Family 650	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 651	**Total**	**56**	**56**	...	**48**	**48**	...
	VIII	56	56	...	48	48	...
Family 652	**Total**	**4**	**4**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
Group 66	**Total**	**543**	**543**	...	**294**	**294**	...
	VIII	543	543	...	294	294	...
Family 660	**Total**	**221**	**221**	...	**152**	**152**	...
	VIII	221	221	...	152	152	...
Family 661	**Total**	**6**	**6**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	VIII	6	6	...	5	5	...
Family 662	**Total**	**316**	**316**	...	**137**	**137**	...
	VIII	316	316	...	137	137	...
Group 67	**Total**	**194**	**181**	**13**	**181**	**169**	**12**
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	171	160	11	158	148	10
	IX	16	14	2	16	14	2

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 670	**Total**	**96**	**87**	**9**	**93**	**85**	**8**
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	83	76	7	80	74	6
	IX	6	4	2	6	4	2
Family 671	**Total**	**44**	**40**	**4**	**42**	**38**	**4**
	VIII	44	40	4	42	38	4
Family 672	**Total**	**28**	**28**	..	26	**26**	...
	VIII	18	18	...	16	16	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 679	**Total**	**26**	**26**	...	**20**	**20**	...
	VIII	26	26	...	20	20	...
Group 68	**Total**	**980**	**980**	...	**479**	**479**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	962	962	...	461	461	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 680	**Total**	**772**	**772**	...	**359**	**359**	...
	VIII	772	772	...	359	359	...
Family 681	**Total**	**208**	**208**	...	**120**	**120**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	190	190	...	102	102	...
	IX	8	8	...	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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 69	**Total**	**1,843**	**1,830**	**13**	**1,212**	**1,212**	...
	VIII	1,843	1,830	13	1,212	1,212	...
Family 690	**Total**	**106**	**106**	...	**75**	**75**	...
	VIII	106	106	...	75	75	...
Family 691	**Total**	**907**	**907**	...	**776**	**776**	...
	VIII	907	907	...	776	776	...
Family 692	**Total**	**296**	**296**	...	**122**	**122**	...
	VIII	296	296	...	122	122	...
Family 693	**Total**	**456**	**443**	**13**	**164**	**164**	...
	VIII	456	443	13	164	164	...
Family 694	**Total**	**78**	**78**	...	**75**	**75**	...
	VIII	78	78	...	75	75	...
Division 7 & 8	**Total**	**354,196**	**184,355**	**169,841**	**144,030**	**84,421**	**59,609**
	III	400	135	265	400	135	265
	IV	177,092	63,805	113,287	68,554	27,042	41,512
	V	68,857	54,320	14,537	44,401	34,674	9,727
	VI	12,237	11,105	1,132	7,556	6,692	864
	VII	4,069	2,898	1,171	2,542	1,876	666
	VIII	4,728	4,376	352	4,116	3,799	317
	IX	86,813	47,716	39,097	16,461	10,203	6,258
Group 70	**Total**	**77,690**	**42,051**	**35,639**	**52,907**	**31,770**	**21,137**
	IV	59,141	26,768	32,373	38,525	20,045	18,480
	V	18,548	15,282	3,266	14,381	11,724	2,657
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 700	**Total**	**319**	**254**	**65**	**171**	**134**	**37**
	IV	48	23	25	24	2	22
	V	271	231	40	147	132	15

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 701	**Total**	**18**	**18**	...	**18**	**18**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
Family 702	**Total**	**30,547**	**9,965**	**20,582**	**17,911**	**7,266**	**10,645**
	IV	20,062	1,168	18,894	10,261	895	9,366
	V	10,485	8,797	1,688	7,650	6,371	1,279
Family 703	**Total**	**51**	**50**	**1**	**16**	**15**	**1**
	VI	11	11	...	...	...	...
	V	39	38	1	15	14	1
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 704	**Total**	**4,0657**	**27,593**	**13,064**	**30,235**	**21,145**	**9,090**
	IV	37,435	24,707	12,728	27,400	18,629	8,771
	V	3,222	2,886	336	2,835	2,516	319
Family 705	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 706	**Total**	**322**	**304**	**18**	**215**	**200**	**15**
	IV	77	64	13	27	17	10
	V	245	240	5	188	183	5
Family 707	**Total**	**71**	**11**	**60**	**52**	**9**	**43**
	IV	50	4	46	40	3	37
	V	21	7	14	12	6	6
Family 708	**Total**	**86**	**59**	**27**	**36**	**31**	**5**
	IV	26	5	21	...	...	...
	V	60	54	6	36	31	5
Family 709	**Total**	**5,618**	**3,796**	**1,822**	**4,252**	**2,951**	**1,301**
	IV	1,430	784	646	771	497	274
	V	4,188	3,012	1,176	3,481	2,454	1,027

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 71	**Total**	**6,668**	**5,414**	**1,254**	**4,579**	**3,581**	**998**
	IV	1,413	873	540	690	325	365
	V	5,233	4,519	714	3,867	3,234	633
	VII	21	21	...	21	21	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 710	**Total**	**5,067**	**4,655**	**412**	**3,101**	**2,919**	**182**
	IV	1,076	792	284	389	262	127
	V	3,969	3,841	128	2,690	2,635	55
	VII	21	21	...	21	21	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 711	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IV	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 714	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 715	**Total**	**195**	**25**	**170**	**167**	**23**	**144**
	IV	146	7	139	127	6	121
	V	49	18	31	40	17	23
Family 719	**Total**	**1,402**	**730**	**672**	**1,308**	**636**	**672**
	IV	188	71	117	172	55	117
	V	1,214	659	555	1,136	581	555
Group 72	**Total**	**3,082**	**2,624**	**458**	**273**	**260**	**13**
	IV	2,342	1,958	384	127	116	11
	V	738	664	74	144	142	2
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 720	**Total**	**1,669**	**1,669**	...	**203**	**203**	...
	IV	1,191	1,191	...	90	90	...
	V	478	478	...	113	113	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Tota Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 721	**Total**	337	...	337	**8**	...	**8**
	IV	277	...	277	8	...	8
	V	60	...	60	...	...	...
Family 729	**Total**	**1,076**	**955**	**121**	**62**	**57**	**5**
	IV	874	767	107	29	26	3
	V	200	186	14	31	29	2
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 73	**Total**	**5,498**	**5,498**	...	**1,699**	**1,699**	...
	IV	3,125	3,125	...	518	518	...
	V	2,352	2,352	...	1,160	1,160	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
Family 730	**Total**	**155**	**155**	...	155	155	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	152	152	...	152	152	...
Family 731	**Total**	2	2	...	**2**	**2**	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 732	**Total**	**16**	**16**	...	**16**	**16**	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
Family 733	**Total**	**5,245**	**5,245**	...	**1,451**	**1,451**	...
	IV	3,113	3,113	...	506	506	...
	V	**2,111**	**2,111**	...	924	924	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
Family 734	**Total**	**47**	**47**	...	**45**	**45**	...
	IV	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	**43**	**43**	...	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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 735	**Total**	**7**	**7**	...	**7**	**7**	...
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 739	**Total**	**26**	**26**	...	**23**	**23**	...
	V	26	26	...	23	23	...
Group 74	**Total**	**7,219**	**7,219**	...	**4,073**	**4,073**	...
	IV	4,415	4,415	...	1,830	1,830	...
	V	2,673	2,673	...	2,112	2,112	...
	VII	131	131	...	131	131	...
Family 740	**Total**	**221**	**221**	...	**201**	**201**	...
	IV	28	28	...	22	22	...
	V	153	153	...	139	139	...
	VII	40	40	...	40	40	...
Family 741	**Total**	**6,965**	**6,965**	...	**3,839**	**3,839**	...
	IV	4,371	4,371	...	1,792	1,792	...
	V	2,506	2,506	...	1,959	1,959	...
	VII	88	88	...	88	88	...
Family 742	**Total**	**33**	**33**	...	**33**	**33**	...
	IV	16	16	...	16	16	...
	V	14	14	...	14	14	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Group 75	**Total**	**6,644**	**6,644**	...	**5,049**	**5,049**	...
	III	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IV	1,226	1,226	...	663	663	...
	V	4,860	4,860	...	3,894	3,894	...
	VI	80	80	...	74	74	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	381	381	...	335	335	...
	IX	86	86	...	72	72	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 750	**Total**	**474**	**474**	...	**468**	**468**	...
	IV	2	2	...	**2**	**2**	...
	V	322	322	...	**317**	**317**	...
	VIII	133	133	...	**133**	**133**	...
	IX	17	17	...	**16**	**16**	...
Family 751	**Total**	**152**	**152**	...	**134**	**134**	...
	V	140	140	...	**123**	**123**	...
	VIII	4	4	...	**4**	**4**	...
	IX	8	8	...	**7**	**7**	...
Family 752	**Total**	**277**	**277**	...	**150**	**150**	...
	V	245	245	...	**118**	118	...
	VI	3	3	...	**3**	**3**	...
	VIII	29	29	...	**29**	**29**	...
Family 753	**Total**	**2,596**	**2,596**	...	**1,924**	**1,924**	...
	III	5	5	...	**5**	**5**	...
	IV	95	95	...	**45**	**45**	...
	V	2,276	2,276	...	**1,706**	**1,706**	...
	VI	13	13	...	**7**	**7**	...
	VIII	207	207	...	**161**	**161**	...
Family 754	**Total**	**2,635**	**2,635**	...	**1,930**	**1,930**	...
	IV	1,096	1,096	...	**587**	**587**	...
	V	1,539	1,539	...	**1,343**	**1,343**	...
Family 755	**Total**	**142**	**142**	...	**127**	**127**	...
	V	30	30	...	**26**	**26**	...
	VI	60	60	...	**60**	**60**	...
	IX	52	52	...	**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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 756	**Total**	**87**	**87**	...	**69**	**69**	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	81	81	...	63	63	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 757	**Total**	**47**	**47**	...	**44**	**44**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	42	42	...	39	39	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 758	**Total**	**131**	**131**	...	**128**	**128**	...
	IV	12	12	...	10	10	...
	V	115	115	...	114	114	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 759	**Total**	**103**	**103**	...	**75**	**75**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	16	16	...	14	14	...
	V	70	70	...	45	45	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	9	9	...	8	8	...
Group 76	**Total**	**2,405**	**2,405**	...	**1,585**	**1,585**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	8	8	...	8	8	...
	V	312	312	...	287	287	...
	VI	305	305	...	243	243	...
	VII	81	81	...	81	81	...
	VIII	137	137	...	122	122	...
	IX	1,561	1,561	...	843	843	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 760	**Total**	**534**	**534**	...	**494**	**494**	...
	IV	8	8	...	8	8	...
	V	172	172	...	148	148	...
	VI	118	118	...	118	118	...
	VII	24	24	...	24	24	...
	VIII	26	26	...	26	26	...
	IX	186	186	...	170	170	...
Family 761	**Total**	**98**	**98**	...	**93**	**93**	...
	V	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	9	9	...	6	6	...
	IX	59	59	...	57	57	...
Family 762	**Total**	**48**	**48**	...	**44**	**44**	...
	V	37	37	...	36	36	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	4	4	...	2	2	...
Family 763	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**8**	**8**	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 764	**Total**	**769**	**769**	...	**490**	**490**	...
	V	45	45	...	45	45	...
	VI	135	135	...	99	99	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	62	62	...	53	53	...
	IX	524	524	...	290	290	...

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

Dvision, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 769	**Total**	**948**	**948**	...	**456**	**456**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	38	38	...	38	38	...
	IV	45	45	...	19	19	...
	VII	47	47	..	47	47	...
	VIII	29	29	...	27	27	...
	IX	788	788	...	324	324	...
Group 77	**Total**	**10,680**	**10,628**	**52**	**4,266**	**4,251**	**15**
	III	21	21	...	21	21	...
	IV	4,523	4,484	39	773	764	9
	V	5,945	5,934	11	3,302	3,297	5
	VI	13	13	...	13	13	...
	VII	96	95	1	96	95	1
	VIII	38	38	...	38	38	...
	IX	44	43	1	23	23	1
Family 770	**Total**	**9,423**	**9,374**	**49**	**3,571**	**3,557**	**14**
	III	21	21	...	21	21	...
	IV	4,070	4,032	38	626	617	9
	V	5,242	5,231	11	2,854	2,849	5
	VI	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VII	18	18	...	18	18	...
	VIII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	IX	41	41	...	21	21	...
Family 771	**Total**	**78**	**78**	...	**77**	77	...
	V	69	69	...	68	68	...
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
Family 772	**Total**	**699**	**699**	...	**314**	**314**	...
	IV	212	212	...	12	12	...
	V	420	420	...	235	235	...
	VII	67	67	...	67	67	...
Family 773	**Total**	**89**	**89**	...	**89**	**89**	...
	IV	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	85	85	...	85	85	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 774	**Total**	**226**	**225**	**1**	**59**	**59**	...
	IV	160	159	1	54	54	...
	V	66	66	...	5	5	...
Family 778	**Total**	**84**	**84**	...	**84**	**84**	...
	IV	56	56	...	56	56	...
	V	24	24	...	24	24	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 779	**Total**	**81**	**79**	**2**	**72**	**71**	**1**
	IV	21	21	...	21	21	...
	V	39	39	...	31	31	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	9	8	1	9	8	1
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	1	...	1	...	...	...
Group 78	**Total**	**381**	**377**	**4**	**316**	**314**	**2**
	IV	6	5	1	5	4	1
	V	84	84	...	70	70	...
	VI	206	203	3	168	167	1
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	32	32	...	25	25	...
	IX	49	49	...	44	44	...
Family 780	**Total**	**381**	**377**	**4**	**316**	**314**	**2**
	IV	6	5	1	5	4	1
	V	84	84	...	70	70	...
	VI	206	203	3	168	167	1
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	32	32	...	25	25	...
	IX	49	49	...	44	44	

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 79	**Total**	**11,112**	**10,282**	**830**	**6,121**	**5,561**	**560**
	III	64	59	5	64	59	5
	IV	351	348	3	43	42	1
	V	881	798	83	267	229	38
	VI	9,815	9,076	739	5,746	5,230	516
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 790	**Total**	**1,330**	**1,256**	**74**	**385**	**357**	**28**
	III	60	55	5	60	55	5
	IV	343	341	2	43	42	1
	V	798	734	64	201	182	19
	VI	128	125	3	80	77	3
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 791	**Total**	**5,666**	**5,371**	**295**	**3,173**	**2,878**	**295**
	VI	5,666	5,371	295	3,173	2,878	295
Family 792	**Total**	**994**	**994**	...	**993**	**993**	...
	VI	994	994	...	993	993	...
Family 793	**Total**	**39**	**34**	**5**	**14**	**10**	**4**
	IV	8	7	1	...	...	...
	V	24	24	...	7	7	...
	VI	7	3	4	7	3	4
Family 794	**Total**	**256**	**256**	...	**186**	**186**	...
	VI	256	256	...	186	186	...
Family 795	**Total**	**410**	**398**	**12**	**34**	**32**	**2**
	VI	410	398	12	34	32	2
Family 799	**Total**	**2,417**	**1,973**	**444**	**1,336**	**1,105**	**231**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	59	40	19	59	40	19
	VI	2,354	1,929	425	1,273	1,061	212

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Group 80	**Total**	**1,217**	**1,208**	**9**	**989**	**982**	
	IV	9	9	...	9	9	
	V	1,199	1,190	9	975	968	
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	
	IX	5	5	...	1	1	
Family 800	**Total**	**36**	**36**	...	**36**	**36**	
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	
	V	35	35	...	35	35	
Family 801	**Total**	**487**	**482**	**5**	**433**	**430**	
	V	487	482	5	433	430	
Family 802	**Total**	**8**	**8**	...	**5**	**5**	
	V	5	5	...	5	5	
	IX	3	3	...	...	...	
Family 803	**Total**	**143**	**141**	**2**	**119**	**117**	
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	
	V	142	140	2	118	116	
Family 804	**Total**	**5**	**5**	...	**4**	**4**	
	V	5	5	...	4	4	
Family 805	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	...	...	
	V	3	3	...	...	...	
Family 806	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	
	V	2	2	...	...	...	
Family 808	**Total**	**316**	**314**	**2**	**261**	**259**	
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	
	V	307	305	2	253	251	
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	
	IX	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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 809	**Total**	**217**	**217**	...	**131**	**131**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	213	213	...	127	127	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 81	**Total**	**8,577**	**5,206**	**3,371**	**1,546**	**839**	**707**
	III	3	1	2	3	1	2
	IV	6,467	3,464	3,003	1,110	507	603
	V	2,105	1,739	366	431	329	102
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 810	**Total**	**1,047**	**650**	**397**	**303**	**145**	**158**
	III	3	1	2	3	1	2
	IV	533	294	239	185	89	96
	V	510	354	156	114	54	60
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 811	**Total**	**6,260**	**3,576**	**2,684**	**880**	**558**	**322**
	IV	5,707	3,162	2,545	700	410	290
	V	553	414	139	180	148	32
Family 812	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 814	**Total**	**5**	**5**	...	**5**	**5**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 815	**Total**	**986**	**925**	**61**	**82**	**82**	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	983	922	61	79	79	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 819	**Total**	**278**	**49**	**229**	**275**	**48**	**227**
	IV	222	3	219	220	3	217
	V	56	46	10	55	45	10
Group 82	**Total**	**35,947**	**16,904**	**19,043**	**7,113**	**4,265**	**2,848**
	III	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IV	26,639	10,203	16,436	2,064	573	1,491
	V	6,205	4,388	1,817	3,472	2,382	1,090
	VII	2,694	1,973	721	1,186	970	216
	VIII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	400	333	67	382	333	49
Family 820	**Total**	**2,598**	**1,457**	**1,141**	**1,439**	**837**	**602**
	IV	413	25	388	174	14	160
	V	2,120	1,412	708	1,218	803	415
	IX	65	20	45	47	20	27
Family 821	**Total**	**749**	**726**	**23**	**494**	**483**	**11**
	IV	340	326	14	149	147	2
	V	409	400	9	345	336	9
Family 822	**Total**	**276**	**73**	**203**	**32**	**25**	**7**
	III	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IV	188	5	183	6	2	4
	V	67	47	20	5	2	3
	IX	15	15	...	15	15	...
Family 823	**Total**	**26,134**	**10,350**	**15,784**	**1,665**	**400**	**1,265**
	IV	24,515	9,178	15,337	1,424	236	1,188
	V	1,619	1,172	447	241	164	77
Family 824	**Total**	**1,037**	**770**	**267**	**639**	**612**	**27**
	IV	375	171	204	110	107	3
	V	429	368	61	296	274	22
	VII	140	140	...	140	140	...
	IX	93	91	2	93	91	2

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 825	**Total**	**403**	**393**	**10**	**272**	**267**	**5**
	IV	59	54	5	26	24	2
	V	225	220	5	127	124	3
	VII	119	119	...	119	119	...
Family 826	**Total**	**553**	**428**	**125**	**29**	**23**	**6**
	IV	492	372	120	8	2	6
	V	50	45	5	10	10	...
	IX	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 827	**Total**	**281**	**279**	**2**	**281**	**279**	**2**
	IV	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	41	41	...	41	41	...
	VII	236	234	2	236	234	2
Family 828	**Total**	**338**	**256**	**82**	**305**	**224**	**81**
	IV	6	5	1	6	5	1
	V	229	225	4	196	193	3
	VII	98	23	75	98	23	75
	IX	5	3	2	5	3	2
Family 829	**Total**	**3,578**	**2,172**	**1,406**	**1,957**	**1,115**	**842**
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	247	63	184	157	32	125
	V	1,016	458	558	993	435	558
	VII	2,101	1,457	644	593	454	139
	VIII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IX	211	193	18	211	193	18
Group 83	**Total**	**5,212**	**4,195**	**1,017**	**2,419**	**1,862**	**557**
	IV	113	68	45	11	8	3
	V	5,099	4,127	972	2,408	1,854	554

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 830	**Total**	**20**	**20**	...	**16**	**16**	...
	V	20	20	...	16	16	...
Family 831	**Total**	**73**	**73**	...	**29**	**29**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	71	71	...	27	27	...
Family 832	**Total**	**31**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**28**	**1**
	V	31	30	1	29	28	1
Family 833	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 834	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 839	**Total**	**5,086**	**4,070**	**1,016**	**2,343**	**1,787**	**556**
	IV	111	66	45	9	6	3
	V	4,975	4,004	971	2,334	1,781	553
Group 84	**Total**	**34,360**	**2,536**	**31,824**	**10,626**	**1,216**	**9,410**
	IV	32,166	1,439	30,727	9,421	329	9,092
	V	2,155	1,059	1,096	1,166	849	317
	VII	39	38	1	39	38	1
Family 840	**Total**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	...
	IV	2	1	1	1	1	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 841	**Total**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**7**	**1**
	V	8	7	1	8	7	1
Family 842	**Total**	**34,142**	**2,374**	**31,768**	**10,474**	**1,109**	**9,365**
	IV	32,089	1,399	30,690	9,373	312	9,061
	V	2,042	964	1,078	1,090	786	304
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 843	**Total**	**147**	**122**	**25**	**89**	**74**	**15**
	IV	53	36	17	25	13	12
	V	82	75	7	52	50	2
	VII	12	11	1	12	11	1
Family 849	**Total**	**59**	**30**	**29**	**54**	**25**	**29**
	IV	22	3	19	22	3	19
	V	21	11	10	16	6	10
	VII	16	16	...	16	16	...
Group 85	**Total**	**35,687**	**6,366**	**29,321**	**13,423**	**2,069**	**11,354**
	IV	31,936	4,655	27,281	11,072	1,245	9,827
	V	3,730	1,693	2,037	2,334	810	1,524
	VI	2	...	2	2	...	2
	VII	5	4	1	5	4	1
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	11	11	...	8	8	...
Family 850	**Total**	**29,439**	**4,163**	**25,276**	**9,134**	**970**	**8,164**
	IV	28,834	3,795	25,039	8,894	851	8,043
	V	598	364	234	233	115	118
	VI	2	...	2	2	...	2
	VII	5	4	1	5	4	1
Family 851	**Total**	**47**	**47**	...	**43**	**43**	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	42	42	...	39	39	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 852	**Total**	**12**	**8**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**3**
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
	V	10	8	2	6	5	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 853	**Total**	**219**	**180**	**39**	**62**	**48**	**14**
	IV	180	146	34	35	24	11
	V	39	34	5	27	24	3
Family 854	**Total**	**11**	**11**	...	**8**	**8**	...
	IX	11	11	...	8	8	...
Family 855	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 856	**Total**	**12**	**10**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**2**
	IV	2	1	1	2	1	1
	V	10	9	1	7	6	1
Family 859	**Total**	**5,944**	**1,944**	**4,000**	**4,156**	**985**	**3,171**
	IV	2,916	711	2,205	2,137	367	1,770
	V	3,028	1,233	1,795	2,019	618	1,401
Group 86	**Total**	**8,178**	**2,361**	**5,817**	**4,619**	**687**	**3,932**
	III	2	1	1	2	1	1
	IV	3,209	754	2,455	1,682	53	1,629
	V	4,768	1,434	3,334	2,737	461	2,276
	VI	2	1	1	2	1	1
	VII	111	86	25	111	86	25
	VIII	64	64	...	64	64	...
	IX	22	21	1	21	21	...
Family 860	**Total**	**108**	**99**	**9**	**108**	**99**	**9**
	III	2	1	1	2	1	1
	V	28	27	1	28	27	1
	VII	36	29	7	36	29	7
	VIII	29	29	...	29	29	...
	IX	13	13	...	13	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	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 861	**Total**	**8,070**	**2,262**	**5,808**	**4,511**	**588**	**3,923**
	IV	3,209	754	2,455	1,682	53	1,629
	V	4,740	1,407	3,333	2,709	434	2,275
	VI	2	1	1	2	1	1
	VII	75	57	18	75	57	18
	VIII	35	35	...	35	35	...
	IX	9	8	1	8	8	...
Group 87	**Total**	**635**	**632**	**3**	**454**	**451**	**3**
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	436	435	1	274	273	1
	VI	34	33	1	23	22	1
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	112	112	...	104	104	...
	IX	44	43	1	44	43	1
Family 870	**Total**	**217**	**217**	...	**179**	**179**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	155	155	...	118	118	...
	VI	6	6	...	5	5	...
	VIII	30	30	...	30	30	...
	IX	24	24	...	24	24	...
Family 871	**Total**	**42**	**42**	...	**39**	**39**	...
	V	38	38	...	35	35	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 872	**Total**	**19**	**19**	...	**12**	**12**	—
	V	12	12	...	5	5	—
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...
Family 873	**Total**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	—
	V	1	1	...	1	1	—

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 874	**Total**	**20**	**20**	...	**13**	**13**	...
	V	4	4	...	1	1	...
	VI	16	16	...	12	12	...
Family 875	**Total**	**5**	**5**	...	**4**	**4**	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	1	1	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 876	**Total**	**294**	**294**	...	**175**	**175**	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	197	197	...	87	87	...
	VI	5	5	...	4	4	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	77	77	...	69	69	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 879	**Total**	**37**	**34**	**3**	**31**	**28**	**3**
	V	27	26	1	26	25	1
	VI	6	5	1	1	...	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	3	2	1	3	2	1
Group 89	**Total**	**93,004**	**51,805**	**41,199**	**21,973**	**13,907**	**8,066**
	III	290	33	257	290	33	257
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	1,534	777	757	1,120	599	521
	VI	1,771	1,385	386	1,276	933	343
	VII	872	450	422	853	431	422
	VIII	3,944	3,594	350	3,409	3,094	315
	IX	84,590	45,563	39,027	15,022	8,814	6,208

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 890	**Total**	**5,232**	**4,083**	**1,149**	**4,477**	**3,599**	**878**
	III	36	13	23	36	13	23
	V	1,226	599	627	812	421	391
	VI	75	38	37	75	38	37
	VII	203	175	28	184	156	28
	VIII	3,238	2,936	302	2,916	2,649	267
	IX	454	322	132	454	322	132
Family 899	**Total**	**87,772**	**47,722**	**40,050**	**17,496**	**10,308**	**7,188**
	III	254	20	234	254	20	234
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	308	178	130	308	178	130
	VI	1,696	1,347	349	1,201	895	306
	VII	669	275	394	669	275	394
	VIII	706	658	48	493	445	48
	IX	84,136	45,241	38,895	14,568	8,492	6,076
Division 9	**Total**	**51,566**	**35,947**	**15,619**	**25,301**	**18,655**	**6,646**
	III	170	166	4	162	158	4
	IV	12	9	3	12	9	3
	V	1,113	1,000	113	815	707	108
	VI	82	76	6	56	50	6
	VII	366	316	50	340	290	50
	VIII	542	512	30	472	445	27
	IX	49,281	33,868	15,413	23,444	16,996	6,448
Group 90	**Total**	**5,545**	**5,512**	**33**	**4,161**	**4,144**	**17**
	III	163	163	...	155	155	...
	V	686	682	4	458	454	4
	VI	67	63	4	42	38	4
	VII	227	225	2	202	200	2
	VIII	218	218	...	192	192	...
	IX	4,184	4,161	23	3,112	3,105	7

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 900	**Total**	**1,353**	**1,353**	...	**1,340**	**1,340**	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	1,345	1,345	...	1,332	1,332	...
Family 901	**Total**	**1,869**	**1,869**	...	**1,233**	**1,233**	...
	IX	1,869	1,869	...	1,233	1,233	...
Family 902	**Total**	**56**	**53**	**3**	**52**	**49**	**3**
	IX	56	53	3	52	49	3
Family 903	**Total**	**2,247**	**2,217**	**30**	**1,533**	**1,519**	**14**
	III	163	163	...	155	155	...
	V	674	670	4	457	453	4
	VI	67	63	4	42	38	4
	VII	227	225	2	202	200	2
	VIII	209	209	...	183	183	...
	IX	907	887	20	494	490	4
Family 909	**Total**	**20**	**20**	...	**3**	**3**	...
	V	12	12	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	7	7	...	1	1	...
Group 91	**Total**	**13,256**	**7,989**	**5,267**	**8,889**	**5,160**	**3,729**
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	11	9	2	11	9	2
	V	161	82	79	161	82	79
	VI	2	...	2	2	...	2
	VII	91	63	28	91	63	28
	VIII	112	112	...	112	112	...
	IX	12,878	7,722	5,156	8,511	4,893	3,618

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 910	**Total**	**206**	**157**	**49**	**178**	**145**	**33**
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	4	3	1	4	3	1
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	IX	179	131	48	151	119	32
Family 911	**Total**	**8,729**	**6,059**	**2,670**	**6,074**	**3,998**	**2,076**
	IV	11	9	2	11	9	2
	V	157	79	78	157	79	78
	VI	2	...	2	2	...	2
	VII	89	61	28	89	61	28
	VIII	92	92	...	92	92	...
	IX	8,378	5,818	2,560	5,723	3,757	1,966
Family 912	**Total**	**3,687**	**1,432**	**2,255**	**2,045**	**689**	**1,356**
	IX	3,687	1,432	2,255	2,045	689	1,356
Family 913	**Total**	**255**	**...**	**255**	**227**	**...**	**227**
	IX	255	...	255	227	...	227
Family 919	**Total**	**379**	**341**	**38**	**365**	**328**	**37**
	IX	379	341	38	365	328	37
Group 92	**Total**	**2,808**	**2,727**	**81**	**2,785**	**2,705**	**80**
	V	44	42	2	44	42	2
	VII	20	18	2	20	18	2
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2,742	2,665	77	2,719	2,643	76
Family 920	**Total**	**2,808**	**2,727**	**81**	**2,785**	**2,705**	**80**
	V	44	42	2	44	42	2
	VII	20	18	2	20	18	2
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2,742	2,665	77	2,719	2,643	76

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group 93	**Total**	**2,583**	**1,974**	**609**	**1,378**	**918**	**460**
	III	6	2	4	6	2	4
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	222	194	28	152	129	23
	VI	13	13	...	12	12	...
	VII	28	10	18	27	9	18
	VIII	209	179	30	165	138	27
	IX	2,104	1,576	528	1,015	628	387
Family 930	**Total**	**52**	**10**	**42**	**47**	**5**	**42**
	V	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	49	7	42	45	3	42
Family 931	**Total**	**2,531**	**1,964**	**567**	**1,331**	**913**	**418**
	III	6	2	4	6	2	4
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	219	191	28	150	127	23
	VI	13	13	...	12	12	...
	VII	28	10	18	27	9	18
	VIII	209	179	30	165	138	27
	IX	2,055	1,569	486	970	625	345
Group 94	**Total**	**5,917**	**5,911**	**6**	**2,138**	**2,132**	**6**
	IX	5,917	5,911	6	2,138	2,132	6
Family 940	**Total**	**5,917**	**5,911**	**6**	**2,138**	**2,132**	**6**
	IX	5,917	5,911	6	2,138	2,132	6
Group 95	**Total**	**20,895**	**11,316**	**9,579**	**5,455**	**3,143**	**2,312**
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	20,894	11,315	9,579	5,454	3,142	2,312

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family 950	**Total**	**20,893**	**11,314**	**9,579**	**5,453**	**3,141**	**2,312**
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	20,892	11,313	9,579	5,452	3,140	2,312
Family 951	**Total**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**2**	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 96	**Total**	**151**	**134**	**17**	**116**	**99**	**17**
	IX	151	134	17	116	99	17
Family 960	**Total**	**151**	**134**	**17**	**116**	**99**	**17**
	IX	151	134	17	116	99	17
Group 97	**Total**	**207**	**207**	...	**192**	**192**	...
	IX	207	207	...	192	192	...
Family 970	**Total**	**118**	**118**	...	**115**	**115**	...
	IX	118	118	...	115	115	...
Family 979	**Total**	**89**	**89**	...	**77**	**77**	...
	IX	89	89	...	77	77	...
Group 99	**Total**	**204**	**177**	**27**	**187**	**162**	**25**
	IX	204	177	27	187	162	25
Family 990	**Total**	**13**	**5**	**8**	**12**	**4**	**8**
	IX	13	5	8	12	4	8
Family 999	**Total**	**191**	**172**	**19**	**175**	**158**	**17**
	IX	191	172	19	175	158	17
Division X	**Total**	**159**	**147**	**12**	**136**	**124**	**12**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	21	17	4	21	17	4
	VII	11	9	2	11	9	2
	VIII	45	44	1	45	44	1
	IX	77	73	4	54	50	4

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group X8	**Total**	**142**	**132**	**10**	**119**	**109**	**10**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	21	17	4	21	17	4
	VII	11	9	2	11	9	2
	VIII	29	29	...	29	29	...
	IX	76	73	3	53	50	3
Family X80	**Total**	**142**	**132**	**10**	**119**	**109**	**10**
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	21	17	4	21	17	4
	VII	11	9	2	11	9	2
	VIII	29	29	...	29	29	...
	IX	76	73	3	53	50	3
Group X9	**Total**	**17**	**15**	**2**	**17**	**15**	**2**
	VIII	16	15	1	16	15	1
	IX	1	...	1	1	...	1
Family X90	**Total**	**17**	**15**	**2**	**17**	**15**	**2**
	VIII	16	15	1	16	15	1
	IX	1	...	1	1	...	1

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers															
		All Rural Areas			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk			2. Kovilpatti Taluk			3. Srivaikuntam Taluk			4. Tirunelveli Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All Divisions	**Total**	**341,775**	**206,743**	**135,032**	**42,453**	**27,247**	**15,206**	**40,032**	**28,089**	**11,943**	**28,057**	**19,643**	**8,414**	**22,504**	**15,375**	**7,129**
	III	34,456	30,863	3,593	2,493	2,127	366	3,368	3,062	306	3,261	3,032	229	2,740	2,257	483
	IV	121,364	45,722	75,642	14,486	9,379	5,107	12,830	7,440	5,390	7,163	3,220	3,943	3,788	1,585	2,203
	V	26,147	21,308	4,839	1,287	1,001	286	5,549	4,376	1,173	3,739	3,033	706	3,394	3,184	210
	VI	5,108	4,804	304	613	595	18	816	778	38	382	361	21	460	428	32
	VII	30,241	26,117	4,124	4,334	3,658	676	3,934	3,521	413	3,313	2,932	381	1,967	1,587	380
	VIII	4,100	4,045	55	230	228	2	627	610	17	605	601	4	460	456	4
	IX	120,359	73,884	46,475	19,010	10,259	8,751	12,908	8,302	4,606	9,594	6,464	3,130	9,695	5,878	3,817
Division 0	**Total**	**15,494**	**11,241**	**4,253**	**1,807**	**1,445**	**362**	**2,147**	**1,545**	**602**	**1,495**	**1,088**	**407**	**1,051**	**793**	**258**
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	65	65	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
	V	213	204	9	...	...	...	13	11	2	5	5	...	41	41	...
	VI	11	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	15,204	10,960	4,244	1,801	1,439	362	2,130	1,530	600	1,490	1,083	407	1,007	749	258
Division 1	**Total**	**7,256**	**7,044**	**212**	**774**	**750**	**24**	**1,263**	**1,181**	**82**	**827**	**816**	**11**	**743**	**723**	**20**
	III	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	9	9	...
	V	391	376	15	16	15	1	14	14	...	38	37	1	121	120	1
	VI	292	292	...	19	19	...	11	11	...	40	40	...	31	31	...
	VII	58	57	1	4	4	...	8	8	...	7	7	...	9	9	...
	VIII	25	25	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	4	...
	IX	6,466	6,270	196	735	712	23	1,228	1,146	82	736	726	10	569	550	19

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		All Rural Areas (Contd.)			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Contd.)			2. Kovilpatti Taluk (Contd.)			3. Srivaikuntam Taluk (Contd.)			4. Tirunelveli Taluk (Contd.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Division 2	**Total**	**3,908**	**3,745**	**163**	**246**	**246**	...	**395**	**394**	**1**	**375**	**368**	**7**	**677**	**545**	**132**
	III	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	12	12	...
	V	650	650	...	9	9	...	67	67	...	34	34	...	119	119	...
	VI	38	38	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
	VII	753	752	1	8	8	...	109	109	...	86	86	...	94	94	...
	VIII	142	139	3	1	1	...	10	10	...	11	8	3	36	36	...
	IX	2,294	2,135	159	227	227	...	208	207	1	236	232	4	416	284	132
Division 3	**Total**	**27,850**	**24,233**	**3,617**	**3,935**	**3,398**	**537**	**3,656**	**3,264**	**392**	**3,056**	**2,734**	**322**	**1,735**	**1,425**	**310**
	VII	27,850	24,233	3,617	3,935	3,398	537	3,656	3,264	392	3,056	2,734	322	1,735	1,425	310
Division 4	**Total**	**45,761**	**38,627**	**7,134**	**6,680**	**5,476**	**1,204**	**4,898**	**4,366**	**532**	**3,646**	**3,347**	**299**	**2,607**	**1,872**	**735**
	III	32,846	29,638	3,208	2,412	2,056	356	3,233	2,999	234	3,070	2,896	174	2,011	1,700	311
	IV	12,761	8,894	3,867	4,268	3,420	848	1,634	1,336	298	573	448	125	588	164	424
	V	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
	VI	60	24	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	24	24	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	62	39	23	...	...	...	10	10	...	3	3	...	3	3	...
Division 5	**Total**	**1,541**	**1,156**	**385**	**76**	**66**	**10**	**135**	**63**	**72**	**185**	**130**	**55**	**704**	**532**	**172**
	III	1,541	1,156	385	76	66	10	135	63	72	185	130	55	704	532	172

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		All Rural Areas (Concld.)			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Concld.)			2. Kovilpatti Taluk (Concld.)			3. Srivaikuntam Taluk (Concld.)			4. Tirunelveli Taluk (Concld.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Division 6	**Total**	**3,511**	**3,448**	**63**	**227**	**225**	**2**	**406**	**401**	**5**	**533**	**532**	**1**	**455**	**405**	**50**
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	131	131	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	40	40	...
	VII	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	3,251	3,237	14	221	219	2	378	373	5	530	529	1	357	355	2
	IX	121	72	49	1	1	...	14	14	...	3	3	...	58	10	48
Divisions 7 & 8	**Total**	**210,166**	**99,934**	**110,232**	**24,606**	**13,084**	**11,522**	**22,554**	**13,904**	**8,650**	**15,857**	**9,192**	**6,665**	**12,241**	**7,482**	**4,759**
	IV	108,538	36,763	71,775	10,213	5,954	4,259	11,192	6,100	5,092	6,590	2,772	3,818	3,197	1,418	1,779
	V	24,456	19,646	4,810	1,256	971	285	5,375	4,207	1,168	3,656	2,951	705	2,940	2,733	207
	VI	4,681	4,413	268	592	574	18	803	765	38	335	314	21	428	396	32
	VII	1,527	1,022	505	387	248	139	137	116	21	162	103	59	126	56	70
	VIII	612	577	35	2	2	...	210	199	11	57	57	...	60	58	2
	IX	70,352	37,513	32,839	12,156	5,335	6,821	4,837	2,517	2,320	5,057	2,995	2,062	5,490	2,821	2,669
Division 9	**Total**	**26,265**	**17,292**	**8,973**	**4,095**	**2,550**	**1,545**	**4,575**	**2,968**	**1,607**	**2,082**	**1,435**	**647**	**2,290**	**1,597**	**693**
	III	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	V	298	293	5	6	6	...	65	62	3	6	6	...	128	126	2
	VI	26	26	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	26	26	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	3	3	...
	VIII	70	67	3	6	6	...	27	26	1	5	5	...	3	3	...
	IX	25,837	16,872	8,965	4,083	2,538	1,545	4,478	2,875	1,603	2,068	1,421	647	2,151	1,460	691
Division X	**Total**	**23**	**23**	...	**7**	**7**	...	**3**	**3**	...	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**1**	...
	IX	23	23	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		5. Tenkasi Taluk			6. ShencottahTaluk			7. Ambasamudram Taluk			8. Nanguneri Taluk			9. Tiruchendur Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
All Divisions	**Total**	**50,145**	**28,436**	**21,709**	**11,660**	**7,031**	**4,629**	**47,564**	**24,268**	**23,296**	**57,299**	**32,108**	**25,191**	**42,061**	**24,546**	**17,515**
	III	3,037	2,730	307	669	638	31	4,324	2,955	1,369	7,027	6,667	360	7,537	7,395	142
	IV	21,022	7,093	13,929	2,476	1,232	1,244	22,895	6,054	16,841	20,284	6,144	14,140	16,420	3,575	12,845
	V	2,624	2,218	406	436	404	32	4,057	3,357	700	2,638	1,909	729	2,423	1,826	597
	VI	654	612	42	146	141	5	946	854	92	664	634	30	427	401	26
	VII	4,297	3,868	429	772	619	153	3,390	2,800	590	3,810	3,215	595	4,424	3,917	507
	VIII	537	535	2	48	48	...	392	389	3	593	571	22	608	607	1
	IX	17,974	11,380	6,594	7,113	3,949	3,164	11,560	7,859	3,701	22,283	12,968	9,315	10,222	6,825	3,397
Division 0	**Total**	**2,026**	**1,558**	**468**	**372**	**330**	**42**	**1,691**	**1,353**	**338**	**3,123**	**2,033**	**1,090**	**1,782**	**1,096**	**686**
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IV	11	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	39	39	...	2	2	...
	V	15	15	...	8	8	...	61	58	3	38	34	4	32	32	...
	VI	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	2,000	1,532	468	363	321	42	1,622	1,287	335	3,043	1,957	1,086	1,748	1,062	686
Division 1	**Total**	**985**	**966**	**19**	**217**	**215**	**2**	**952**	**935**	**17**	**969**	**953**	**16**	**526**	**505**	**21**
	III	2	2	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	27	18	9	24	24	...	85	83	2	26	25	1	40	40	...
	VI	36	36	...	21	21	...	58	58	...	58	58	...	18	18	...
	VII	9	8	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	9	9	...	5	5	...
	VIII	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	7	7	...
	IX	908	899	9	164	162	2	801	786	15	869	854	15	456	435	21

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		5. Tenkasi Taluk (Contd.)			6. Shencottah Taluk (Contd.)			7. Ambasamudram Taluk (Contd.)			8. Nanguneri Taluk (Contd.)			9. Tiruchendur Taluk (Contd.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Division 2	**Total**	**460**	**457**	**3**	**119**	**118**	**1**	**711**	**709**	**2**	**546**	**536**	**10**	**379**	**372**	**7**
	III	6	6	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	84	84	...	18	18	...	237	237	...	18	18	...	64	64	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	13	13	...	3	3	...
	VII	98	98	...	7	7	...	167	166	1	84	84	...	100	100	...
	VIII	22	22	...	8	8	...	12	12	...	27	27	...	15	15	...
	IX	250	247	3	86	85	1	271	270	1	403	393	10	197	190	7
Division 3	**Total**	**3,966**	**3,586**	**380**	**759**	**607**	**152**	**3,016**	**2,508**	**508**	**3,591**	**3,039**	**552**	**4,136**	**3,672**	**464**
	VII	3,966	3,586	380	759	607	152	3,016	2,508	508	3,591	3,039	552	4,136	3,672	464
Division 4	**Total**	**4,091**	**3,515**	**576**	**827**	**738**	**89**	**5,099**	**3,576**	**1,523**	**9,260**	**7,757**	**1,503**	**8,653**	**7,980**	**673**
	III	2,804	2,552	252	627	596	31	4,230	2,877	1,353	6,963	6,606	357	7,496	7,356	140
	IV	1,273	953	320	199	141	58	793	662	131	2,284	1,148	1,136	1,149	622	527
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	24	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	12	8	4	1	1	...	14	11	3	12	2	10	7	1	6
Division 5	**Total**	**225**	**170**	**55**	**34**	**34**	...	**80**	**64**	**16**	**61**	**58**	**3**	**41**	**39**	**2**
	III	225	170	55	34	34	...	80	64	16	61	58	3	41	39	2

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

Occupational Divisions	Category	Total Workers														
		5. Tenkasi Taluk (Concld.)			6. Shencottah Taluk (Concld.)			7. Ambasamudram Taluk (Concld.)			8. Nanguneri Taluk (Concld.)			9. Tiruchendur Taluk (Concld.)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Division 6	**Total**	**341**	**341**	...	**33**	**33**	...	**400**	**400**	...	**534**	**531**	**3**	**582**	**580**	**2**
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	335	335	...	33	33	...	327	327	...	527	524	3	543	542	1
	IX	4	4	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	6	6	...	28	27	1
Divisions 7 & 8	**Total**	**33,610**	**14,850**	**18,760**	**8,412**	**4,388**	**4,024**	**32,776**	**12,791**	**19,985**	**36,000**	**15,119**	**20,881**	**24,110**	**9,124**	**14,986**
	IV	19,738	6,129	13,609	2,277	1,091	1,186	22,101	5,391	16,710	17,961	4,957	13,004	15,269	2,951	12,318
	V	2,479	2,082	397	368	336	32	3,566	2,871	695	2,556	1,832	724	2,260	1,663	597
	VI	618	576	42	124	119	5	786	730	56	590	560	30	405	379	26
	VII	220	172	48	6	5	1	193	112	81	121	78	43	175	132	43
	VIII	161	160	1	6	6	...	48	45	3	28	10	18	40	40	...
	IX	10,394	5,731	4,663	5,631	2,831	2,800	6,082	3,642	2,440	14,744	7,682	7,062	5,961	3,959	2,002
Division 9	**Total**	**4,438**	**2,990**	**1,448**	**884**	**565**	**319**	**2,839**	**1,932**	**907**	**3,210**	**2,077**	**1,133**	**1,852**	**1,178**	**674**
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	17	17	...	18	18	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	17	17	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	6	6	...
	VIII	16	15	1	1	1	...	4	4	...	5	4	1	3	3	...
	IX	4,403	2,956	1,447	865	546	319	2,763	1,856	907	3,201	2,069	1,132	1,825	1,151	674
Division X	**Total**	**3**	**3**	...	**3**	**3**	...	...	...	...	**5**	**5**	...	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into—

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)
75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)
11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 *Professional, Technical and Related Workers—*

Workers in this Division perform various religious, educational, legal, artistic and other literary functions; carry out research in engineering and scientific subjects and utilise scientific knowledge and methods to solve technological, economic, social, industrial and other problems.

00 *Architects, Engineers and Surveyors—*

Architects	000
Civil Engineers (including overseers)	001
Mechanical Engineers	002
Electrical Engineers	003
Chemical Engineers	004
Metallurgical Engineers	005
Mining Engineers	006
Surveyors	007
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, *n.e.c.*	009

01 *Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists—*

Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists	010
Pharmaceutical Chemists	011
Physicists	012
Meteorologists	013
Geologists and Geophysists	014
Mathematicians	015
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, *n.e.c.*	019

02 *Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists—*

Biologists and Animal Scientists	020
Veterinarians	021
Silviculturists	022
Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists	023
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, *n.e.c.*	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, *n.e.c.*	039

04 *Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians—*

Nurses	040
Midwives and Health Visitors	041
Nursing Attendants and Related Workers	042

04	*Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians—(concld.)*	
	Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	043
	Vaccinators	044
	Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians	045
	Sanitation Technicians	046
	Optometrists and Opticians	047
	Medical and Health Technicians, *n.e.c.* (excluding Laboratory Assistants(see 091) ...	049
05	*Teachers—*	
	Teachers, University	050
	Teachers, Secondary Schools	051
	Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	052
	Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools	053
	Teachers, *n.e.c.*	059
06	*Jurists*	
	Judges and Magistrates	060
	Legal Practitioners and Advisers	061
	Law Assistants	062
	Jurists and Legal Technicians, *n.e.c.* (including 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 Works	076
	Sociologists and Anthropologists	077
	Historians, Archaeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers	078
	Social Scientists and Related Workers *n.e.c.*	079
08	*Artists, Writers and Related Workers—*	
	Authors	080
	Editors, Journalists and Related Workers	081
	Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists	082
	Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists	083
	Sculptors and Modellers	084
	Actors and Related Workers	085
	Musicians and Related Workers	086
	Dancers and Related Workers	087
	Artists, Writers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	089
09	*Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c*	
	Draughtsmen	090
	Laboratory Assistants	091
	Science and Engineering Technicians, *n.e.c.*	099
0X	*Other Professional Technical and Related Workers—*	
	Ordained Religious Workers	0X0
	Non-ordained Religious Workers	0X1
	Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers	0X2
	Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers	0X3
	Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	0X9

1 *Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers—*

Workers in this Division formulate Government policies and execute and implement Government decisions, rules and regulations and plan, organise, supervise and co-ordinate activites of economic enterprise in production of goods or performance of services. Excluded from this Division are administrative and managerial occupation in forming (Group-40), Professional, Technical and Related Workers (Division-0) and Clerical Workers (Division-2).

10	*Administrators and Executive Officials, Government—*	
	Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	100
	Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government	101
	Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies	102
	Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government	103
	Village Officials	104
	Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, *n.e.c.*	109
11	*Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade—*	
	Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade	110
	Directors and Managers, Retail Trade	111
12	*Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions—*	
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks	120
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance	121
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, *n.e.c.* ...	129
13	*Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other—*	
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling	130
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction ...	131
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary	132
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing	133
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication ...	134
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	135
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other Services	136
	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, *n.e.c.*	139
2	*Clerical and Related Workers—*	
	Workers in this Division maintain account books and receive and disburse cash; write shorthand, typewrite records and operate tele-printer; operate various office machines; perform clerical duties; and attend to routine unskilled tasks in offices.	
20	*Book-keepers and Cashiers—*	
	Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerk	200
	Cashiers	201
	Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport)	202
21	*Stenographers and Typists—*	
	Stenographers	210
	Typists	211
22	*Office Machine Operators—*	
	Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators	220
	Punch Card Machine Operators	221
	Office Machine Operators, *n.e.c.*	229
28	*Clerical Workers-Miscellaneous—*	
	General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	280
	Miscellaneous office workers including Record-keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of office papers	289
29	*Unskilled Office Workers—*	
	Office attendants, ushers, hallporters, etc., *n.e.c.*	290
3	*Sales Workers—*	
	Workers in this Division own wholesale or retail trade establishments and are engaged in activities connected with buying and selling of goods and services and lending money.	

30	*Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade—*	
	Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade	300
	Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	301
31	*Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers—*	
	Agents and Salesmen, Insurance	310
	Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate	311
	Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares	312
	Auctioneers	313
	Valuers and Appraisers	314
	Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers, *n.e.c.*	319
32	*Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents—*	
	Commercial Travellers	320
	Manufacturers' Agents	321
	Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents *n.e.c.*	329
33	*Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers—*	
	Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade	330
	Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors	331
	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	339
34	*Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers—*	
	Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)	340
	Pawn-Brokers	341
4	*Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers—*	
	Workers in this Division manage or cultivate farms and plantations; rear animals, birds and insects, hunt and trap wild animals, birds and other game; catch, cultivate and cure fish; gather shell, sponge and pearls; develop, protect and exploit forest resources and perform other related functions.	
40	*Farmers and Farm Managers*	
	Cultivators (Owners)	400
	Cultivators (Tenants)	401
	Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers	402
	Planters and Plantation Managers	403
	Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	404
	Farmers and Farm Managers, *n.e.c.*	409
41	*Farm Workers—*	
	Farm Machinery Operators	410
	Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	411
	Gardeners (malis)	412
	Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc).	413
	Agricultural labourers	414
	Plantation labourers	415
	Farm Workers, *n.e.c.*	419
42	*Hunters and Related Workers—*	
	Hunters	420
	Trappers	421
	Hunters and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	429

43 *Fishermen and Related Workers—*

Fishermen, Deep Sea 430
Fishermen, Inland and Coastal waters 431
Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers 432
Fishermen and Related Workers, *n.e.c.* 439

44 *Loggers and other Forestry Workers—*

Forest Rangers and Related Workers 440
Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including lac (except logs) ... 441
Log Fellers and Wood cutters 442
Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers 443
Loggers and other Forestry Workers, *n.e.c.* 449

5 *Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers—*

Workers in this Division extract mineral products from underground or by surface excavations, refine and treat them to obtain desired grade and quality.

50 *Miners and Quarrymen—*

Miners 500
Quarrymen 501
Drillers, Mines and Quarries 502
Shot Firers 503
Miners, Quarrymen, *n.e.c.* 509

51 *Well Drillers and Related Workers—*

Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas 510
Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas 511

52 *Mineral Treaters—*

Mineral Treaters 520

59 *Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.—*

Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, *n.e.c.* 590

6 *Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations—*

Workers in this Division supervise, control and operate transport services for transporting passengers and freight; and supervise and maintain communication services on land, water or in air.

60 *Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship—*

Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship 600
Ship Engineers 601

61 *Deck and Engine-room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen—*

Deck Ratings (ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen 610
Engine-room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship 611

62 *Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers—*

Aircraft Pilots 620
Flight Engineers 621
Flight Navigators 622

63 *Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine—*

Drivers 630
Firemen 631

64 *Drivers, Road Transport—*

Tramcar Drivers 640
Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers 641

64	*Drivers, Road Transport—(Concld.)*	
	Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	624
	Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	643
	Drivers, Road Transport *n.e.c.* (including Palki and Doli Bearers)	649
65	*Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)*—	
	Conductors	650
	Guards	651
	Brakesmen	652
66	*Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers*—	
	Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters	660
	Traffic Controllers	661
	Signalmen and Pointsmen	662
67	*Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-communication Operators*—	
	Telephone Operators	670
	Telegraphists and Signallers	671
	Radio Communication and Wireless Operators	672
	Teleprinter Operator	673
	Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators. *n.e.c.* ...	679
68	*Postmen and Messengers*—	
	Postmen	680
	Messengers (including Dak Peons)	681
69	*Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.*—	
	Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving transport	690
	Conductors, Road Transport	691
	Workers in Transport Occupations, *n.e.c.*	692
	Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication	693
	Workers in Communication Occupations, *n.e.c.*	694
7–8	*Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified*—	
	Workers in 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	*Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers*—	
	Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.	700
	Blow-room Workers and Carders	701
	Spinners, Piecers and Winders	702
	Warpers and Sizers	703
	Drawers and Weavers	704
	Pattern Card Preparers	705
	Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers (excluding Printers)	706
	Knitters and Lace Makers	707
	Carpet Makers and Finishers	708
	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	709
71	*Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers*—	
	Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers	710
	Hat and Head-gear Makers	711

71	*Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and related Workers (Concld.)*—	
	Furriers	712
	Upholsterers and Related Workers	713
	Pattern makers, Markers and Cutters. Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves	714
	Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products	715
	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	719
72	*Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers*—	
	Shoemakers and Shoe repairers	720
	Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers	721
	Harness and Saddle Makers	722
	Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	729
73	*Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers*—	
	Furnacemen, Metal	730
	Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters	731
	Rolling Mill Operators, Metal	732
	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	733
	Moulders and Coremakers ... ... —	734
	Metal Drawers and Extruders	735
	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, *n.e.c.*	739
74	*Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers*—	
	Precision Instrument Makers, Watch and Clock and Repairmen	740
	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	741
	Jewellery Engravers	742
75	*Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers*—	
	Fitters-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	*Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers*—	
	Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and related Electrical Workers	760
	Electrical and Electronics—Fitters	761
	Mechanics—Repairmen, Radio and Television	762
	Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph	763
	Linemen and Cable Jointers	764
	Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, *n.e.c.*	769

77 *Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet, Makers, Cooper and Related Workers—*

Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	...	...	...	770
Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)	...	...	...	771
Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists	...	...	...	772
Coach and Body Builders	...	...	...	773
Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights	...	...	...	774
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	775
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*			...	779

78 *Painters, and Paper Hangers*

Painters and Paper Hangers	...	...	...	780

79 *Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c—*

Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers	...	...	...	790
Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons	...	...	...	791
Glaziers	...	...	...	792
Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers	...	...	...	793
Hut Builders and Thatchers	...	...	...	794
Well Diggers	...	...	...	795
Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, *n.e.c*	...	...	...	799

80 *Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers—*

Type-Setting Machine Operators	...	...	...	800
Compositors	...	...	...	801
Proof-Readers and Copy Holders	...	...	...	802
Printers (Paper)	...	...	...	803
Printer (Textile)	...	...	...	804
Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-Lithographers	...	...	...	805
Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)	...	...	...	806
Stereotypers	...	...	...	807
Book Binders	...	...	...	808
Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*			...	809

81 *Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Glass Formers and Related Workers—*

Furnacemen, Kilnmen and ovenmen	...	...	...	810
Potters and Related Clay Formers	...	...	...	811
Blowers and Benders, Glass	...	...	...	812
Moulders and Pressers, Glass	...	...	...	813
Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers	...	...	...	814
Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and other Ceramics		...	...	815
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*			...	819

82 *Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers—*

Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers			...	820
Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds	...	...	...	821
Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)	...	...	...	822
Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers	...	...	...	823

	Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers	824
	Makers of Aerated Water Brewers	825
	Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers	826
	Butchers	827
	Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers	828
	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, *n.e.c.* ...	829
83	*Chemical and Related Process Workers—*	
	Batch and Continuous Still Operators	830
	Cookers, Roasters and other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processers ...	831
	Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processers	832
	Paper Pulp Preparers	833
	Paper Makers	834
	Chemical and Related Process Workers, *n.e.c.*	839
84	*Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers—*	
	Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco	840
	Cigarette Machine Operators	841
	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers	842
	Snuff and Zarda Makers	843
	Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, *n.e.c.*	849
85	*Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.—*	
	Basketry Weavers and Related Workers	850
	Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber 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, *n.e.c.*	859
86	*Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers—*	
	Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters	860
	Packers, Labellers and Related Workers	861
87	*Stationary Engine and Excavating and lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers—*	
	Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment	870
	Boilermen and Firemen	871
	Crane and Hoist Operators	872
	Riggers and Cable Splicers	873
	Operators of Earth-moving and other Construction Machinery *n.e.c.* ...	874
	Materials-handling Equipment Operators	875
	Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment ...	876
	Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators, Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	879
89	*Labourers, n.e.c.—*	
	Loaders and Unloaders	890
	Labourers, *n.e.c.*	899

9 *Service, Sports and Recreation Workers—*

Workers in this Division render protective, personal and domestic services; take photographs, operate cameras and are engaged in sport and recreational activities.

90 *Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers—*

Fire Fighters and Related Workers	900
Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	901
Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers	902
Watchmen and Chowkidars	903
Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	909

91 *House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers—*

House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)	910
Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)	911
Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other Servants (Domestic)	912
Ayas, Nurse-maids	913
House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, *n.e.c.*	919

92 *Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers—*

Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)	920

93 *Building Care-Takers, Cleaners and Related Workers—*

Building Care-takers	930
Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	931

94 *Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers—*

Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers	940

95 *Launderers, Drycleaners and Pressers—*

Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies	950
Dry-cleaners and Pressers	951

96 *Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers—*

Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers	960

97 *Photographers and Related Camera Operators—*

Movie Camera Operators	970
Other Photographers	979

99 *Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.—*

Embalmers and Undertakers	990
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, *n.e.c.*	999

X *Workers not Classifiable by Occupation*

X8 *Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable—*

Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	X80

X9 *Workers not Reporting Occupation—*

Workers not reporting occupation	X90

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B–VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

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The data presented in B–V Table relating to the urban areas alone have been presented in this Table for each occupational division only, but the data have been given age groupwise, the age groups adopted being 0–14, 15–34, 35–59 and 60 and over. These data have been further classified according to the educational levels, the classifications being the same as in Table B–III Part A.

TABLE - B—VI OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Total workers			Total Illiterate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Educational levels					
									Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Divisions	**Total**	**264,162**	**189,390**	**74,772**	**140,821**	**19,027**	**94,873**	**13,085**	**28,880**	**4,107**	**14,236**	**1,463**	**154**	**85**
	0—14	14,919	7,106	7,813	3,623	2,038	2,659	1,665	961	372	3	1	...	...
	15—34	127,156	89,739	37,417	69,286	12,067	43,028	8,147	16,428	2,552	8,224	1,096	89	83
	35—59	109,080	82,923	26,157	61,779	4,671	44,062	3,068	10,900	1,150	5,726	355	57	2
	60+	12,999	9,615	3,384	6,128	251	5,119	205	591	33	283	11	8	...
	A.N.S.	8	7	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 0	**Total**	**14,400**	**10,531**	**3,869**	**9,900**	**3,832**	**3,156**	**443**	**2,010**	**1,764**	**3,279**	**1,271**	**73**	**79**
	0—14				21	5	13	3	8	2	...	...	...	...
	15—34				4,122	2,601	751	245	813	1,156	1,795	941	36	77
	35—59				4,901	1,189	1,829	181	1,092	593	1,411	322	31	2
	60+				856	37	563	14	97	13	73	8	6	...
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	**Total**	**6,673**	**6,530**	**143**	**6,473**	**92**	**3,111**	**41**	**1,306**	**16**	**1,511**	**30**	**20**	**1**
	0—14				29	1	19	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34				2,506	44	942	15	546	8	737	19	11	1
	35—59				3,594	44	1,910	23	700	8	723	10	9	...
	60+				344	3	240	2	50	...	51	1	...	...
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Educational levels																	
		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate Degree													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
All Divisions	**Total**	**80**	**7**	**1,834**	**87**	**74**	...	**103**	**34**	**12**	...	**9**	...	**1**	...	**483**	**159**	**82**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	54	2	1,078	65	51	...	45	12	10	...	7	...	1	...	246	110	25	...
	35—59	21	4	680	22	20	...	48	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	224	49	37	...
	60+	5	1	76	...	3	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	20	...
	A:N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	**Total**	**66**	**7**	**637**	**80**	**50**	...	**99**	**34**	**7**	...	**8**	...	**1**	...	**451**	**154**	**63**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	49	2	348	61	34	...	41	12	5	...	7	...	1	...	227	107	15	...
	35—59	13	4	220	19	14	...	48	21	2	...	1	...	...	...	211	47	29	...
	60+	4	1	69	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	**Total**	**1**	...	**474**	**2**	**11**	...	**3**	...	**3**	...	**1**	...	...	...	**19**	**2**	**13**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	238	1	8	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	7	...
	35—59	1	...	233	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**8**	**2**	**6**	...
	60+	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Division No.		Age-group	Total workers			Total Illiterate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Educational levels					
										Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division	**2**	**Total**	**17,010**	**16,813**	**197**	**15,803**	**191**	**6,027**	**42**	**4,179**	**37**	**5,145**	**107**	**5**	**4**
		0—14				113	2	69	...	42	2	2	...	...	...
		15—34				8,402	138	2,563	16	2,261	24	3,247	94	3	4
		35—59				6,778	48	3,069	25	1,755	10	1,834	12	2	...
		60+				510	3	326	1	121	1	62	1	...	...
		A.N.S.				...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	**Total**	**32,090**	**29,976**	**2,114**	**26,593**	**270**	**18,549**	**214**	**6,241**	**52**	**1,674**	**4**	**4**	...
		0—14				814	8	543	4	271	4	...	...	...	...
		15—34				12,384	118	7,708	83	3,647	32	953	3	2	...
		35—59				11,963	131	9,048	116	2,174	14	690	1	2	...
		60+				1,430	13	1,248	11	149	2	31	...	...	...
		A.N.S.				2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	**Total**	**13,787**	**11,706**	**2,081**	**5,093**	**439**	**4,260**	**351**	**672**	**88**	**136**	...	**2**	...
		0—14				216	32	178	27	38	5	...	...	...	...
		15—34				2,545	277	2,038	206	412	71	80	...	...	...
		35—59				2,076	114	1,825	103	211	11	31	...	2	...
		60+				256	16	219	15	11	1	25	...	...	...
		A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Educational levels																	
		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate Degree													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Ve erinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Division 2	**Total**	**6**	...	**431**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**7**	...	**2**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	2	...	320	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	35—59	4	...	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	**Total**	**1**	...	**119**	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**2**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	71	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	35—59	1	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	**Total**	...	...	**21**	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Division No.	Age group	Total workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Educational levels					
									Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 5	**Total**	**554**	**520**	**34**	**207**	**6**	**163**	**5**	**38**	...	**6**	...	...	**1**
	0—14				24	2	3	2	21	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34				72	4	57	3	10	...	5	...	...	1
	35—59				74	...	68	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	60+				37	...	35	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	**Total**	**10,181**	**10,114**	**67**	**8,000**	**50**	**4,997**	**27**	**2,097**	**14**	**817**	**8**	**22**	...
	0—14				40	...	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34				4,117	27	2,468	12	1,168	6	416	8	21	...
	35—39				3,688	14	2,384	6	890	8	390	...	1	...
	60+				155	9	115	9	29	...	11	...	...	...
	A.N.S.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7-8	**Total**	**144,030**	**84,421**	**59,609**	**58,006**	**13,204**	**46,736**	**11,190**	**10,027**	**1,984**	**1,167**	**30**	**26**	...
	0—14				2,073	1,832	1,565	1,490	507	341	1	1	...	...
	15—34				29,867	8,385	22,716	7,186	6,334	1,176	769	23	16	...
	35—39				23,864	2,853	20,382	2,392	3,085	456	374	5	8	...
	60+				2,200	134	2,071	122	101	11	23	1	2	...
	A.N.S.				2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational division No.	Age group	Educational levels																	
		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate Degree													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Division 5	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	**Total**	**1**	...	**61**	**1**	**4**	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	1	...	40	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—39	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7-8	**Total**	**5**	...	**36**	...	**5**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	...	**2**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	2	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	35—59	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	60+	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Total workers			Total Illiterate workers		Literate (without educational levels)		Educational levels					
									Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 9	**Total**	**25,301**	**18,655**	**6,646**	**10,638**	**941**	**7,803**	**770**	**2,291**	**152**	**486**	**13**	**2**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	293	156	239	138	54	18	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	5,222	473	3,761	381	1,223	79	213	8	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	4,785	276	3,500	220	983	50	269	5	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	337	36	302	31	31	5	4	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total	136	124	12	108	2	71	2	19	...	15	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	49	...	24	...	14	...	9	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	56	2	47	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

0. Professional, Technical and Related Workers
1. Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2. Clerical and Related Workers
3. Sales Workers
4. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

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—(Concld.)

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Educational levels																	
		Non-tecnical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree													
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Division 9	Total	...	...	52	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
	35—59	...	...	30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5. Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
6. Workers in Transport and Communication Occupation
7 & 8. Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified
9. Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
10. Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

B-VII PART A: PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATORS OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

PART B: INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

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 is 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 Groupwise for the principal work of household industry only whereas in Part B it has been presented in this manner both for the principal work for the additional work of household industry.

The data for both Part A and Part B have been furnished separately for each taluk and for all rural areas in the case of rural and for all urban areas in the case of urban.

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

Principal work cultivator, agricultural labourer or Household Industry	Secondary Work					
	(i) At Household Industry		(ii) As Cultivator		(iii) As Agricultural labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All Rural Areas			
Cultivator	5,679	3,390	...	...	52,464	37,230
Agricultural Labourer	532	444	7,986	7,472	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	4,584	2,425	1,870	2,110
Divisions 0	...	...	771	181	317	237
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	3,813	2,244	1,553	1,873
			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk			
Cultivator	626	309	...	...	7,982	6,510
Agricultural Labourer	123	124	1,557	1,552	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	893	201	429	314
Divisions 0	...	...	305	33	95	63
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	588	168	334	251
			2. Kovilpatti Taluk			
Cultivator	940	346	...	...	13,135	12,984
Agricultural Labourer	130	64	3,887	4,190	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	1,091	461	654	339
Divisions 0	...	...	138	19	87	46
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	953	442	567	293
			3. Srivaikuntam Taluk			
Cultivator	315	87	...	...	5,371	3,041
Agricultural Labourer	29	23	766	571	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	416	58	143	104
Divisions 0	...	...	71	4	29	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	345	54	114	100

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	Secondary Work					
	(i) At Household Industry		(ii) As Cultivator		(iii) As Agricultural labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			4. Tirunelveli Taluk			
Cultivator	413	99	...	...	4,139	3,662
Agricultural Labourer	11	28	291	299	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	165	195	47	154
Divisions 0	...	...	23	45	9	46
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	142	150	38	108
			5. Tenkasi Taluk			
Cultivator	561	854	...	...	6,186	3,719
Agricultural Labourer	86	39	606	371	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	579	519	192	252
Divisions 0	...	...	57	15	10	6
I	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	522	504	182	246
			6. Shencottah Taluk			
Cultivator	105	27	...	...	1,694	842
Agricultural Labourer	8	2	136	89	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	136	39	22	38
Divisions 0	...	...	3	6	10	15
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	133	33	12	23
			7. Ambasamudram Taluk			
Cultivator	867	717	...	...	5,157	3,475
Agricultural Labourer	57	83	392	316	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	489	493	132	268
Divisions 0	...	...	46	14	20	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	443	479	112	256

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—(Concld.)

Principal work cultivator, agricultural labourer or Household Industry	Secondary Work					
	(i) At Household Industry		((i) As Cultivator		(iii) As Agricultural labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8. Nanguneri Taluk					
Cultivator	1,608	714	...	...	7,163	2,635
Agricultural Labourer	76	65	269	60	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	687	350	212	417
Divisionss 0	...	...	96	44	51	44
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	591	306	161	373
	9. Tiruchendur Taluk					
Cultivator	244	237	...	...	1,637	362
Agricultural Labourer	12	16	82	24	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	128	109	39	224
Divisions 0	...	...	32	1	6	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	96	108	33	223
	All Urban Areas					
Cultivator	382	233	...	...	3,650	2,094
Agricultural Labourer	13	15	1,195	1,023	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	908	430	39	137
Divisions 0	...	...	69	52	6	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	839	378	33	113

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-Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession, or Service (Division)		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
		All Rural Areas							
Divisions	**0**	**109**	**5**	**4**	...	...	...	**105**	**5**
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	13	14	5	...	...	...	8	14
	4	10	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
	5	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
	6	51	9	16	1	...	...	35	8
	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
	8	198	110	52	6	...	...	146	104
		1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk							
Divisions	**0**	**4**	**1**	...	...	...	...	**4**	**1**
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	6	11	...	8	...	...	...	3	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	47	15	14	1	...	...	33	14
		2. Kovilpatti Taluk							
Divisions	**0**	**10**	...	...	...	...	...	**10**	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	8	10	4	5	2	...	...	5	2

TABLE B—VII—PART—B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(Contd.)

Principal Work-Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession, or Service (Division)		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		3. Srivaikuntam Taluk							
Divisions	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	8	10	3	2	...	...	...	8	3
		4. Tirunelveli Taluk							
Divisions	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	11	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
		5. Tenkasi Taluk							
Divisions	0	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	6	13	1	2	...	...	...	11	1
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	23	6	8	...	...	...	15	6

TABLE—B—VII—PART—B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Contd.)

Principal Work-Non-household Industry, Trade-Business, Profession or Service (Division)		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		6. Shencottah Taluk							
Divisions	**0**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	6	5	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	**9**	**29**	...	1	...	...	9	28
		7. Ambasamudram Taluk							
Divisions	**0**	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	16	10	1	1	...	...	15	9
		8. Nanguneri Taluk							
Divisions	**0**	17	3	3	...	...	...	14	3
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	10
	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	58	34	21	...	...	...	37	34

TABLE—B—VII—PART—B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Concld.)

Principal Work-Non-household Industry, Trade Business, Profession or Service (Division)		Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 1		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				9. Tiruchendur Taluk					
Divisions	0	64	...	1	...	...	...	63	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	8	12	9	...	1	...	...	12	8
				All Urban Areas					
Divisions	0	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	16	4	2	...	...	...	14	4
	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	6	43	3	5	1	...	...	38	2
	7	15	43	8	1	...	...	7	42
	8	51	18	5	3	...	...	46	15

B-VIII PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

FLY LEAF

This Table relates exclusively to non-workers, Part A relating to urban areas and Part B relating to rural areas. As already stated the non-workers have been divided into eight groups out of which data relating to two groups only *viz.* never employed persons and unemployed persons have been presented in this Table. In Part A only data for each of these two groups have been given separately. Further in Part A information has been furnished age-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 search for jobs are treated as unemployed persons. In both the Parts the data have been classified according to the educational levels also, the educational levels adopted being the same as those in Table B-III Parts A and B respectively. Part B Table has been presented for all rural areas and for each taluk separately.

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

Educational levels	Total unemployed			Seeking Employment for the first time													
				Age-groups													
				Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	**7,916**	**7,472**	**444**	**4,683**	**286**	**1,868**	**153**	**1,884**	**90**	**547**	**32**	**162**	**5**	**222**	**6**	...	...
Illiterate	734	668	66	348	21	171	6	81	8	40	7	19	...	37	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	2,839	2,775	64	1,324	35	555	16	400	11	186	6	65	...	118	2	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	2,011	1,911	100	1,233	60	537	32	476	18	132	5	40	2	48	3	...	...
Matriculation or Higher secondary	2,116	1,929	187	1,618	150	599	97	816	43	155	7	32	2	16	1	...	...
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to Degree	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Degree or Post Graduate Degree other than technical Degree	187	171	16	145	13	6	1	102	7	28	5	6	...	3	...	...	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post Graduate Degree	22	13	9	11	5	...	1	6	1	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
(i) Engineering	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching	15	7	8	7	5	...	1	3	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Educational levels	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work															
			Age-groups													
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Total	**2,789**	**158**	**338**	**30**	**451**	**53**	**755**	**41**	**593**	**17**	**511**	**7**	**141**	**10**	...	...
Illiterate	320	45	45	6	31	6	64	9	74	9	75	5	31	10	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	1,451	29	144	11	165	8	389	6	340	3	321	1	92	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	678	40	108	7	144	14	209	16	129	3	75	...	13	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher secondary	311	37	41	6	99	19	83	10	44	2	39	...	5	...	...	...
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Degree or Post Graduate Degree other than technical Degree	26	3	...	...	10	3	9	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree	2	4	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(i) Engineering	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Teaching	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

District/Taluk	Rural Unemployed by Educational Levels														
	Total Unemployed			Illiterate			Literate without educational levels			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tirunelveli District	**5,489**	**5,160**	**329**	**613**	**583**	**30**	**1,966**	**1,936**	**30**	**1,249**	**1,109**	**140**	**1,661**	**1,532**	**129**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	341	305	36	23	23	...	37	36	1	96	75	21	185	171	14
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	489	425	64	66	53	13	119	112	7	123	100	23	181	160	21
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	681	645	36	53	52	1	245	244	1	182	161	21	201	188	13
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	702	674	28	157	151	6	268	266	2	112	100	12	165	157	8
5. Tenkasi Taluk	484	451	33	31	29	2	143	140	3	104	92	12	206	190	16
6. Shencottah Taluk	107	101	6	4	4	...	13	13	...	34	33	1	56	51	5
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	658	632	26	70	69	1	205	202	3	182	170	12	201	191	10
8. Nanguneri Taluk	837	800	37	77	77	...	295	293	2	183	173	10	282	257	25
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	1,190	1,127	63	132	125	7	641	630	11	233	05	28	184	167	17

B–IX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

FLY LEAF

This Table presents non-workers classified into eight groups. Data have been furnished separately for males and females and for total, rural and urban areas. Rural data have been presented by taluks. The data have been further classified by broad age-groups of 0–14, 15-34, 35–59 and 60+. Full time students who do not attend to any work like household industry or help the family workers in any productive work belong to the first group of non-workers *viz.*, 'Full Time students'. Persons engaged in unpaid household duties and housewives and adult women who do not do any productive work or participate in family cultivation, household industry etc., constitute the second group of non-workers. The dependents, infants and disabled persons constitute the third group of non-workers. Any person who depends on others for their clothing, food and shelter including an infant or a child not attending school and persons permanantly 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. Beggars, vagrants or independent women who cannot indicate any source of income and others who have no specified source of existence come under the fifth group of non-workers. The sixth classification of non-workers *viz.*, 'inmates of institutions' includes convicts in jail undergoing sentence, patients in mental institutions and other health institutions and inmates of charitable institutions. As already stated in the preliminary note, an under-trial prisoner will not be classified as a non-worker if he has been doing any work before his arrest and even if he is a non-worker before his arrest, he will be classified only under the broad group of non-worker to which he will belong before his arrest and will not be included under the group of inmates of institutions. The persons seeking employment for the first time and the persons unemployed but seeking work who form the seventh and eithth group of non-workers have already been defined in the Fly Leaf of Table B–VIII.

50 per cent of the male non-workers are dependants and 48 per cent of female non-workers are engaged in household duties. The unemployed males form 2.4 per cent of the male non-workers and the unemployed females form only 0.1 per cent of the female non-workers.

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	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	11	12
Tirunelveli District	Rural	Total	958,831	370,161	588,670	138,269	79,932	...	260,222	214,179	231,768
		0—14	643,477	323,109	320,368	123,095	76,581	...	29,995	199,162	213,504
		15—34	162,218	27,660	134,558	15,160	3,343	...	125,791	7,194	4,767
		35—59	96,037	5,697	90,340	4	...	...	83,578	2,564	3,447
		60+	56,982	13,638	43,344	...	...	...	20,834	5,215	10,023
		A.N.S.	117	57	60	10	8	...	24	44	27
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	Rural	Total	115,913	48,678	67,235	18,537	9,518	...	24,523	28,428	31,064
		0—14	86,496	43,716	42,780	16,738	9,232	...	4,444	26,899	28,961
		15—34	13,976	2,610	11,366	1,796	286	...	10,743	481	270
		35—59	8,189	511	7,678	2	...	...	6,887	251	414
		60+	7,247	1,836	5,411	...	...	...	2,449	793	1,419
		A.N.S.	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	Rural	Total	153,575	65,321	88,254	22,039	11,091	...	29,493	41,118	44,573
		0—14	116,837	59,424	57,413	19,970	10,703	...	4,656	39,390	42,039
		15—34	18,918	3,315	15,603	2,069	388	...	14,574	777	547
		35—59	9,229	523	8,706	...	...	...	7,856	256	377
		60+	8,589	2,058	6,531	...	...	...	2,406	694	1,610
		A.N.S.	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	Retired, Rentier or 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 employment and seeking work	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tirunelveli District (concld.)	Rural	**Total**	**10,421**	**15,475**	**937**	**812**	**681**	**83**	**4,046**	**268**	**1,628**	**110**
		0—14	20	32	167	203	151	4	440	43	74	6
		15—34	304	197	232	117	391	36	3,453	221	926	86
		35—59	1,985	3,069	301	194	118	32	152	2	573	18
		60+	8,112	12,177	235	297	21	11	1	2	54	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (concld.)	Rural	**Total**	**1,235**	**1,876**	**145**	**215**	**10**	**1**	**253**	**25**	**70**	**13**
		0—14	1	...	60	141	...	...	13	1	5	1
		15—34	33	18	13	12	5	1	235	24	47	12
		35—59	193	354	37	23	5	...	5	...	18	...
		60+	1,008	1,504	35	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kovilpatti Taluk (concld.)	Rural	**Total**	**1,554**	**2,956**	**121**	**66**	**7**	**4**	**389**	**54**	**93**	**17**
		0—14	2	8	5	...	...	...	53	7	4	...
		15—34	48	27	24	9	4	1	328	47	65	10
		35—59	190	443	47	21	2	2	8	...	20	7
		60+	1,314	2,478	45	36	1	1	...	...	4	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	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	11	12
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	Rural	Total	99,289	35,016	64,273	12,933	7,483	...	33,576	19,756	21,742
		0—14	59,861	29,600	30,261	11,429	7,250	...	3,400	17,953	19,583
		15—34	21,349	3,411	17,938	1,502	231	...	16,784	945	807
		35—59	12,546	703	11,843	...	...	...	11,086	335	442
		60+	5,508	1,294	4,214	...	...	...	2,295	519	907
		A.N.S.	25	8	17	2	2	...	11	4	3
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	Rural	Total	79,719	29,470	50,249	9,356	4,884	...	23,193	18,587	20,998
		0—14	51,833	25,344	26,489	8,017	4,681	...	2,370	17,289	19,434
		15—34	15,257	2,691	12,566	1,339	203	...	11,835	737	484
		35—59	8,249	475	7,774	...	...	...	7,261	188	283
		60+	4,378	958	3,420	...	...	...	1,727	371	797
		A.N.S.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk	Rural	Total	124,871	49,526	75,345	17,122	8,659	...	31,664	30,302	32,702
		0—14	87,804	44,215	43,589	15,431	8,357	...	4,139	28,768	31,090
		15—34	17,845	2,917	14,928	1,688	302	...	14,128	756	439
		35—59	11,384	599	10,785	1	...	...	10,129	236	250
		60+	7,833	1,791	6,042	...	...	...	3,267	540	923
		A.N.S.	5	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	Retired, Rentier or Independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable Institutions		Persons seeking Employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk (concld.)	Rural	Total	948	1,289	83	74	592	61	503	32	201	16
		0—14	...	...	11	14	148	2	52	12	7	...
		15—34	43	31	17	20	347	30	431	20	126	15
		35—59	173	272	30	23	83	19	[illegible]		62	1
		60+	732	986	24	16	14	10	...	...	5	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Tirunelveli Taluk (concld.)	Rural	Total	769	1,109	47	36	1	1	516	20	94	8
		0—14	...	...	2	4	...	...	33	...	3	...
		15—34	22	11	9	6	1	...	460	20	123	7
		35—59	179	218	20	10	...	1	22	...	66	1
		60+	568	880	16	16	...	...	1	...	2	...
		A.N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk (concld.)	Rural	Total	1,523	2,250	112	36	6	1	364	21	97	12
		0—14	1	...	5	2	...	1	9	...	1	...
		15—34	35	23	35	6	4	...	343	19	56	11
		35—59	280	399	36	6	1	...	12	...	33	1
		60+	1,207	1,828	36	22	1	...	...	2	7	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	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	11	12
6. Shencottah taluk	Rural	**Total**	**24,343**	**9,128**	**15,215**	**3,349**	**1,436**	...	**7,182**	**5,386**	**6,265**
		0—14	16,213	8,006	8,207	2,933	1,372	...	992	5,070	5,839
		15—34	4,207	641	3,566	415	64	...	3,394	121	92
		35—59	2,524	122	2,402	...	...	...	2,277	54	63
		60+	1,394	356	1,038	...	...	...	518	139	270
		A.N.S.	5	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	1
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	Rural	**Total**	**89,478**	**35,484**	**53,994**	**14,722**	**8,665**	...	**23,035**	**18,964**	**20,613**
		0—14	59,948	30,557	29,391	13,006	8,303	...	2,384	17,483	18,692
		15—34	13,998	2,963	11,035	1,716	361	...	10,312	634	308
		35—59	9,523	639	8,884	...	...	...	8,138	278	367
		60+	5,995	1,324	4,671	...	...	...	2,200	568	1,235
		A.N.S.	14	1	13	...	1	...	1	1	11
8. Nanguneri Taluk	Rural	**Total**	**163,306**	**58,764**	**104,542**	**24,144**	**16,243**	...	**51,303**	**31,602**	**34,071**
		0—14	100,623	49,989	50,634	21,184	15,391	...	4,615	28,671	30,604
		15—34	33,046	5,437	27,609	2,954	848	...	25,477	1,643	1,177
		35—59	19,961	1,034	18,927	1	...	...	17,512	483	717
		60+	9,637	2,281	7,356	1	...	...	3,694	787	1,566
		A.N.S.	39	23	16	4	4	...	5	18	7

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	Retired, Rentier or Independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable Institutions		Persons seeking Employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and Seeking work	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6. Shencottah Taluk (concld.)	Rural	**Total**	**276**	**304**	**11**	**22**	**3**	...	**77**	**5**	**26**	**1**
		0—45	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
		15—34	6	4	2	6	2	...	75	5	20	1
		35—59	57	56	4	6	1	...	...	...	6	...
		60+	213	244	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk (concld.)	Rural	**Total**	**1,017**	**1,502**	92	**142**	5	3	**521**	**24**	163	**10**
		0—14	5	...	11	3	...	1	44	7	8	1
		15—35	35	20	19	11	1	...	460	17	98	6
		35—59	244	334	40	40	4	2	17	...	56	3
		60+	733	1,148	22	88	...	...	...	...	1	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Nanguneri Taluk (concld.)	Rural	**Total**	**1,844**	**2,726**	262	**157**	**46**	**5**	**622**	**31**	**244**	**6**
		0—14	...	...	67	24	1	...	46	...	20	...
		15—34	36	39	101	33	23	1	543	30	137	4
		35—59	360	652	56	39	18	4	33	1	83	2
		60+	1,448	2,035	37	61	4	...	...	...	4	...
		A.N.S.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	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	11	12
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	Rural	**Total**	**108,337**	**38,774**	**69,563**	**16,068**	**11,953**	...	**36,253**	**20,035**	**19,740**
		0—14	63,862	32,258	31,604	14,387	11,292	...	2,995	17,639	17,262
		15—34	23,622	3,675	19,947	1,681	660	...	18,544	1,100	643
		35—59	14,432	1,091	13,341	...	...	...	12,432	483	534
		60+	6,401	1,740	4,661	...	...	...	2,278	803	1,296
		A.N.S.	20	10	10	...	1	...	4	10	5
Tirunelveli District	Urban	**Total**	**526,516**	**191,607**	**334,909**	**88,082**	**59,393**	**1,610**	**180,478**	**83,303**	**86,520**
		0—14	297,178	149,708	147,470	70,564	53,594	381	14,112	78,071	79,627
		15—34	128,398	26,980	101,418	17,324	5,751	602	93,467	2,164	1,447
		35—59	70,795	6,267	64,528	190	44	388	60,569	1,004	1,528
		60+	30,095	8,628	21,467	...	...	239	12,323	2,044	3,903
		A.N.S.	50	24	26	4	4	...	7	20	15

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

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Age-Groups	Retired, Rentier or Independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9. Tiruchendur Taluk (concld.)	Rural	Total	1,255	1,463	64	64	11	7	801	56	540	27
		0—14	11	24	5	11	2	...	188	16	26	4
		15—34	46	24	12	14	4	3	578	39	254	20
		35—59	309	341	31	26	4	4	35	1	229	3
		60+	889	1,074	16	13	1	...	...	...	31	...
		A.N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli District (concld.)	Urban	Total	9,071	7,324	1,089	706	460	21	5,107	290	2,885	177
		0—14	7	4	138	109	27	1	424	4	96	19
		15—34	304	117	197	213	384	19	4,461	280	1,544	124
		35—59	2,839	2,085	481	273	43	...	218	5	1,104	24
		60+	5,921	5,118	273	111	6	1	4	1	141	10
		A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

(B X *to* 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 works in household industry and the number of persons who are employed there in 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, cinchona or any other medicinal herb or plant.

A person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government, (2) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop; (3) it is not necessary for the person to own the land cultivated.

Household Industry

Household industry is a new concept introduced in 1961 Census and is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Though it can use power it should not be run on the lines of a factory and its workers will consist mostly of household members, hired workers playing a minor role only. Household industries should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and should not be restricted to the processes of buying and selling alone.

Household Economic Tables

In general, Household Economic Tables deal with chief economic activities of households *i.e.* in the twin field of cultivation and household industry. Of the eight Household Economic Tables the first table B–X is a summary table which distributes sample households (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (2) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The tables B–XVII, B–XI and B–XV give a detailed account of households with reference to their size, size of holdings cultivated, interest in land, and input of family and attached hired labour. They, in general, deal with cultivating households. Tables B–XIV (Parts A and B) and B-XVI are more concerned with the working of the household industry and tries to explain its connection with cultivation. Table B-XIII acts as a link, between the tables on cultivation and those on household industry.

Classification of Households

The Sample Households are classified in Table B–X as (i) 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 Tirunelveli District will be as follows:

(1) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (45. 8per cent)

(2) Households engaged in cultivation only (37.3 per cent)

(3) Households engaged in household industry only (11.7 per cent)

(4) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (5.2 per cent)

These 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	348	706
Households engaged in cultivation only	481	128
Households engaged in household industry only	103	150
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	68	16

STATEMENT—I

Distribution of 1,000 Households each among those engaged (i) neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry (ii) in Cultivation only (iii) in Household Industry only & (iv) both in Cultivation and Household Industry.

State, District Taluks	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Household engageds both in cultivation and household industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State	**Total**	**489**	**424**	**62**	**25**
	Rural	**369**	**544**	**55**	**32**
	Urban	**831**	**81**	**83**	**5**
Tirunelveli District	**Total**	**458**	**373**	**117**	**52**
	Rural	**348**	**481**	**103**	**68**
	Urban	**706**	**128**	**150**	**16**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	Rural	341	520	84	55
Kovilpatti Taluk	Rural	277	631	53	39
Srivaikuntam Taluk	Rural	401	486	72	41
Tirunelveli Taluk	Rural	372	543	47	38
Tenkasi Taluk	Rural	328	451	118	103
Shencottah Taluk	Rural	438	431	87	44
Ambasamudram Taluk	Rural	332	362	179	127
Nanguneri Taluk	Rural	358	445	113	84
Tiruchendur Taluk	Rural	430	314	192	64

(Source : Table—B V)

Tirunelveli is noted for the different household industries prevalent there. In all the taluks except Tirunelveli and Kovilpatti, the proportion of households engaged in household industry is high. While the state figure is 55 in rural areas, in Ambasamudram and Tiruchendur taluks it is as high as 179 and 192 respectively. In addition to handlooms the prevalence of certain traditional handicrafts such as mat weaving and beedi rolling in Ambasamudram and manufacture of palmgur and making articles from palm leaf in Nanguneri and Tiruchendur taluks may account for it. Its agricultural economy, to a great extent is sustained by the prevalence of household industries practised by the cultivating households here. That is reflected in the high proportion of households under the category households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The proportion of households under this category for the State is 32, whereas in Tirunelveli District it is 68 for 1,000. Cultivating households are found highest in Kovilpatti, followed by Tirunelveli and Srivaikuntam. Shencottah Taluk has the highest proportion of households (438) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.

STATEMENT—II

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 only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	4·6	4·6	4·7	3·9	4·7	5·0
Tirunelveli District	4·4	4·4	4·4	3·7	4·4	4·8

Size of households

The aboveTable II gives the average number of persons under each variety of household. The average size of the household in Tirunelveli 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. Interests in land have 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	State		Tirunelveli	
	Percentage of Households	Area	Percentage of Households	Area
Owned or held from Government	76.0	78.0	72.6	81.3
Held from private persons	11.3	6.8	13.7	4.3
Mixed	12.7	15.2	13.7	14.4

(Source : Toble—B XI)

Of the total cultivating households only 72·6 per cent cultivate their own lands which is lower than the state percentage of 76. It also reveals that still 13·7 per cent of the households cultivate 4·3 per cent of the total cultivated area under pure tenancy. It exceeds the state percentage of 11·3 per cent. When placed under descending order of concentration of these households it stands 5 th in rank among districts.

Local rights on land

While recording the broad categories of interest in land the various local rights prevalent were also recorded. Selected local rights prevalent in this district with their explantion 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, 1–2·4 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—IV

Percentage of Households in each class range to total cultivating households

Size class of land (in acres)	State	Tirunelveli
Less than 1	14.8	26.8
1.0—2.4	33.2	30.6
2.5—4.9	25.4	19.1
5.0—7.4	12.5	9.2
7.5 9.9	4.2	3.4
10.0—12.4	4.0	3.5
12.5—14.9	1.1	1.3
15.0—29.9	3.5	4.2
30.0—49.9	0.8	1.1
50 & over	0.3	0.5
Unspecified	0.2	0.3

(Source : Table—B XI)

Statement IV shows the percentage of households under each class range for the district and compares it with that of State. The holdings here are comparatively small. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cultivating households own less than 5 acres, and more than half of the households own less than 2.4 acres. The proportion of households are highest in the size class 1.24 acres. Statement V shows the distribution of land for each interest.

STATEMENT—V Percentage distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households under each interest

	Size Class of Land in Acres					
	Less than 1 acre	1·0–2·4	2·5–4·9	5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Land owned or held from Government	24·24	29·08	19·49	10·45	3·80	4·23
Mean for State	18·00	33·29	23·47	11·70	3·71	3·94
B. Holding land from private persons or institutions	55·34	33·76	8·33	1·53	0·33	0·24
Mean for State	28·53	42·30	18·15	6·33	1·66	1·47
C. Holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons	11·54	35·63	28·16	10·57	3·96	3·02
Mean For State	7·57	25·90	31·38	16·16	6·78	4·08

	Size Class of Land in Acres					
	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Unspecified	All sizes
	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Land owned or held from Government	1·37	4·98	1·38	0·62	0·36	100
Mean for State	0·95	3·49	0·83	0·38	...	...
B. Holding land from private persons or institutions	0·08	0·22	0·01	0·03	0·13	100
Mean for State	0·39	0·92	0·14	0·05	...	...
C. Holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons	2·03	3·74	0·96	0·39	...	100
Mean for State	2·21	4·43	1·13	0·34	...	...

STATEMENT—VI

Cumulative percentage of household and area

Size class of land in acres	Cumulative percentage of			
	Madras State		Tirunelveli District	
	Household	Area	Household	Area
1	2	3	4	5
Less Than 1	14.80	1.62	26.77	3.00
1.0—2.4	48.01	14.00	57.39	14.66
2.5—4.9	73.34	33.43	76.53	29.67
5.0—7.4	85.86	50.17	85.78	42.31
7.5—9.9	90.07	58.10	89.12	48.76
10.0—12.4	94.03	67.76	92.64	57.51
12.5—14.9	95.15	71.10	93.93	61.45
15.0—29.9	98.66	87.45	98.08	81.18
30.0—49.9	99.46	94.24	99.22	91.05
50 & over	99.80	99.71	99.72	99.60
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Source : Table B XI)

The distribution of land here is still uneven and could be seen from the fact that while about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the households own less than 1/3 of the total cultivated land the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of the households own the rest of the area. The average size of the land held by a cultivating household is 4.46 acres which is less when compared with the State average of 4·56. The corresponding figure for Coimbatore is 8.47 acres which is the highest. 1.64 acres in Kanyakumari is the lowest among districts.

STATEMENT—VII

Distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in cultivation only by working strength in rural areas only

State/District	Households engaged in cultivation only according to the number of persons engaged					
	1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State	280·86	277·42	308·09	73·23	59·96	0·44
Tirunelveli District	374·64	293·08	266·91	46·76	18·61	...

When households are classified by the number of members participated, households engaged in cultivation is leading with 'one person'. Tirunelveli deviates from the State as a whole where cultivation is higher under group 3.5 persons.

STATEMENT—VIII

Size Class of land in acres	Average no. of family workers		Average no. of hired workers		Percentage of hired workers/total workers	
	Madras State	Tirunelveli	Madras State	Tirunelveli	Madras State	Tirunelveli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1	1·72	1·71	0·43	0·21	21·39	12·46
1·0- 2·4	2·02	1·98	1·04	0·38	34·93	17·99
2·5- 4·9	2·36	2·25	1·87	0·63	45·26	23·35
5·0- 7·4	2·62	2·40	2·60	0·91	50·60	28·60
7·5- 9·9	2·79	2·56	3·31	0·81	55·08	25·09
10·0-12·4	2·86	2·57	3·48	1·53	55·72	36·97
12·5-14·9	2·98	2·58	4·28	1·84	59·60	43·60
15·0-29·9	3·07	2·77	4·74	1·95	61·35	42·71
30·0-49·9	3·13	3·07	6·66	3·78	68·64	55·63
50 & over	2·80	2·86	8·93	4·41	76·61	60·53
Unspecified	2·15	1·94	0·35	0·30	14·49	14·43
All Sizes	2·26	2·11	1·79	0·64	45·25	25·44

(Source: Table-B XII)

Statement VIII will give us an idea of the position of workers and their distribution in the households engaged in cultivation only. It has been compiled from Table B-XII.

The participation by family workers and hired workers in cultivation in rural areas is less in Tirunelveli when compared with the State as a whole.

Household Industry

The proportion of households engaged only in household industry is high in Tirunelveli. 11.73 per cent are engaged only in household industry where as the State figure is 6.2. It ranks second in order among districts when presented in the order of their concentration. Households engaged in manufacture of bidi have the highest number among households engaged in household industry in the district. Of the total households engaged in bidi making in rural areas, 74 per cent of households are found in this district. The other notable household industries are making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves and production of jaggery, gur and khandasari. The prevalence of vast stretches of palmyra forests in the eastern part of this district may account for the prevalence of these industries.

STATEMENT—IX

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 no. of Households	Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged				
		1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 persons	6–10 persons	More than 10 persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Industries	**1000**	**462·53**	**311·32**	**205·65**	**19·74**	**0·76**
Field Produce and Plantation Crops	1000	340·07	455·14	202·02	2·77	...
Livestock and Hunting	1000	697·59	206·19	96·22	...	...
Foodstuffs	1000	362·68	449·16	177·15	10·48	0·53
Tobacco Products	1000	607·16	248·61	138·17	6·06	...
Textile-Cotton	1000	334·18	301·26	311·39	50·89	2·28
Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1000	492·37	319·21	181·25	7·17	...

(Source: Table B—XIV—A)

Single worker households are leading in all the industries mentioned above except under Field produce and Plantation crops and Manufacture of food stuffs, where the households with '2 persons' are leading.

Pattern of Household Industries

Different household industries found in the rural-areas of Tirunelveli are given below in the descending order of their concentration.

Manufacture of bidi.
Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves
Gur and Khandasari making from sugarcane and palm
Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms
Cotton spinning (by charkha and takli)
Production of jaggery from coconut and Palmyra juice (neera)
Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.
Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.
Making of box from moonj grass
Goldsmithy
Rearing of goat for milk and animal power
Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.
Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)
Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)
Making of baskets and broom sticks

Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, *aquaducts* (*kos*), Charsa and other articles

Rearing of cows for milk and animal power. In almost all the districts the households engaged in cotton cloth weaving will have the numerically large number of households. Tirunelveli deviates from the rest and has the highest number of households in "Manufacture of bidi".

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 I.S.I.C., Division and Major group. The percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Tirunelveli District by division and selected major groups is given below.

Manufacture of tobacco products have the maximum precentage of household under the various household industries that are practised with cultivation.

	All Industries	**100**
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	18.30
M. G. 0—4	Livestock and Hunting	15.32
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	81.70
M. G. 20	Foodstuffs	17.29
22	Tobacco products	28.42
23	Textile cotton	15.35
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	10.59
31	Leather products	1.23
34 & 35	Non-metallic products (minerals)	2.45
36	Basic Metals and their products	1.61
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.37

STATEMENT X

Distribution of 1000 of all households engaged. (A) Both in cultivation and household industry and B. Only in household industry for rural areas only. Household industries are shown in selected 1-5, 1-6 major groups of household industry (all rural and urban households 1000) (A) Indicates households engaged in cultivation and household industry (B) Indicates households engaged only in household Industry.

Tirunelveli District	All Urban Households	Rural households.	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	Field produce and plantation.	Livestock and hunting	Manufacturing	Foodstuffs	Tobacco Products	Textile Cotton	Textile—miscellaneous	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Leather products	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Basic metals and their products	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries
A	1000	903	165	126	138	738	156	257	139	9	96	11	22	15	21
B	1000	608	56	18	34	552	107	93	84	10	149	28	28	20	24

(Source : Table B—XVI)

Household Industry with cultivation and without cultivation

In Table B–XVI households engaged in Household Industry with and without cultivation are classified by period of working and total number of workers. Statement X shows the distribution of these households in rural areas under some selected household industry. It brings out the difference in the distribution of households with cultivation and without cultivation. Manufacture of tobacco products, foodstuffs and cotton textiles are some of the industries that are widely practised along with cultivation in this district. Out of 903 households in the rural areas 738 households are engaged in manufacturing. The nature of industries that are practiced here reveal that they are more intended for the market in the neighbouring urban areas.

STATEMENT—XI

Distribution of 1,000 of all rural households engaged in household industry by duration of engagement in household industry.

	All Industries				
	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 Months to 1 year	Months not stated
Madras State					
Total	**14**	**132**	**104**	**684**	**66**
With Cultivation	24	184	126	596	70
Without Cultivation	9	101	91	735	64
Tirunelveli District					
Total	**8**	**196**	**99**	**613**	**84**
With Cultivation	9	205	86	610	90
Without Cultivation	8	191	107	614	80

(Source : Table B—XVI)

Roughly about 2/3 or (61.3 percent) of the households alone have full employment throughout the year. It is comparatively less than that of the state figure 68.4 per cent. The corresponding figure for Coimbatore is 75.8 percent

STATEMENT—XII

Distribution of 1 000 family workers among males and females engaged in household industry

	All Industries Persons	
	Males	Females
Madras State		
Total	597	403
With cultivation	597	403
Without cultivation	597	403
Tirunelveli District		
Total	480	520
With cultivation	516	484
Without cultivation	443	557

(Source: Table—XVI)

Statement XII shows the distribution of male and female femily workers in household industry. Participation of female family workers is a notable feature in Tirunelveli. Mat weaving, Beedi rolling, jaggery preparation and weaving are the prevalent handicrafts where there is much scope for female participation. The proportion is 520 females for 1000 persons whereas for State as a whole it is only 403.

The two statements XIII and XIV show the distribution of family workers and hired workers in household industry by duration of work. They reveal that 62 percent of the family workers get employment throughout the year and households engaged in household industry with cultivation employ hired workers for a larger duration.

STATEMENT—XIII

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry

	All Industries Family Workers				
	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 months to 1 year	Months not stated
Madras State					
Total	**14**	**133**	**102**	**689**	**62**
With cultivation	21	177	121	614	67
Without cultivation	8	97	85	752	58
Tirunelveli District					
Total	7	195	95	622	81
With cultivation	7	187	82	635	89
Without cultivation	7	203	108	609	73

(Source : Table B—XVI)

STATEMENT—XIV

Distribution of 1,000 hired workers by duration of work in household industry

	All Industries Hired Workers				
	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 months to 1 year	Months not stated
Madras State					
Total	**35**	**201**	**110**	**599**	**55**
With cultivation	39	223	115	564	59
Without cultivation	5	47	73	846	29
Tirunelveli District					
Total	**40**	**177**	**98**	**607**	**78**
With cultivation	42	164	99	616	79
Without cultivation	...	386	91	470	53

(Source : Table B—XVI)

STATEMENT—XV
Percentage of hired workers to total workers in rural areas

State/ District	Engaged in	
	Cultivation	Household Industry
Madras State	45·25	14·02
Tirunelveli District	25·44	0·82

(Source: Tables B XII and B XVI)

Compared with cultivation the percentage of hired worker is less. The percentage of hired workers in cultivation in Tirunelveli is much less when compared with the State.

ANNEXURE
Selected local rights in Tirunelveli District

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
1.	*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 Patta, which sets forth the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation. This patta is liable to revision every year to bring it up-todate. The occupant thus enjoys all the advantages of Proprietorship subject only to the payment of the revenue due on the lands held during the year. The ryotwari lands are also known as 'the taraf lands' the 'Ayan' 'Sircar', 'Koru' or government lands.
2.	*Patta*	Registered holder of land	When a ryot is first put into possession of land he is furnished with a document called the patta which is liable to revision at each annual settlement, called Jamabandi. The patta is only a mere bill issued to the ryot so that all concerned may know the amount of assessment payable and the instalments by which it is to be paid. It does not purport to be in the nature of a grant or conveyance. A registered pattadar may so far as he is concerned alienate, sublet, mortgage, sell, give bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the his holding. This is under ryotwari tenure. In Estates (i.e.) where the Zamindari tenure is in existence, a ryot with permanent right of occupying and a ryot of old waste holding under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand patta under the Estate Land Act.

ANNEXURE

Selected local rights in Tirunelveli District. (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
3.	*Maniya Inam*	Inam land	The word 'Manyam' is vernacular for Inam. The word 'Inam' literally means a gift. The term inam is an Arabic word. The word 'Inam or Manyam' denotes 'land held either at low assessment or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the State or the community as in the case of village servants (Land tenure—B. Soundararaja Iyengar). Wilson's Glossary gives the meaning of the term thus: 'In India, and especially in the South and among the Mahrattas the Inam or Manyam was especially applied to the grants of land held rent free and in hereditary and perpetual occupations'. (Moores Indian Appeals p. 128) The term Inam came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable. "The origin of the Inam tenure can be traced to the grants made by the Hindu rulers for the support of the temple and charitable institutions for the maintenance of holy and learned men and as rewards for public service etc., These practices were followed by the Muhammedan rulers and by the British administrators until about a century ago. (From the statement of objects and reasons to Bill 1934). The Inams may be classified (i) 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.
4.	*Sarvamanyam*	Inam	Manyam means grant of land either at low assessment or altogether free. These grants may vary according to the degree of benefit intended to be conferred on the grantee. They may be (1) of the whole revenue or (2) of a portion thereof or (3) subject to a payment in money. The first class of grants is known as Sarva inam or Sarvamanyam or Sarva dumbala inam, which means that the lands are held free of all assessment. The kind of Inam was granted generally in favour of religious and charitable institutions, or in favour of learned and pious persons, or in favour of decayed noble familes.
5.	*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.

ANNEXURE

Selected local rights in Tirunelveli District. (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in Regional language	Legal terminology	Description
6.	*Nattanmy Maniyam*	Village Service Inam	Grants in favour of village officers. This may be assignments of land or land revenue or a proportion of the produce, *Nattanmykar* is the village head-man whose duty is the general superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles the disputes of the inhabitants, attends to the police, and performs the duty of collecting the revenues within his village.
7.	*Thanner pannai.*	Self cultivation.	Self cultivated *patta* land.
8.	*Patta kattu-kuthagai*	Lease	Lease for fixed rent. Lands held at a fixed money rent less than the full assessment. This kind of grant was also made in return for military service.
9.	*Samsari*	Tenancy cultivation	Tenant with specific condition. In common parlance one who cultivates the land is known as ' *Samsari* '.
10.	*Pothuvaram*	Tenancy cultivation	This is a kind of tenancy prevailing in Tirunelveli District. The tenants according to this system bear the cultivation expenses as below : Transplantation charges, half ploughing charges, half breeding charges, half harvest expenses, half-besides this the tenant will get 2½ *Marrakkals* of property for every *kottah* of paddy harvested. The straw obtained will be divided equally between the tenant and landlord.
11.	*Erangothi*	Mortgagee with possession.	Mortgagee with the possession.
12.	*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 *waram* vary from place to place.
13.	*Kuthagai*	Lease	It means lease. Lease of immovable property is a transfer of right to enjoy such property for a certain time expressed or implied or in perpetuity, in consideration of a premium or of rent which may consist of money, a share of crops or any other thing of value to be rendered periodically, or on specified occasions, to the lesser by lessee. A lease may thus be in perpetuity for life, for terms of years or from year to year.
14.	*Bhoodan*	Bhoodan land	Land donated to Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave as Bhoodan. 'Bhoodan Yagna' means the movement initiated by Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave for the acquisition of lands through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless poor persons or for community purposes. In this state the movement is regulated by 'The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act 1958'.

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.

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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 have been discussed in the preliminary note.

The table like other Household Economic Tables that follow have been prepared on 20 per cent sample and the total number of sample households in the district is 155,439. Institutions have been excluded in the selection of samples.

Similar information on 'General Population'can be found in Table B–VII Parts A and B.

TABLE—B X SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSE HOLD 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 percent sample*)

District/Taluks	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry	Households engaged in both cultivation and household Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tirunelveli District	**Total**	**123,515**	**56,573**	**46,043**	**14,490**	**6,409**
	Rural	**85,614**	**29,832**	**41,190**	**8,806**	**5,786**
	Urban	**37,901**	**26,741**	**4,853**	**5,684**	**623**
All Rural Areas	**Rural**	**85,614**	**29,832**	**41,190**	**8,806**	**5,786**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	Rural	11,609	3,961	6,041	973	634
Kovilpatti Taluk	Rural	15,692	4,341	9,905	839	607
Srivaikuntam Taluk	Rural	8,455	3,388	4,113	604	350
Tirunelveli Taluk	Rural	6,954	2,588	3,774	326	266
Tenkasi Taluk	Rural	11,278	3,692	5,090	1,332	1,164
Shencottah Taluk	Rural	2,114	926	912	184	92
Ambasamudram Taluk	Rural	8,454	2,804	3,061	1,513	1,076
Nanguneri Taluk	Rural	12,789	4,575	5,694	1,444	1,076
Tiruchendur Taluk	Rural	8,269	3,557	2,600	1,591	521
All Urban Areas	**Urban**	**37,901**	**26,741**	**4,853**	**5,684**	**623**

TABLE—B XI SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

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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 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 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	
1.00	- 2.4	Acres	
2. 4	- 4.9	,,	
5. 0	- 7.4	,,	
7. 4	- 9.9	,,	
10. 0	- 12.4	,,	
12. 5	- 14.9	,,	
15. 0	- 29.9	,,	
30. 0	- 49.9	,,	
50 and above and			

Unspecified.

The definition of household cultivation is given in the preliminary note.

TABLE B—XI SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1·0 to 2·4	2·5 to 4·9	5·0 to 7·4	7·5 to 9·9	10·0 to 12·4	12·5 to 14·9	15·9 to 29·9	30·0 to 49·9	50·0 & above	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Rural Areas												
Total	**46,976**	**11,881**	**14,285**	**9,254**	**4,527**	**1,651**	**1,721**	**642**	**2,076**	**554**	**244**	**141**
a	34,461	7,826	9,951	6,929	3,742	1,364	1,506	499	1,809	489	214	132
b	5,946	3,292	2,005	498	85	20	16	5	14	...	2	9
c	6,569	763	2,329	1,827	700	267	199	138	253	65	28	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk												
Total	**6,675**	**714**	**1,935**	**1,776**	**916**	**327**	**354**	**100**	**399**	**102**	**36**	**16**
a	5,608	619	1,658	1,399	775	269	308	79	360	92	33	16
b	232	69	87	55	15	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
c	835	26	190	322	126	56	44	21	38	10	2	...
2. Kovilpatti Taluk												
Total	**10,512**	**644**	**2,221**	**2,467**	**1,665**	**733**	**815**	**356**	**1,093**	**339**	**143**	**36**
a	9,530	589	2,098	2,255	1,507	655	741	272	950	303	126	34
b	185	43	66	46	16	3	4	2	3	...	...	2
c	797	12	57	166	142	75	70	82	140	36	17	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk												
Total	**4,463**	**1,586**	**1,265**	**729**	**322**	**136**	**114**	**57**	**175**	**32**	**19**	**28**
a	3,171	1,079	839	514	255	105	102	51	159	28	17	22
b	725	412	233	59	10	3	...	...	2	...	...	6
c	567	95	193	156	57	28	12	6	14	4	2	...
4. Tirunelveli Taluk												
Total	**4,040**	**1,548**	**1,358**	**646**	**245**	**67**	**79**	**22**	**41**	**14**	**7**	**13**
a	2,147	800	641	354	162	50	56	19	35	11	6	13
b	971	599	301	49	16	2	3	...	1	...	...	...
c	922	149	416	243	67	15	20	3	5	3	1	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk												
Total	**6,254**	**1,940**	**2,292**	**1,186**	**422**	**130**	**99**	**41**	**102**	**17**	**8**	**17**
a	4,824	1,525	1,720	885	334	104	91	32	94	16	7	16
b	601	329	209	52	6	2	...	1	1	...	...	1
c	829	86	363	249	82	24	8	8	7	1	1	...

TABLE B—XI SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY— Concld.)

Interest in land cultiated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1·0 to 2·4	2·5 to 4·9	5·0 to 7·4	7·5 to 9·9	10·0 to 12·4	12·5 to 14·9	15·0 to 29·9	30·0 to 49·9	50·0 & above	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					6. Shencottah Taluk							
Total	**1,004**	**368**	**357**	**188**	**58**	**11**	**9**	...	**10**	...	**2**	**1**
a	568	220	207	91	32	6	5	...	6	...	...	1
b	226	122	74	25	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
c	210	26	76	72	23	4	4	...	3	...	2	...
					7. Ambasamudram Taluk							
Total	**4,137**	**1,816**	**1,429**	**569**	**193**	**33**	**35**	**12**	**41**	**6**	**1**	**2**
a	2,033	906	608	288	131	24	27	8	34	5	...	2
b	1,310	803	440	61	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
c	794	107	381	220	57	9	8	4	7	1	...	...
					8. Nanguneri Taluk							
Total	**6,770**	**2,203**	**2,350**	**1,171**	**487**	**155**	**157**	**34**	**147**	**25**	**22**	**19**
a	4,287	1,313	1,433	754	360	105	127	24	116	17	19	19
b	1,243	689	407	118	11	6	7	...	5	...	...	...
c	1,240	201	510	299	116	44	23	10	26	8	3	...
					9. Tiruchendur Taluk							
Total	**3,121**	**1,062**	**1,078**	**522**	**219**	**59**	**59**	**20**	**68**	**19**	**6**	**9**
a	2,293	775	747	389	186	46	49	14	55	17	6	9
b	453	226	188	33	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
c	375	61	143	100	30	12	10	4	13	2	...	...
					All Urban Areas							
Total	**5,476**	**2,160**	**1,774**	**789**	**321**	**105**	**126**	**30**	**103**	**43**	**21**	**4**
a	3,625	1,407	1,124	495	238	84	107	21	86	38	21	4
b	1,246	688	423	101	25	4	1	1	2	1	...	...
c	605	65	227	193	58	17	18	8	15	4	...	...

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 LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired-worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Rural Areas											
All Sizes	**41,190**	**51,064**	**31,450**	**28,147**	**15,432**	**12,071**	**3,361**	**12,072**	**13,693**	**9,503**	**948**
Less than 1	9,938	9,971	5,565	2,211	5,463	4,225	1,238	2,809	3,093	2,270	255
1·0— 2·4	12,363	14,534	8,323	5,014	5,100	4,107	993	3,892	4,451	3,025	308
2·5— 4·9	8,221	10,727	6,903	5,371	2,555	1,951	604	2,507	2,863	1,986	165
5·0— 7·4	4,080	5,639	3,709	3,745	1,102	839	263	1,222	1,399	967	78
7·5— 9·9	1,538	2,266	1,532	1,272	340	263	77	458	513	372	31
10·0—12·4	1,605	2,374	1,661	2,367	322	252	70	432	481	352	31
12·5—14·9	598	907	610	1,173	109	77	32	157	186	113	15
15·0—29·9	1,953	3,106	2,181	3,942	286	227	59	448	534	315	47
30·0—49·0	533	981	631	2,021	69	59	10	78	99	43	14
50+	233	417	228	989	34	30	4	27	28	22	4
Unspecified	128	142	107	42	52	41	11	42	46	38	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk											
All Sizes	**6,041**	**8,339**	**6,023**	**4,462**	**1,550**	**1,171**	**379**	**1,883**	**2,032**	**1,662**	**72**
Less than 1	614	623	413	141	300	222	78	199	208	187	3
1·0— 2·4	1,729	2,023	1,461	581	584	443	141	653	689	603	14
2·5— 4·9	1,633	2,278	1,682	1,185	342	258	84	539	571	482	25
5·0— 7·4	839	1,264	932	696	162	120	42	232	257	194	13
7·5— 9·9	300	485	385	319	44	34	10	71	79	57	6
10.0—12·4	326	551	388	604	51	41	10	77	86	61	7
12·5—14·9	98	154	106	146	15	10	5	28	32	22	2
15·0—29·9	358	672	463	550	38	32	6	67	86	46	2
30·0—49·9	96	205	144	113	7	6	1	11	15	7	...
50+	32	65	28	112	1	1	...	4	7	1	...
Unspecified	16	19	21	15	6	4	2	2	2	2	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3—5 Persons				7—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
All Rural Areas (Concld.)																
All sizes	**10,994**	**19,548**	**14,356**	**5,805**	**1,926**	**4,545**	**3,485**	**5,430**	**766**	**1,207**	**745**	**15,964**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	1,478	2,356	1,844	948	159	263	196	659	29	34	17	349	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	2,853	5,019	3,586	1,537	378	789	610	1,158	140	168	109	2,011	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	2,573	4,638	3,388	1,239	428	1,034	789	1,123	158	241	136	2,844	...	...	...	...
5·0 — 7·4	1,398	2,574	1,884	682	258	678	499	678	100	149	96	2,307	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	563	1,062	773	234	138	358	277	330	39	70	33	677	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	649	1,186	908	317	133	327	248	347	69	128	83	1,672	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	246	458	331	111	53	136	109	136	33	50	25	911	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	860	1,558	1,182	447	241	590	484	668	118	197	141	2,780	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	244	465	318	166	95	261	210	201	47	97	50	1,640	...	...	...	...
50+	102	193	99	108	39	97	54	124	31	69	49	753	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	28	39	43	16	4	12	9	6	2	4	6	20	...	...	...	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**2,021**	**3,795**	**2,920**	**704**	**421**	**1,035**	**845**	**1,127**	**166**	**306**	**217**	**2,559**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	100	168	129	60	12	19	16	46	3	6	3	32	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	412	752	606	112	60	113	89	211	20	26	22	244	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	602	1,125	872	194	102	248	193	280	48	76	51	686	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	355	675	519	121	63	166	133	147	27	46	44	415	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	130	240	196	50	44	114	108	95	11	18	14	168	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	138	272	199	43	36	93	81	82	24	59	37	472	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	39	75	56	17	9	24	19	23	7	13	4	104	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	171	337	240	65	63	172	140	154	19	45	31	329	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	50	108	74	21	25	64	54	71	3	12	8	21	...	...	...	...
50+	17	32	14	21	7	22	12	18	3	3	1	73	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	7	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	15	...	...	...	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Kovilpatti Taluk											
All size	**9,905**	**11,896**	**9,799**	**8,758**	**3,055**	**2,008**	**1,047**	**3,227**	**3,352**	**2,985**	**117**
Less than 1	594	544	441	63	299	196	103	211	215	203	4
1·0— 2·4	2,025	1,911	1,633	586	950	610	340	673	667	672	7
2·5— 4·9	2,319	2,452	2,139	1,084	842	528	314	801	820	767	15
5·0— 7·4	1,572	1,874	1,580	1,248	429	282	147	568	599	524	13
7·5— 9·9	699	940	739	284	150	110	40	263	275	241	10
10·0—12·4	787	1,079	906	1,032	147	106	41	254	264	228	16
12·5—14·9	338	511	381	561	55	38	17	93	109	73	4
15·0—29·9	1,065	1,671	1,363	1,715	121	88	33	281	313	215	34
30·0—49·9	331	624	419	1,478	29	24	5	53	62	31	13
50+	139	252	168	707	19	16	3	13	11	14	1
Unspecified	36	38	30	...	14	10	4	17	17	17	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk											
All sizes	**4,113**	**4,562**	**2,388**	**3,762**	**1,886**	**1,491**	**395**	**1,175**	**1,364**	**818**	**168**
Less than 1	1,413	1,423	555	247	870	727	143	380	443	249	68
1·0—2·4	1,183	1,296	631	469	555	444	111	365	434	238	58
2·5—4·9	679	790	474	561	237	167	70	196	223	142	27
5·0—7·4	298	377	231	570	96	71	25	93	110	70	6
7·5—9·9	135	179	117	147	31	17	14	46	51	38	3
10·0—12·4	109	127	106	164	29	20	9	28	31	24	1
12·5—14·9	54	59	43	345	15	9	6	12	13	10	1
15·0—29·9	169	212	156	966	37	24	13	39	45	31	2
30·0—49·9	30	43	35	234	4	3	1	2	3	...	1
50·0+	19	33	18	59	2	2	...	4	3	4	1
Unspecified	24	23	22	...	10	7	3	10	8	12	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultvation															
	3–5 Persons				7—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2. Kovilpatti Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**2,955**	**5,111**	**4,561**	**923**	**439**	**1,074**	**933**	**1,033**	**229**	**351**	**273**	**6,685**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	79	119	127	29	3	11	7	...	2	3	1	30	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	353	565	556	109	26	54	48	71	23	15	17	399	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	601	983	957	146	46	85	77	146	29	36	24	777	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	486	833	773	118	62	135	111	201	27	25	25	916	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	242	455	369	42	39	93	84	87	5	7	5	145	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	318	568	504	98	48	114	109	104	20	27	24	814	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	143	256	212	40	31	80	66	72	16	28	13	445	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	501	903	775	159	105	274	260	208	57	93	80	1,314	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	163	306	209	115	58	172	138	88	28	60	36	1,262	...	...	...	...
50+	65	116	72	67	20	52	31	56	22	57	48	583	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	7	7	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**843**	**1,369**	**961**	**664**	**131**	**241**	**160**	**545**	**78**	**97**	**54**	**2,385**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	151	234	154	127	12	19	9	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	234	380	257	177	21	30	21	94	8	8	4	140	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	203	321	210	195	30	65	41	95	13	14	11	244	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	86	152	106	68	13	31	26	66	10	13	4	430	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	40	71	49	25	13	28	14	56	5	12	2	63	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	32	45	54	12	12	20	8	55	8	11	11	96	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	19	30	21	11	1	1	1	6	7	6	5	327	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	55	98	75	35	21	29	26	98	17	16	11	831	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	14	20	23	12	2	4	5	7	8	13	6	214	...	...	...	...
50+	6	14	7	2	5	10	7	16	2	4	...	40	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	4	5	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation							
					1 Person			3 Persons				
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker			
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Tirunelveli Taluk											
All sizes	**3,774**	**4,499**	**2,601**	**1,297**	**1,603**	**1,289**	**314**	**1,081**	**1,241**	**844**	**77**
Less than 1	1,438	1,368	859	193	812	602	210	392	412	346	26
1·0— 2·4	1,264	1,502	827	293	502	429	73	417	494	307	33
2·5— 4·9	619	875	524	467	182	162	20	164	198	117	13
5·0— 7.4	222	364	193	131	52	47	5	55	67	41	2
7·5— 9·9	64	105	57	35	18	15	3	17	24	10	...
10·0—12·4	72	119	60	69	16	15	1	15	18	11	1
12·5—14·9	21	43	22	23	3	3	...	6	9	3	...
15·0—29·9	40	74	41	63	5	5	...	8	10	5	1
30·0—49·9	14	24	11	9	4	3	1	2	3	1	...
50+	7	13	2	11	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Unsepcified	13	12	5	3	8	7	1	4	5	3	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk											
All size	**5,090**	**7,029**	**4,492**	**2,900**	**1,411**	**1,139**	**272**	**1,644**	**1,840**	**1,332**	**116**
Less than 1	1,487	1,665	1,009	474	607	475	132	535	580	458	32
1·0— 2·4	1,864	2,471	1,640	883	522	426	96	658	718	555	43
2·5— 4·9	994	1,592	1,044	558	169	143	26	301	356	221	25
5·0— 7·4	363	612	403	289	62	51	11	85	103	58	9
7.5— 9.9	121	225	136	192	12	9	3	21	25	13	4
10.0—12.4	95	184	105	150	13	13	...	17	21	12	1
12.5—14.9	37	68	42	65	2	1	1	4	6	1	1
15.0—29.9	93	157	87	204	13	12	1	14	19	8	1
30.0—49.9	15	23	7	59	4	3	1	5	8	2	...
50+	7	12	4	19	2	2	...	1	1	1	...
Unspecified	14	20	15	7	5	4	1	3	3	3	...

TABLE B—XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVAED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(Contd.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3—5 Persons				7—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4. Tirunelveli Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	947	1,618	1,197	569	121	314	222	281	22	37	24	370	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	226	340	293	138	8	14	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	318	514	391	206	26	64	56	44	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	224	407	305	98	38	91	66	99	11	17	16	257	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7.4	88	167	97	73	26	81	49	46	1	2	1	10	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	21	43	31	7	7	22	13	14	1	1	...	14	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	32	63	38	20	5	13	6	16	4	10	4	32	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	8	22	10	4	3	8	8	9	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	19	39	23	11	5	15	11	14	3	5	2	37	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	6	14	6	3	2	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	4	9	2	6	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	1,642	3,043	2,145	865	311	873	662	598	82	134	81	1,321	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	293	512	350	175	40	83	63	132	12	15	6	135	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	587	1,088	799	245	72	207	171	103	25	32	19	492	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	427	812	576	196	87	265	209	112	10	16	12	225	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	162	305	217	105	45	132	104	91	9	21	13	84	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	62	117	68	58	21	63	44	33	5	11	8	97	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	44	93	61	16	15	47	26	29	6	10	6	104	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	22	42	25	23	8	18	13	26	1	1	2	15	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	38	61	42	41	19	47	25	65	9	18	11	97	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	2	2	...	2	4	2	7	3	6	...	52	...	...	...	...
50+	2	3	1	4	1	4	2	...	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	8	4	2	1	3	3	...	1	2	4	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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family Wokers				Family woker			Family worker		
	House-holds	Males	Females	Hired Worker	House-hold	Males	Females	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Shencottah Taluk											
All Sizes	**912**	**1,243**	**544**	**442**	**347**	**320**	**27**	**260**	**330**	**167**	**23**
Less than 1	327	362	144	69	172	152	20	103	127	74	5
1.0— 2.4	322	461	204	144	112	106	6	93	122	55	9
2.5— 4.9	178	277	132	110	51	50	1	42	54	28	2
5.0— 7.4	57	95	48	50	10	10	...	17	22	7	5
7.5— 9.9	9	13	7	15	1	1	...	2	2	1	1
10.0—12.4	8	21	8	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	8	11	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	2	2	1	20	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Unspecified	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk											
All Sizes	**3,061**	**3,814**	**2,098**	**1,249**	**1,224**	**1,021**	**203**	**905**	**1,052**	**685**	**73**
Less than	1,315	1,367	823	165	677	522	155	396	431	335	26
1.0— 2.4	1,092	1,431	788	392	385	350	35	343	399	256	31
2.5— 4.9	418	634	310	289	111	103	8	117	156	68	10
5.0— 7.4	136	228	112	145	28	24	4	34	42	21	5
7.5— 9.9	22	35	20	82	4	3	1	1	2	...	...
10.0—12.4	30	46	17	43	6	6	...	5	9	1	...
12.5—14.9	6	12	4	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...
15.0—29.9	33	52	19	77	7	7	...	7	10	3	1
30.0—49.9	6	6	3	50	3	3	...	1	1	1	...
50+	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	2	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B—XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATLY (Contd.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3—5 Persons				7—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
6. Shencottah Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**249**	**468**	**255**	**194**	**48**	**107**	**85**	**142**	**8**	**18**	**10**	**83**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	47	76	43	44	5	7	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	96	184	102	61	19	43	37	57	2	6	4	17	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	70	139	75	50	12	26	22	34	3	8	6	24	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	21	38	24	18	8	23	17	15	1	2	...	12	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	4	7	6	4	2	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	5	15	5	2	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	6	9	...	15	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	20	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**777**	**1,403**	**972**	**391**	**121**	**290**	**219**	**317**	**34**	**48**	**19**	**468**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	227	390	312	71	15	24	21	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	313	564	415	139	39	99	73	78	12	19	9	144	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	145	280	161	101	37	85	69	98	8	10	4	80	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	50	99	46	34	19	53	37	36	5	10	4	70	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	10	19	12	5	2	6	5	8	5	5	2	69	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	15	22	10	22	3	8	6	9	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	12	19	10	19	5	14	6	14	2	2	...	43	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultvating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation						
					1 Persons			3 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Nanguneri Taluk											
All Sizes	**5,694**	**6,819**	**2,774**	**4,117**	**2,674**	**2,203**	**471**	**1,398**	**1,772**	**811**	**213**
Less than 1	1,822	1,725	1,037	666	1,042	785	257	436	468	342	62
1.0—2.4	2,011	2,449	903	1,389	927	803	124	507	667	268	79
2·5— 4·9	973	1,355	476	884	379	329	50	270	371	133	36
5·0— 7·4	406	594	170	463	166	146	20	95	132	38	20
7·5— 9·9	138	220	58	124	54	48	6	26	39	10	3
10·0—12·4	133	184	63	244	39	32	7	25	36	11	3
12·5—14·9	27	40	9	17	9	7	2	9	12	2	4
15·0—29·9	126	163	37	225	42	37	5	20	30	5	5
30·0—49·9	24	40	9	50	6	6	...	3	6	...	...
50+	20	32	6	47	5	5	...	3	4	1	1
Unspecified	14	17	6	8	5	5	...	4	7	1	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk											
All sizes	**2,600**	**2,863**	**731**	**1,160**	**1,682**	**1,429**	**253**	**499**	**710**	**199**	**89**
Less than 1	928	894	284	193	684	544	140	157	209	76	29
1·0— 2·4	873	990	236	277	563	496	67	183	261	71	34
2·5— 4·9	408	474	122	233	242	211	31	77	114	28	12
5·0— 7·4	187	231	40	153	97	88	9	43	67	14	5
7·5— 9·9	50	64	13	74	26	26	...	11	16	2	4
10·0—12·4	45	63	8	57	21	19	2	9	14	3	1
12·5—14·9	17	20	3	16	9	8	1	4	3	2	3
15·0—29·9	61	94	15	112	23	22	1	12	21	2	1
30·0—59·9	17	16	3	28	12	11	1	1	1	1	...
50+	6	7	1	14	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	8	10	6	3	2	2	...	2	4	...	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3—5 Persons				7—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8. Nanguneri Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**1,238**	**2,180**	**1,125**	**1,157**	268	**491**	**310**	**1,065**	**116**	**173**	**57**	**1,682**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	282	392	372	235	53	73	59	249	9	7	7	120	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	443	783	387	417	89	140	93	381	45	56	31	512	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	229	458	187	172	65	142	97	212	30	55	9	464	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	115	250	87	93	14	40	20	32	16	26	5	318	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	44	93	32	35	9	27	9	22	5	13	1	64	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	55	91	34	85	11	21	10	46	3	4	1	110	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	8	16	3	13	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	43	63	14	80	16	24	10	76	5	9	3	64	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	8	14	1	13	5	12	8	17	2	2	...	20	...	...	...	...
50+	6	15	3	6	5	7	2	30	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	5	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**322**	**561**	**220**	**338**	66	**120**	**49**	**322**	**31**	**43**	**10**	**411**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	73	125	64	69	11	13	4	63	3	3	...	32	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	97	189	73	71	26	39	22	119	4	5	3	53	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	72	113	45	87	11	27	15	47	6	9	3	87	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	35	55	15	52	8	17	2	44	4	4	...	52	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	10	17	10	8	1	2	...	5	2	3	1	57	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	10	17	3	19	2	7	...	5	3	6	...	32	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	3	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	15	29	3	22	6	14	6	34	5	8	3	55	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	2	3	...	21	...	...	...	...
50+	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation						
					1 Person			3 Persons			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Urban Areas											
All sizes	**4,853**	**5,574**	**2,321**	**5,264**	**2,213**	**1,904**	**309**	**1,129**	**1,313**	**691**	**254**
Less than 1	1,885	1,885	821	973	1,071	883	188	452	490	303	111
1·0— 2·4	1,566	1,825	694	1,687	691	626	65	393	464	225	97
2·5— 4·9	703	908	435	898	240	202	38	164	201	101	26
5·0— 7·4	292	371	144	443	115	107	8	53	66	28	12
7·5— 9·9	100	147	60	221	35	29	6	11	15	6	1
10·0—12·4	113	155	58	266	25	24	1	28	35	16	5
12·5—14·9	29	48	25	59	2	2	...	7	11	2	1
15·0—29·9	100	145	54	336	20	19	1	14	20	8	...
30·0—49·9	40	53	27	195	6	5	1	3	4	1	1
50+	21	33	2	182	6	5	1	3	6	...	...
Unspecified	4	4	1	4	2	2	...		1	1	...

TABLE B—XII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLSSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(Concld.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3—5 Persons				7—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
All Urban Areas (Concld.)																
All sizes	**1,119**	**1,738**	**1,033**	**1,256**	**238**	**431**	**250**	**992**	**154**	**188**	**38**	**2,762**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	285	415	295	264	48	70	27	246	29	27	8	352	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	369	572	344	405	60	97	49	274	53	66	11	911	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	228	377	222	240	48	98	66	169	23	30	8	463	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	87	129	65	117	26	54	41	96	11	15	2	218	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	36	66	21	51	14	33	25	37	4	4	2	132	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	44	71	32	63	8	17	9	32	8	8	...	166	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	12	21	16	9	6	13	6	20	2	1	1	29	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	40	59	26	74	17	32	17	67	9	15	3	195	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	14	20	13	22	9	15	10	37	8	9	2	135	...	...	...	...
50+	3	7	...	7	2	2	...	14	7	13	1	161	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 for rural and urban separately.

The size of land given in column 4-13 is same as indicated in the Fly Leaf to Table B-XI.

Principal Household Industry is that industry which is conducted for a great number of months by the household. Provision was made in the Household Schedule to record more than one household industry if practised by the household, but only principal household industry has been tabulated. Definition of the Household Industry is given in the preliminary note.

Principal Household Industry in column (2) is classified on the basis of Indian Standard Industrial Classification and is presented for Division and Major Group only. Household Industry is covered under Division 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 percent 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.

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% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major groups only of I.S.I.C)	Total No. 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	**5,786**	**1,943**	**1,922**	**1,033**	**447**	**113**	**116**	**44**	**123**	**21**	**11**	**13**
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,058	236	306	215	127	44	43	9	55	9	7	7
Major Group 00	Field produce and Plantation crops	165	63	54	25	16	2	3	...	1	...	...	1
04	Livestock and Hunting	886	170	252	189	110	42	40	9	54	9	7	4
Division 1	Mining and Quarrying	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	4,727	1,706	1,616	818	320	69	73	35	68	12	4	6
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	1,000	326	342	200	72	15	18	11	12	3	...	1
22	Tobacco products	1,644	697	568	248	91	15	6	8	9	1	...	1
23	Textile-Cotton	888	261	280	153	86	20	36	8	35	5	3	1
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	613	204	217	123	36	8	9	5	5	3	...	3
	All Urban Areas												
	All Industries	**623**	**275**	**208**	**86**	**29**	**5**	**13**	**1**	**3**	**3**	...	...
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	73	35	23	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	69	34	20	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	550	240	185	76	27	4	11	1	3	3	...	...
Major Group 22	Tobacco Products	97	56	31	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
23	Textile-Cotton	307	130	108	40	17	2	6	1	1	2	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIII

The following abbreviations have been used :

Less than	1 acre	= A
1.0 – 2.4	acres	= B
2.5 – 4.9	,,	= C
5.0 – 7.4	,,	= D
7.5 – 9.9	,,	= E
10.0 – 12.4	,,	= F
12.5 – 14.9	,,	= G
15.0 – 29.9	,,	= H
30.0 – 49.9	,,	= I
50+	,,	= J
Unspecified	,,	= K

RURAL

03 (A—3, C—1, D—1, K—2); 21 (B—1, H—1); 24 (A—15, B—9, C—2); 27 (A—17, B-21, C—10, D—5, E—3, G—1, H—1); 30 (A—3); 31 (A—19, B—29, C—16, D—7); 33 (A—5, B—21, C—10, D—5, E—1, F—1, H—1, J—1); 34 & 35 (A—61, B—51, C—20, D—7, E—3); 36 (A—45, B—32, C-11, D—2, E—1, F—1, H—1); 38 (A—1, B—2, C—1, H—1); 39 (A—52, B—43, C—24, D—9, E—3, F—2, G—2, H—2).

URBAN

00 (A—1, B—3); 20 (A—16, B—18, C—10, D—1, E—1 F—2); 21 (C—1); 26 (A—1); 27 (A—2, C—1); 28 (A—16, B—11, C—9, D—4, F—2); 31 (A—1, B—1); 33 (A—1, B—6, C—5, D—2, H—1); 34 & 35 (A—2, B—3, D—1); 36 (A—2, B—2); 38 (D—1); 39 (A—13, B—5, C—3, D—1, E—1).

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 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 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 XIII. For definition of household industry please see the preliminary note.

TABLE B—XIV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

Part A: Households classified by Major Groups of principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Household Industry (Division and major groups only of I.S.I.C.)	Total Rural Urban	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	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Industries		**Total**	**14,490**	**6,702**	**4,511**	**2,980**	**286**	**11**	...
		Rural	**8,806**	4,287	2,878	1,555	84	2	...
		Urban	**5,684**	2,415	1,633	1,425	202	9	...
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Total	934	540	267	126	1	...	...
		Rural	812	462	239	110	1	...	...
		Urban	122	78	28	16	...	...	...
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation crops	Total	297	101	135	60	1	...	...
		Rural	267	89	126	51	1	...	...
		Urban	30	12	9	9	...	...	...
04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	582	406	120	56	...	...	...
		Rural	490	340	101	49	...	...	...
		Urban	92	66	19	7	...	...	...
Division 1	Mining and Quarrying	Total	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Rural	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying	Total	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Rural	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	13,553	6,160	4,243	2,854	285	11	...
		Rural	7,991	3,823	2,638	1,445	83	2	...
		Urban	5,562	2,337	1,605	1,409	202	9	...
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	Total	1,908	692	857	338	20	1	...
		Rural	1,554	492	755	290	16	1	...
		Urban	354	200	102	48	4	...	...
Major Group 22	Tobacco products	Total	1,983	1,204	493	274	12	...	...
		Rural	1,350	818	334	189	9	...	...
		Urban	633	386	159	85	3	...	...
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton	Total	3,950	1,320	1,190	1,230	201	9	...
		Rural	1,217	527	372	296	22	...	...
		Urban	2,733	793	818	934	179	9	...
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	3,211	1,581	1,025	582	23	...	...
		Rural	2,164	1,056	700	390	18	...	...
		Urban	1,047	525	325	192	5	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B—XIV PART A

The following abbreviations have been used :

1 Person	—	A
2 Person	—	B
3–5 Persons	—	C
6–10 Persons	—	D
More than 10 Persons	—	E
Unspecified	—	F

TOTAL

02 (A 1); 03 (A 32, B 12, C 10); 21 (A 1, B 2, C 1); 24 (A 19, B 8, C 10); 26 (A 7, B 20, C 20, D 1); 27 (A 129, B 53, C 32, D 2); 31 (A 298, B 82, C 32, D 4); 33 (A 127, B 68, C 26, D 3); 34 & 35 (A 152, B 183, C 150, D 9, E 1); 36 (A 226, B 108, C 63, D 6); 37 (C 2); 38 (A 21, B 6, C 2); 39 (A 383, B 148, C 92, D 4).

RURAL

02 (A 1); 03 (A 32, B 12, C 10); 21 (A 1, B 1); 24 (A 17, B 7, C 9); 27 (A 81, B 38, C 26, D 2); 31 (A 288, B 79, C 30, D 3); 33 (A 31, B 29, C 8, D 1); 34 & 35 (A 132, B 148, C 111, D 8, E 1); 36 (A 162, B 80, C 42, D 2); 38 (A 13, B 2, C 1); 39 (A 205, B 93, C 53, D 2).

URBAN

21 (B 1, C 1); 24 (A 2, B 1, C 1); 26 (A 7, B 20, C 20, D 1); 27 (A 48, B 15, C 6); 31 (A 10, B 3, C 2, D 1); 33 (A 96, B 39, C 18, D 2); 34 & 35 (A 20, B 35, C 39, D 1); 36 (A 64, B 28, C 21, D 4); 37 (C 2); 38 (A 8, B 4, C 1); 39 (A 178, B 55, C 39, D 2).

TABLE B—XIV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOSUEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

Part B: Households classified by minor groups of principal Household Industry

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
0081	Production of Juice (Neera) by tapping coconut trees.	29	29	...
0082	Production of Juice by tapping others palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	268	238	30
0254	Production of resins, barks, herbs, wild fruits, berries, and leaves etc. n.e.c.	1	1	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	54	54	...
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	260	251	9
0402	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	7	7	...
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	182	121	61
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	94	78	16
0411	Sheep breeding and rearing	5	4	1
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (Mainly for slaughter)	16	14	2
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	13	13	...
0432	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc., and other small birds e.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	2	...	2
0441	Bee-keeping for production of honey and wax	2	1	1
0442	Collection of wax and honey	1	1	...
1073	Stone and slate quarrying	3	3	...
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	7	7	...
2002	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	63	37	26
2003	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	3	3	...
2007	Production and processing of other crops and foodgrains n.e.c.	6	5	1
2021	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	1,005	941	64
2022	Production of bhoora and candy	1	1	...
2023	Production of Jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera).	570	462	108
2024	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c.	4	4	...
2032	Production of sauce, jam and jelly	1	...	1
2041	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	11	11	...
2042	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)	10	9	1
2050	Production of bread and biscuits, cake and other bakery products	3	1	2
2060	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products	12	12	...
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	37	23	14
2092	Making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc,	11	3	8
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, appalam etc.	138	21	117

TABLE B—XIV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS--(Contd.)

Part B: Households classified by minor groups of principal Household Industry

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
2094	Making of chura or chira, muri khoi, Murki	3	3	...
2096	Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	12	11	1
2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks	11	...	11
2142	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc.	3	1	2
2192	Preparation of jeerapani	1	1	...
2200	Manufacture of Bidi	1,975	1,347	628
2210	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	2	...	2
2240	Manufacture of snuff	5	3	2
2260	Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.	1	...	1
2300	Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling	3	3	...
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takli)	807	467	340
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	5	...	5
2333	Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn	1	...	1
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	2,958	625	2,333
2360	Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms	5	5	...
2381	Making of fishing net.	97	82	15
2382	Making of mosquito net.	28	8	20
2383	Making of other nets	46	27	19
2410	Jute and spinning and weaving of mats, asanis etc.	7	7	...
2441	Making of rope and cordage, out of hemp	6	5	1
2442	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	3	2	1
2443	Making of rope by palm fibre	10	10	...
2444	Making of rope by date palm fibre	9	8	1
2446	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	2	1	1
2623	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c.	17	...	17
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.	31	...	31
2711	Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.	1	1	...
2714	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments n.e.c.	1	1	...
2722	Making of jari thread, zardoshi	1	...	1
2727	Making of kargota, main garlands, shell garlands etc,	1	1	...
2731	Making of cap, hat, and other head-gear	2	2	...
2732	Traditional garments	104	62	42
2734	Making of textile garments including rain coats and head gears n.e.c.	1	1	...
2743	Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, rezai etc. n.e.c.	1	...	1
2771	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre	68	57	11
2772	Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre	11	1	10
2773	Coir spinning	20	19	1

TABLE—B—XIV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(Contd.)

Part B: Households classified by minor groups of principal Household Industry

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
2774	Coconut curing	3	1	2
2775	Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.	1	...	1
2780	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	1	1	...
2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	5	4	1
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	14	10	14
2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows.	35	19	16
2831	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	31	27	4
2832	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures	10	10	...
2842	Manufacture of wooden utensils, art ware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)	1	...	1
2843	Manufacture of wooden toys	1	1	...
2848	Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc.	1	...	1
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	2	1	1
2870	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	11	7	4
2881	Making of boxes from moonj grass	446	293	153
2882	Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes	99	70	29
2883	Making of mats, hand fans and umbrellas from palm leaves	1,297	1085	212
2884	Making of sirki, moora, and chhaj	254	12	242
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	456	177	279
2886	Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves	29	24	5
2887	Caning of chairs	4	3	1
2888	Making of chicks, cuscustatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo	59	47	12
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	63	55	8
2892	Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals	9	9	...
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	384	310	74
3101	Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy	14	14	...
3102	Currying, tanning and finshing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather	10	8	2
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	209	200	9
3130	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket books cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery whip, acquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles.	171	167	4
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	12	11	1

TABLE B—XIV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(Contd.)

Part B : Households classified by minor groups of principal Household Industry

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
3320	Manufacture of fertilizer (including from bones)	1	...	1
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as pataka etc.	2	1	1
3340	Manufacture of matches	179	60	119
3351	Manufacture of incense and perfumes	31	...	31
3352	Manufacture of Agarbatti	2	2	...
3361	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	2	...	2
3362	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds n.e.c.	1	...	1
3380	Salt production	5	5	...
3392	Making of candles	1	1	...
3401	Making of bricks	10	7	3
3402	Manufacture of roofing tiles	1	1	...
3403	Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.	2	2	...
3414	Making of cement products n.e.c.	1	1	...
3422	Manufacture of lime	65	46	19
3431	Stone carving	5	5	...
3432	Marblecarving	2	2	...
3434	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c.	8	8	...
3440	Making of chaki, chakla, silart, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	9	7	2
3450	Manufacture of stone images and toys	8	4	4
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.	382	315	67
3561	Making of earthen toys and artware	1	1	...
3562	Decorative ceramics	1	1	...
3640	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	1	1	...
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	68	26	42
3652	Making of brassware	13	13	...
3654	Making of brass and bell metal ornaments	4	4	...
3655	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.	10	5	5
3672	Making of articles from tin sheets	1	...	1
3673	Copper utensils	1	...	1
3682	Nickel plating and electroplating	4	4	...
3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	2	2	...
3684	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products	4	2	2
3685	Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. including silver-plating, goldplating E.P.N.S. etc.	3	1	2
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.	15	15	...
3692	Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws.	2	1	1
3693	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc) and articles from iron sheets	1	1	...

TABLE B—XIV SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(Concld.)

Part B: Households classified by minor groups of principal Household Industry

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
3694	Making and repairing of locks and trunks	12	11	1
3695	Cutlery	2	1	1
3697	Manufacture of scales, weights and measures	1	...	1
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	258	198	60
3699	Manufacture of other sundry hardware such as G I. pipe wire net, etc. n.e.c.	1	1	...
3720	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	1	...	1
3792	Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus, heaters, oven etc,	1	...	1
3840	Repairing and servicing of automobiles	4	...	4
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	15	12	3
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheel barrow, hand barrow etc,	10	4	6
392	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	9	1	8
3931	Inlay work with ivory and brass	1	...	1
3932	Goldsmithy	518	275	243
3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi precious stones	3	3	...
3940	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	1	...	1
3953	Making of rubber stamps	1	...	1
3991	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	2	2	...
3995	Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)	5	2	3
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandalwood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.	83	68	15
3999	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	4	2	2
	All Industries	14,490	8,806	5,684

TABLE—B XV

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY THE SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

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This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry similar to that of Table B XIII. Table B XIII gives a cross tabulation between the size of the holdings and the nature of household industry in which the household is engaged as subsidiary to cultivation. In this Table the data are further analysed and given by a cross tabulation of the size of the holding with reference to the persons working in these households. This table is presented for Rural and Urban areas separately. The figures are presented for Rural areas of the District and taluks. For Urban they are shown only for the district.

The size of holdings is the same as adopted in 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 to 28 are consolidated and shown in columns 2 to 5.

Similar data in respect of households engaged in cultivation only are presented in Table B XII.

TABLE B—XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Rural Areas											
All sizes	**5,786**	**8,510**	**7,979**	**2,119**	**458**	**301**	**157**	**2,266**	**2,305**	**2,206**	**21**
Less than 1	1,943	2,365	2,442	272	236	151	85	931	919	937	6
1·0— 2·4	1,922	2,775	2,611	399	144	103	41	782	801	756	7
2·5— 4·9	1,033	1,696	1,506	462	45	30	15	337	358	312	4
5·0— 7·4	447	780	734	386	16	9	7	124	130	118	...
7·5— 9·9	113	237	193	58	2	...	2	20	22	18	...
10·0—12·4	116	214	167	273	4	1	3	27	26	26	2
12·5—14·9	44	70	66	10	2	2	...	16	14	18	...
15·0—29·9	123	275	190	103	5	2	3	21	27	13	2
30·0—49·9	21	47	43	69	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
50·0 & above	11	38	15	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	13	13	12	...	4	3	1	6	6	6	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk											
All sizes	**634**	**1,138**	**820**	**322**	**53**	**41**	**12**	**207**	**245**	**168**	**1**
Less than 1	100	133	99	21	18	13	5	51	61	41	...
1·0— 2·4	206	296	214	23	25	20	5	92	105	78	1
2·5— 4·9	143	277	205	54	7	6	1	35	43	27	...
5·0— 7·4	77	159	119	99	2	1	1	16	19	13	...
7·5— 9·9	27	59	43	2	...	...	...	4	5	3	...
10·0—12·4	28	59	44	11	1	1	...	4	5	3	...
12·5—14·9	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
15·0—29·9	41	121	73	43	...	...	...	4	6	2	...
30·0—49·9	6	14	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	4	16	6	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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% sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry															
	3–5 Persons				6–10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
		Family worker				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
All Rural Areas (Concld.)																
All sizes	**2,605**	**4,623**	**4,447**	**371**	**392**	**1,147**	**1,045**	**478**	**65**	**134**	**124**	**1,249**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	715	1,144	1,264	92	52	136	140	78	9	15	16	96	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	878	1,545	1,506	103	105	301	285	126	13	25	23	163	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	537	1,001	884	87	96	276	264	110	18	31	31	261	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	230	432	410	33	65	185	176	79	12	24	23	274	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	69	140	112	12	21	74	59	6	1	1	2	40	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	73	155	107	19	9	25	25	20	3	7	6	232	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	21	39	40	1	5	15	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	65	133	97	21	29	103	67	30	3	10	10	50	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	9	19	17	1	7	18	19	13	3	8	5	55	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	5	11	5	2	3	14	2	7	3	13	8	78	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**299**	**604**	**461**	**30**	**65**	**218**	**157**	**77**	**10**	**30**	**22**	**214**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	28	48	47	6	2	9	5	...	1	2	1	15	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	83	157	117	9	6	14	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	82	171	131	7	16	50	40	20	3	7	6	27	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	42	86	70	...	15	50	34	17	2	3	1	82	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	19	39	29	2	4	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	20	45	32	3	3	8	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	20	46	28	2	15	60	35	11	2	9	8	30	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	3	5	6	1	2	4	5	5	1	5	2	10	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	2	7	1	...	1	5	1	3	1	4	4	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% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Kovilpatti Taluk											
All sizes	**607**	**991**	**763**	**514**	**53**	**38**	**15**	**216**	**239**	**191**	**2**
Less than 1	50	65	54	6	7	6	1	27	27	26	1
1·0— 2·4	196	278	211	14	27	19	8	84	97	70	1
2·5— 4·9	148	249	188	7	8	8	...	54	60	48	...
5·0— 7·4	93	143	129	148	5	3	2	30	31	29	...
7·5— 9·9	34	74	55	44	1	...	1	6	7	5	...
10·0—12·4	28	54	35	206	1	...	1	7	8	6	...
12·5—14·9	18	33	21	6	2	2	...	5	5	5	...
15·0—29·9	28	62	46	8	2	...	2	3	4	2	...
30·0—49·9	8	22	18	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.0 & above	4	11	6	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk											
All sizes	**350**	**511**	**390**	**121**	**44**	**36**	**8**	**152**	**165**	**138**	**1**
Less than 1	173	212	191	37	26	18	8	88	91	85	...
1·0— 2·4	82	130	84	25	9	9	...	37	43	30	1
2·5— 4·9	50	84	61	35	3	3	...	18	21	15	...
5·0— 7·4	24	45	32	20	3	3	...	3	4	2	...
7·5— 9·9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	5	15	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
12·5—14·9	3	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	6	9	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
30·0—49·9	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
50.0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	4	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...

TABLE—B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Contd.)

(Based on 20% sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry															
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2. Kovilpatti Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**290**	**578**	**442**	**37**	**40**	**116**	**102**	**50**	**8**	**20**	**13**	**425**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	13	25	21	...	3	7	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	81	152	126	4	4	10	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	76	155	107	2	10	26	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	50	93	85	10	5	11	9	16	3	5	4	122	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	20	44	29	4	6	22	18	...	1	1	2	40	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	19	43	27	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	200	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	9	20	14	1	2	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	18	37	27	8	5	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	3	8	5	...	4	12	11	6	1	2	2	35	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	9	4	28	...	...	...	...
Uuspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**129**	**256**	**190**	**27**	**22**	**47**	**47**	**65**	**3**	**7**	**7**	**28**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	53	94	84	14	6	9	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	30	62	44	4	6	16	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	22	45	28	7	5	10	12	12	2	5	6	16	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	14	30	21	2	3	6	8	6	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9·9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	4	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	1	2	1	...	2	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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% *sample*)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Tirunelveli Taluk											
All sizes	266	346	287	76	39	31	8	127	133	120	1
Less than 1	110	124	103	6	28	22	6	51	53	49	...
1·0— 2·4	94	114	102	28	9	8	1	51	51	50	1
2·5— 4·9	27	34	29	6	1	1	...	18	20	16	...
5·0— 7·4	23	48	35	15	1	...	1	5	7	3	...
7·5— 9·9	3	10	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
10·0—12·4	7	14	11	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
12·5—14·9	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk											
All sizes	1,164	1,853	1,922	315	60	34	26	381	379	379	4
Less than 1	453	602	630	50	39	22	17	195	194	195	1
1·0— 2·4	428	704	748	124	17	9	8	132	129	135	...
2·5— 4·9	192	354	360	108	1	1	...	42	43	39	2
5·0— 7·4	59	122	133	23	1	...	1	7	8	6	...
7·5— 9·9	9	26	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
10·0—12·4	4	10	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	4	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
15·0—29·9	9	14	9	6	2	2	...	1	1	...	1
30·0—49·9	2	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...

TABLE B—XV—SAMPLE HOSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Contd.)

(Based on 20% sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry															
	3–5 Persons				6–10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4. Tirunelveli Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**86**	**140**	**131**	**39**	**13**	**39**	**25**	**24**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**12**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	31	49	48	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	31	47	45	20	3	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	7	11	11	4	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	10	21	15	3	7	20	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	5	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	12	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**588**	**1,032**	**1,104**	**51**	**124**	**390**	**393**	**68**	**11**	**18**	**20**	**192**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	198	327	353	18	19	55	64	7	2	4	1	24	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	219	388	423	14	56	175	173	35	4	3	9	75	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	118	213	234	11	28	93	86	17	3	4	1	78	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	35	66	68	3	14	41	49	5	2	7	9	15	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	5	14	6	...	3	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	2	5	2	...	2	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	6	11	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	3	2	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B–XV–SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Contd.)

(*Based on 20% sample*)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Shencottah Taluk											
All sizes	**92**	**157**	**109**	**30**	**7**	**7**	...	**26**	**33**	**15**	**4**
Less than 1	41	65	48	6	3	3	...	16	20	9	3
1·0— 2·4	35	62	42	3	4	4	...	7	10	4	...
2·5— 4·9	10	20	12	10	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
5·0— 7.4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
10·0—12·4	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk											
All sizes	**1,076**	**1,451**	**1,699**	**227**	**46**	**19**	**27**	**439**	**400**	**478**	...
Less than 1	501	576	736	57	34	13	21	245	218	272	...
1·0— 2·4	337	451	517	68	9	6	3	139	129	149	...
2·5— 4·9	151	254	265	80	3	...	3	35	35	35	...
5·0— 7·4	57	114	117	18	...	...	...	13	12	14	...
7·5— 9·9	11	21	28	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
10·0—12·4	5	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	6	7	14	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...
15·0—29·9	8	17	12	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...
30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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% sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry															
	3–5 Persons				6–10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
		Family worker				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired workers	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
6. Shencottah Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**52**	**86**	**79**	**10**	**6**	**23**	**9**	**16**	**1**	**8**	**6**	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	20	31	34	3	2	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	23	40	32	3	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	5	8	7	1	3	10	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk (Concld.)																
All sizes	**517**	**843**	**992**	**47**	**63**	**171**	**176**	**63**	**11**	**18**	**26**	**117**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	207	314	406	10	12	26	30	22	3	5	7	25	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	174	278	326	22	12	33	34	9	3	5	5	37	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	88	157	160	11	21	57	55	24	4	5	12	45	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	32	65	64	3	11	34	37	5	1	3	2	10	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	5	7	14	1	4	12	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	4	9	6	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	4	7	7	...	2	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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% *sample*)

Size of land cultivatted (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Nanguneri Taluk											
All sizes	**1,076**	**1,425**	**1,349**	**304**	**95**	**64**	**31**	**476**	**471**	**474**	**7**
Less than 1	381	447	412	75	57	41	16	193	195	190	1
1·0— 2·4	339	479	436	57	24	18	6	144	140	146	2
2·5— 4·9	198	274	268	95	10	4	6	76	73	78	1
5·0— 7·4	81	114	121	30	2	1	1	34	34	34	...
7·5— 9·9	17	29	29	3	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
10·0—12·4	24	29	34	27	...	...	...	12	10	12	2
12·5—14·9	7	9	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
15·0—29·9	21	36	30	17	1	...	1	6	8	3	1
30·0—49·9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	5	4	6	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk											
All sizes	**521**	**638**	**640**	**210**	**61**	**31**	**30**	**242**	**240**	**243**	**1**
Less than 1	134	141	169	14	24	13	11	65	60	70	...
1·0— 2·4	205	261	257	57	20	10	10	96	97	94	1
2·5— 4·9	114	150	118	67	12	7	5	57	61	53	...
5·0— 7·4	32	33	45	33	2	1	1	16	15	17	...
7·5— 9·9	9	15	15	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
10·0—12·4	14	20	17	4	2	...	2	2	1	3	...
12·5—14·9	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
15·0—29·9	7	11	11	25	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
30·0—49·9	2	2	2	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
50.0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Contd.)

(*Based on* 20% *sample*)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry															
	3–5 Persons				6–10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
							8. Nanguneri Taluk (Concld.)									
All sizes	**451**	**761**	**726**	**101**	**47**	**117**	**108**	**91**	**7**	**12**	**10**	**105**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	122	192	190	31	7	16	13	21	2	3	3	22	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	156	280	254	17	13	36	29	21	2	5	1	17	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	100	171	154	36	11	25	29	22	1	1	1	36	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	36	57	65	7	8	20	18	13	1	2	3	10	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	12	23	21	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	10	14	17	5	1	4	3	...	1	1	2	20	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	8	14	14	3	6	14	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							9. Tiruchendur Taluk (Concld.)									
All sizes	**193**	**323**	**322**	**29**	**12**	**26**	**28**	**24**	**13**	**18**	**17**	**156**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	43	64	81	4	1	3	3	...	1	1	4	10	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	81	141	139	10	5	9	12	12	3	4	2	34	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	39	70	52	8	1	3	3	...	5	9	5	59	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	10	12	19	5	2	3	5	5	2	2	3	23	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	6	11	10	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	9	15	11	2	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	3	7	6	...	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	20	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.)

(*Bample on* 20% *sample*)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry						
					1 Person			2 Persons			
		Family worker				Family worker			Family worker		
	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Urban Areas											
All sizes	**623**	**870**	**863**	**260**	**65**	**48**	**17**	**232**	**244**	**216**	**4**
Less than 1	275	345	354	85	36	26	10	122	130	113	1
1·0— 2·4	208	297	310	74	23	18	5	73	78	67	1
2·5— 4·9	86	145	116	54	5	4	1	19	17	21	...
5·0— 7·4	29	41	42	22	1	...	1	9	10	7	1
7·5— 9·9	5	10	5	11	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
10·0—12·4	13	23	22	14	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
12·5—14·9	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	3	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
30·0—49·9	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
50·0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Concld.)

(*Based on* 20% *sample*)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating household engaged in households industry															
	3–5 Persons				6–10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	All Urban Areas (Concld.)															
All sizes	**261**	**429**	**444**	**81**	**54**	**135**	**171**	**60**	**11**	**14**	**15**	**115**	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	95	140	168	21	19	46	60	23	3	3	3	40	...	...	...	...
1·0— 2·4	89	151	162	28	20	46	69	18	3	4	7	27	...	...	...	...
2·5— 4·9	54	100	80	19	5	19	14	3	3	5	...	32	...	...	...	...
5·0— 7·4	14	21	18	11	4	9	12	4	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...
7·5— 9·9	1	3	...	2	2	5	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0—12·4	5	10	9	...	3	8	8	4	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
12·5—14·9	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0—29·9	1	1	3	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30·0—49·9	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.0 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B—XVI SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged in Household industry only or both in Household Industry and Cultivation. It presents data of the principal household industry of these households classified by the period of working and total number of workers. The data are presented by Rural and Urban break-up with total for the district.

Data on households engaged in Household Industry with cultivation and without cultivation are shown separately. These legends are shown by abbreviations (a) and (b) respectively in column (3) and they are explained in full at the foot of the table.

Principal household industries are classified and presented for Divisions and Major groups under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. For the detailed description of these codes Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III volume may be seen. Major groups of household industry that have less than 10 percent 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 hoseholds are given. The abbreviations are explained in this Appendix itself.

Columns 8 to 27 divide industries with reference to period of working and number of workers. Period of working is grouped as 1 to 3 months 4 to 6 months, 7 to 9 months, 10 months to one year and months not stated. Under each group number of households, number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. It is further consolidated and shown in columns 4 to 7.

The fly-leaf to Table B XIV will provide the definition for "Worker" in household industry.

TABLE B—XVI SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLSSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
				Family Worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	All Industries	**Total**	**20,899**	**21,460**	**24,759**	**2,716**	**157**	**137**	**143**	**95**	**3,227**	**3,339**	**3,662**	**438**
		a	6,409	9,380	8,842	2,379	60	73	63	95	1,234	1,721	1,506	364
		b	11,490	12,080	15,917	337	97	64	80	...	1,993	1,618	2,156	74
		Rural	14,592	15,547	16,824	2,251	120	119	109	90	2,866	3,085	3,236	398
		a	5,786	8,510	7,979	2,119	51	65	53	90	1,186	1,651	1,438	347
		b	8,806	7,037	8,845	132	69	54	56	...	1,680	1,434	1,798	51
		Urban	6,307	5,913	7,935	465	37	18	34	5	361	254	426	40
		a	623	870	863	260	9	8	10	5	48	70	68	17
		b	5,684	5,043	7,072	205	28	10	24	...	313	184	358	23
Division	0	Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing and hunting.	Total	2,065	3,060	1,749	792	3	5	3	...	290	379	286	13
			a	1,131	2,047	1,255	787	3	5	3	...	125	194	147	13
			b	934	1,013	494	5	...	...	...	...	165	185	139	...
			Rural	1,870	2,848	1,582	772	3	5	3	...	277	362	276	13
			a	1,058	1,936	1,177	767	3	5	3	...	121	187	143	13
			b	812	912	405	5	...	...	...	...	156	175	133	...
			Urban	195	212	167	20	...	...	...	...	13	17	10	...
			a	73	111	78	20	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	...
			b	122	101	89	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	6	...

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% *Sample*)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
			House-hold	Family worker Males	Family worker Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker Males	Family worker Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker Males	Family worker Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	All Industries	**Total**	**1,853**	**1,709**	**2,101**	**293**	**14,150**	**14,711**	**17,261**	**1,708**	**1,512**	**1,564**	**1,592**	**182**
		a	**564**	**762**	**742**	**272**	3,997	**5,991**	5,815	**1,477**	**554**	**833**	**716**	**171**
		b	**1,289**	**947**	1,359	**21**	**10,153**	8,720	**11,446**	**231**	**958**	**731**	**876**	**11**
		Rural	**1,440**	**1,420**	**1,644**	**221**	**8,939**	**9,589**	**10,547**	**1,367**	**1,227**	**1,334**	**1,288**	**175**
		a	497	682	671	209	3,529	5,322	5,146	1,305	523	790	671	168
		b	943	738	973	12	5,410	4,267	5,401	62	704	544	617	7
		Urban	**413**	**289**	**457**	**72**	**5,211**	**5,122**	**6,714**	**341**	**285**	**230**	**304**	7
		a	67	80	71	63	468	669	669	172	31	43	45	**3**
		b	346	209	386	9	4,743	4,453	6,045	169	254	187	259	4
Division 0	Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing and hunting.	**Total**	**160**	**220**	**152**	**6**	1,405	**2,148**	**1,118**	**724**	**207**	**308**	**190**	**49**
		a	57	99	63	6	811	1,510	883	719	135	239	159	49
		b	103	121	89	...	594	638	235	5	72	69	31	...
		Rural	**148**	**208**	**140**	**4**	**1,251**	**1,984**	**985**	**706**	**191**	**289**	**178**	**49**
		a	53	95	59	4	752	1,418	820	701	129	231	152	49
		b	95	113	81	...	499	566	165	5	62	58	26	...
		Urban	**12**	**12**	**12**	**2**	**154**	**164**	**133**	**18**	**16**	**19**	**12**	...
		a	4	4	4	2	59	92	63	18	6	8	7	...
		b	8	8	8	...	95	72	70	...	10	11	5	...

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% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired-worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Group 00	**Field Produce And Plantation Crops**	**Total**	**466**	**624**	**453**	**20**	**3**	**5**	**3**	...	**263**	**342**	**264**	**6**
		a	169	279	201	19	3	5	3	...	107	164	130	6
		b	297	345	252	1	...	...	...	...	156	178	134	...
		Rural	**432**	**580**	**421**	**20**	**3**	**5**	**3**	...	**250**	**325**	**254**	**6**
		a	165	272	197	19	3	5	3	...	103	157	126	6
		b	267	308	224	1	...	...	...	...	147	168	128	...
		Urban	**34**	**44**	**32**	...	...	...	...	...	**13**	**17**	**10**	...
		a	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	...
		b	30	37	28	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	6	...
Major Group 04	Livestock And Hunting	**Total**	**1,537**	**2,350**	**1,278**	**772**	...	...	...	...	**25**	**35**	**22**	**7**
		a	955	1,759	1,048	768	...	...	...	...	18	30	17	7
		b	582	591	230	4	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	...
		Rural	**1,376**	**2,182**	**1,143**	**752**	...	...	...	...	**25**	**35**	**22**	**7**
		a	886	1,655	974	748	...	...	...	...	18	30	17	7
		b	490	527	169	4	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	...
		Urban	**161**	**168**	**135**	**20**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	69	104	74	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	92	64	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Divsion & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 Months				10 Months to 1 year				Months not stated			
			House-hold	Family worker Males	Family worker Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker Males	Family worker Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker Males	Family worker Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	**Total**	**118**	**167**	**114**	**1**	**53**	**74**	**44**	**1**	**29**	**36**	**28**	**12**
		a	32	63	42	1	15	30	12	...	12	17	14	12
		b	86	104	72	...	38	44	32	1	17	19	14	...
		Rural	**114**	**162**	**109**	**1**	**38**	**55**	**29**	**1**	**27**	**33**	**26**	**12**
		a	32	63	42	1	15	30	12	...	12	17	14	12
		b	82	99	67	...	23	25	17	1	15	16	12	...
		Urban	4	5	5	...	15	19	15	...	2	3	2	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	4	5	5	...	15	19	15	...	2	3	2	...
Major Group 04	Live-stock and Hunting	**Total**	40	49	38	5	1,296	1,996	1,058	723	176	270	160	37
		a	24	35	21	5	792	1,474	867	719	121	220	143	37
		b	16	14	17	...	504	522	191	4	55	50	17	...
		Rural	32	42	31	3	1,157	1,851	940	705	162	254	150	37
		a	20	31	17	3	733	1,382	804	701	115	212	136	37
		b	12	11	14	...	424	469	136	4	47	42	14	...
		Urban	8	7	7	2	139	145	118	18	14	16	10	...
		a	4	4	4	2	59	92	63	18	6	8	7	...
		b	4	3	3	...	80	53	55	...	8	8	3	...

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% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired Worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 1	Mining and Quarrying	**Total**	**4**	**5**	...	**3**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**2**	...	**2**
		a	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
		b	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rural	**4**	**5**	...	**3**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**2**	...	**2**
		a	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
		b	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying	**Total**	**4**	**5**	...	**3**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**2**	...	**2**
		a	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
		b	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rural	**4**	**5**	...	**3**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**2**	...	**2**
		a	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
		b	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...

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% *Sample*)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Division 1	Mining and Quarrying	**Total**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...	**2**	**2**	...	**1**
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1
		Rural	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...	**2**	**2**	...	**1**
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying	**Total**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...	2	2	...	1
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1
		Rural	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...	**2**	**2**	...	**1**
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	1
		Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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% *Sample*)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired Worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired Worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	**Total**	**18,830**	**18,395**	**23,010**	**1,921**	**154**	**132**	**140**	**95**	**2,936**	**2,958**	**3,376**	**423**
		a	5,277	7,331	7,587	1,590	57	68	60	95	1,108	1,525	1,359	349
		b	13,553	11,064	15,423	331	97	64	80	...	1,828	1,433	2,017	74
		Rural	**12,718**	**12,694**	**15,242**	**1,476**	**117**	**114**	**106**	**90**	**2,588**	**2,721**	**2,960**	**383**
		a	4,727	6,572	6,802	1,350	48	60	50	90	1,064	1,462	1,295	332
		b	7,991	6,122	8,440	126	69	54	56	...	1,524	1,259	1,665	51
		Urban	**6,112**	**5,701**	**7,768**	**445**	**37**	**18**	**34**	**5**	**348**	**237**	**416**	**40**
		a	550	759	785	240	9	8	10	5	44	63	64	17
		b	5,562	4,942	6,983	205	28	10	24	...	304	174	352	23
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	**Total**	**2,956**	**3,126**	**3,272**	**471**	**47**	**53**	**44**	**23**	**1,885**	**2,132**	**2,091**	**293**
		a	1,048	1,480	1,259	374	21	28	21	23	765	1,072	910	228
		b	1,908	1,646	2,013	97	26	25	23	...	1,120	1,060	1,181	65
		Rural	**2,554**	**2,869**	**2,841**	**394**	**41**	**49**	**41**	**20**	**1,748**	**2,012**	**1,943**	**260**
		a	1,000	1,412	1,201	343	19	26	20	20	744	1,042	881	215
		b	1,554	1,457	1,640	51	22	23	21	...	1,004	970	1,062	45
		Urban	**402**	**257**	**431**	**77**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**137**	**120**	**148**	**33**
		a	48	68	58	31	2	2	1	3	21	30	29	13
		b	354	189	373	46	4	2	2	...	116	90	119	20

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% *Sample*)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Division 2 & 3	**Manufacturing**	Total	**1,693**	**1,489**	**1,949**	**287**	**12,744**	**12,562**	**1,6143**	**984**	**1,303**	**1,254**	**1,402**	**132**
		a	507	663	679	266	3,186	4,481	4,932	758	419	594	557	122
		b	1,186	826	1,270	21	9,558	8,081	11,211	226	884	660	845	10
		Rural	**1,292**	**1,212**	**1,504**	**217**	**7,687**	**7,606**	**9,562**	**661**	**1,034**	**1,043**	**1,110**	**125**
		a	444	587	612	205	2,777	3,904	4,326	604	394	559	519	119
		b	848	625	892	12	4,910	3,700	5,236	57	640	484	591	6
		Urban	**401**	**277**	**445**	**70**	**5,057**	**4,958**	**6,581**	**323**	**269**	**211**	**292**	**7**
		a	63	76	67	61	409	577	606	154	25	35	38	3
		b	338	201	378	9	4,648	4,381	5,975	169	244	176	254	4
Major Group 20	**Foodstuffs**	**Total**	**343**	**357**	**379**	**35**	**445**	**327**	**501**	**76**	**236**	**257**	**257**	**44**
		a	79	119	97	27	87	121	121	53	96	140	110	43
		b	264	238	282	8	358	206	380	23	140	117	147	1
		Rural	**274**	**313**	**300**	**26**	**265**	**243**	**309**	**44**	**226**	**252**	**248**	**44**
		a	69	105	86	23	72	99	104	42	96	140	110	43
		b	205	208	214	3	193	144	205	2	130	112	138	1
		Urban	**69**	**44**	**79**	**9**	**180**	**84**	**192**	**32**	**10**	**5**	**9**	...
		a	10	14	11	4	15	22	17	11	...	...	...	...
		b	59	30	68	5	165	62	175	21	10	5	9	...

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% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Group 22	**Tobacco Products**	**Total**	**3,724**	**2,839**	**5,763**	**423**	**7**	**4**	**8**	**...**	**84**	**60**	**129**	**56**
		a	1,741	2,381	3,040	419	4	4	5	...	48	53	82	56
		b	1,983	458	2,723	4	3	...	3	...	36	7	47	...
		Rural	**2,994**	**2,645**	**4,705**	**362**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**...**	**74**	**60**	**116**	**56**
		a	1,644	2,274	2,900	358	2	2	2	...	48	53	82	56
		b	1,350	371	1,805	4	1	...	1	...	26	7	34	...
		Urban	**730**	**194**	**1,058**	**61**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**...**	**10**	**...**	**13**	**...**
		a	97	107	140	61	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
		b	633	87	918	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	13	...
Major Group 23	**Textile-Cotton**	**Total**	**5,145**	**5,962**	**7,006**	**506**	**25**	**18**	**32**	**...**	**237**	**175**	**332**	**26**
		a	1,195	1,623	1,799	394	10	13	14	...	103	137	148	26
		b	3,950	4,339	5,207	112	15	5	18	...	134	38	184	...
		Rural	**2,105**	**2,103**	**2,832**	**298**	**21**	**18**	**27**	**...**	**190**	**131**	**269**	**22**
		a	888	1,167	1,324	284	10	13	14	...	92	120	126	22
		b	1,217	936	1,508	14	11	5	13	...	98	11	143	...
		Urban	**3,040**	**3,859**	**4,174**	**208**	**4**	**...**	**5**	**...**	**47**	**44**	**63**	**4**
		a	**307**	**456**	**475**	**110**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**11**	**17**	**22**	**4**
		b	**2,733**	**3,403**	**3,699**	**98**	**4**	**...**	**5**	**...**	**36**	**27**	**41**	**...**

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% Sample)

Code No	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker	Household	Males	Females	Hired worker
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Major Group 22	Tobacco Products	**Total**	**213**	**130**	**306**	**119**	**3,188**	**2,468**	**4,960**	**237**	**232**	**177**	**360**	**11**
		a	101	112	161	117	1,477	2,061	2,588	236	111	151	204	10
		b	112	18	145	2	1,711	407	2,372	1	121	26	156	1
		Rural	**167**	**112**	**245**	**89**	**2,536**	**2,299**	**4,008**	**206**	**214**	**172**	**333**	**11**
		a	92	101	145	87	1,392	1,968	2,468	205	110	150	203	10
		b	75	11	100	2	1,144	331	1,540	1	104	22	130	1
		Urban	**46**	**18**	**61**	**30**	**652**	**169**	**952**	**31**	**18**	**5**	**27**	...
		a	9	11	16	30	85	93	120	31	1	1	1	...
		b	37	7	45	...	567	76	832	...	17	4	26	...
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton	**Total**	**303**	**243**	**397**	**45**	**4,302**	**5,269**	**5,887**	**389**	**278**	**257**	**358**	**46**
		a	112	119	170	44	873	1,225	1,327	280	97	129	140	44
		b	191	124	227	1	3,429	4,044	4,560	109	181	128	218	2
		Rural	**197**	**152**	**277**	**32**	**1,539**	**1,663**	**2,050**	**200**	**158**	**139**	**209**	**44**
		a	92	97	145	31	612	830	924	187	82	107	115	44
		b	105	55	132	1	927	833	1,126	13	76	32	94	...
		Urban	**106**	**91**	**120**	**13**	**2,763**	**3,606**	**3,837**	**189**	**120**	**118**	**149**	**2**
		a	20	22	25	13	261	395	403	93	15	22	25	...
		b	86	69	95	...	2,502	3,211	3,434	96	105	96	124	2

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% *Sample*)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Group 28	**Manufacture of Wood And Wooden Products**	**Total**	**3,866**	**2,505**	**4,960**	**264**	**44**	**21**	**44**	**72**	**510**	**296**	**705**	**34**
		a	655	832	880	250	14	11	13	72	114	149	165	30
		b	3,211	1,673	4,080	14	30	10	31	...	396	147	540	4
		Rural	**2,777**	**2,078**	**3,416**	**235**	**25**	**15**	**23**	**70**	**391**	**270**	**521**	**34**
		a	613	783	824	221	9	7	7	70	107	140	153	30
		b	2,164	1,295	2,592	14	16	8	16	...	284	130	368	4
		Urban	**1,089**	**427**	**1,544**	**29**	**19**	**6**	**21**	**2**	**119**	**26**	**184**	...
		a	42	49	56	29	5	4	6	2	7	9	12	...
		b	1,047	378	1,488	...	14	2	15	...	112	17	172	...

TABLE B—XVI SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(Concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family worker				Family worker				Family worker		
			House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker	House-hold	Males	Females	Hired worker
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Major Group 28	Manufacture of Wood And Wooden Products	**Total**	**477**	**280**	**611**	**16**	**2,543**	**1,690**	**3,285**	**125**	**292**	**218**	**315**	**17**
		a	86	102	127	13	392	500	521	119	49	70	54	16
		b	391	178	484	3	2,151	1,190	2,764	6	243	148	261	1
		Rural	**361**	**233**	**455**	**10**	**1,779**	**1,363**	**2,189**	**106**	**221**	**197**	**228**	**15**
		a	82	99	119	7	371	471	498	100	44	66	47	14
		b	279	134	336	3	1,408	892	1,691	6	177	131	181	1
		Urban	**116**	**47**	**156**	**6**	**764**	**327**	**1,096**	**19**	**71**	**21**	**87**	**2**
		a	4	3	8	6	21	29	23	19	5	4	7	2
		b	112	44	148	...	743	298	1,073	...	66	17	80	...

Note: (a) with cultivation
(b) without cultivation

APPENDIX TO TABLE B—XVI

The following abbreviations have been used :

with cultivation		without cultivation	
1 to 3 months	A	1 to 3 months	E
4 to 6 ,,	B	4 to 6 ,,	F
7 to 9 ,,	C	7 to 9 ,,	G
10 months to 1 year	D	10 months to 1 year	H
Months not stated	X	Months not stated	Y

TOTAL

02 (H—1); 03 (C—1, D—4, X—2, F—2, G—1, H—51); 21 (B—1, D—2, H—3, Y—1); 24 (A—1, B—3, C—4, D—17, X—1, F—8, G—2, H—26, Y—1); 26(D—1, G—3, H—45); 27 (B—4, C—13, D—39, X—5, E—2, F—14, G—26, H—155, Y—19); 30 (B—1, C—1, D—1); 31 (A—2, B—8, C—12, D—37, X—14, E—14, F—34, G—47, H—267, Y—54); 33 (B—8, C—7, D—40, X—5, F—7, G—5, H—204, Y—8); 34 & 35 (A—1, B—18, C—44, D—74, X—11, E—1, F—26, G—76, H—358, Y—34); 36 (B—12, C—15, D—58, X—12, F—17, G—25, H—335, Y—26); 37 (H—2); 38 (D—5, X—1, G—1, H—28); 39 (A—4, B—23, C—33, D—83, X—17, E—6, F—36, G—43, H—486, Y—56).

RURAL

02 (H—1); 03 (C—1, D—4, X—2, F—2, G—1, H—51); 21 B—1, D—1, H—1, Y—1); 24 (A—1), B—3, C—4, D—17, X—1, F—8, G—1, H—23, Y—1); 27 (B—4, C—13, D—36, X—5, E—2, F—10, G—21, H—102, Y—12); 30 (B—1, C—1, D—1); 31 (A—2, B—8, C—10, D—37, X—14, E—14, F—31, G—46, H—256, Y—53); 33 (B—8, C—7, D—27, X—3, F—7, G—3, H—55, Y—4); 34 & 35 (A—1, B—17, C—43, D—70, X—11, E—1, F—19, G—66, H—283, Y—31); 36 (B—12, C—15, D 55, X—11, F—14, G—20, H—234, Y 18); 38 (D—5, G—1 H—15); 39 (A—4, B—19, C—16, D—81, X—17, E—2); F—23, G—26, H—269, Y—33).

URBAN

21 (D—1, H—2); 24 (G—1, H—3); 26 (D—1, G—3, H—45); 27 (D—3, F—4, G—5, H—53, Y—7); 31 (C—2, F—3, G—1 H—11, Y—1); 33 (D—13, X—2, G—2, H—149, Y—4); 34 & 35 (B—1, C—1, D—4, F—7, G—10, H—75, Y—3); 36 (D—3, X—1, F—3, G—5, H—101, Y—8); 37 (H—2); 38 (X—1, H—13); 39 (B—4, C—17, D—2, E 4, F—14, G—17, H—217, Y—23).

TABLE B—XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATON NOR INDUSTRY, (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATON SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on sample households classified by size and participation in household cultivation or industry or either of them. For households engaged in cultivation separate data are given for each size of holding. This table is presented for the district with rural and urban break-up with totals. Separate particulars of holdings of households engaged in cultivation are not shown for urban. The grouping of holdings is the same as in previous tables i.e., B XI, B XII, B XIII and B XV.

The family size is divided as family with one member, i.e., single member-household, 2-3 members, 4-6 members, 7-9 members and 10 members and over.

There is a slight distinction between a family and census household. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family at the time of Census count.

The total member of households shown in the Appendix includes institutions also. Institutions refer to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding, houses, etc., which were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3-5 of the Appendix excludes institutional and houseless population.

TABLE B—XVII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY, (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

(Based on 20% sample)

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of sample households	Total sample household population			Size of sample households					
					Single member household			2-3 Members		
		Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Areas	**123,515**	**540,442**	**262,416**	**278,026**	**9,878**	**3,332**	**6,546**	**39,243**	**46,102**	**53,428**
All Rural Areas	85,614	**374,172**	181,702	192,470	6,936	2,128	4,808	26,784	31,395	36,573
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	29,832	109,275	51,777	57,598	4,481	1,333	3,148	11,096	12,599	15,152
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	8,806	39,148	18,575	20,573	394	88	306	2,796	3,172	4,022
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	46,976	225,649	111,350	114,299	2,061	707	1,354	12,892	15,624	17,399
Size of holding group										
Less than 1 acre	11,881	49,569	23,865	25,704	726	201	525	4,183	4,938	5,691
1·0— 2·4	14,285	65,791	32,404	33,387	626	232	394	4,115	5,064	5,495
2·5— 4·9	9,254	46,148	22,943	23,205	358	133	225	2,273	2,761	3,089
5·0— 7·4	4,527	23,498	11,795	11,703	180	68	112	1,048	1,291	1,409
7·5— 9·9	1,651	9,029	4,514	4,515	44	15	29	348	432	461
10·0—12·4	1,721	9,562	4,728	4,834	44	21	23	331	395	458
12·5—14·9	642	3,573	1,772	1,801	14	3	11	121	147	169
15·0—29·9	2,076	12,296	6,197	6,099	45	23	22	334	422	442
30·0—49·9	554	3,716	1,892	1,824	11	4	7	67	84	86
50·0+	244	1,883	955	928	5	3	2	21	26	30
Unspecified	141	584	285	299	8	4	4	51	64	69
All Urban Areas	**37,901**	**166,270**	**80,714**	**85,556**	**2,942**	**1,204**	**1,738**	**12,459**	**14,707**	**16,855**

TABLE—B—XVII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED (Concld.)

Total Rural Urban	Size of sample households								
	4–6 Members			7–9 Members			10 Members & over		
	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All Areas	**53,826**	**128,272**	**133,711**	**17,356**	**66,212**	**66,218**	**3,212**	**18,498**	**18,123**
All Rurl Areas	**37,811**	**90,385**	**93,827**	**12,026**	**45,838**	**45,750**	**2,057**	**11,956**	**11,512**
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	11,421	26,651	28,144	2,559	9,689	9,637	275	1,505	1,517
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	4,235	9,907	10,703	1,234	4,592	4,746	147	816	796
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	22,155	53,827	54,980	8,233	31,557	31,367	1,635	9,635	9,199
Size of holding Group									
Less than 1 acre	5,499	12,957	13,660	1,335	4,953	5,120	138	816	708
1·0— 2·4	6,995	16,839	17,417	2,248	8,570	8,466	301	1,699	1,615
2·5— 4·9	4,392	10,865	10,789	1,899	7,299	7,256	332	1,885	1,846
5·0— 7·4	2,083	5,224	5,135	983	3,877	3,687	233	1,335	1,360
7·5— 9·9	757	1,876	1,886	391	1,526	1,473	111	665	666
10·0—12·4	812	1,999	2,074	418	1,611	1,614	116	702	665
12·5—14·9	300	757	733	162	599	659	45	266	229
15·0—29·9	963	2,422	2,406	528	2,059	2,057	206	1,271	1,172
30·0—49·9	208	529	525	177	714	673	91	561	533
50·0+	83	214	207	77	300	302	58	412	387
Unspecified	63	145	148	15	49	60	4	23	18
All Urban Areas	**16,015**	**37,887**	**39,884**	**5,330**	**20,374**	**20,468**	**1,155**	**6,542**	**6,611**

APPENDIX TO TABLE B—XVII

	Total No. of Households	Total Household Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**618'505**	**2,710,343**	**1,316,552**	**1,393,791**
Rural	428,463	1,876,018	910,687	965,331
Urban	190,042	834,325	405,865	428,460

CULTURAL TABLES

(C SERIES)

TABLE C—I FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the family composition of sample households and has been prepared on a 20 per cent sample. This gives the total population of sample households number of 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.

TABLE C—I FAMILY COMPOSITION

(Based on

(Composition

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Head of Households	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Total	123,515	540,442	262,416	278,026	100,859	22,653
All Rural Areas	85,614	374,172	181,702	192,470	69,501	16,110
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	29,832	109,375	51,777	57,598	21,700	8,130
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	8,806	39,148	18,575	20,573	7,090	1,715
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	46,976	225,649	111,350	114,299	40,711	6,265
Size of Holding Group						
Less than 1 acre	11,881	49,569	23,865	25,704	9,831	2,050
1·0— 2·4 acres	14,285	65,791	32,404	33,387	12,485	1,800
2·5— 4·9 acres	9,254	46,148	22,943	23,205	8,104	1,150
5·0— 7·4 acres	4,527	23,498	11,795	11,703	3,974	553
7·5— 9.9 acres	1,651	9,029	4,514	4,515	1,464	187
10·0—12·4 acres	1,721	9,562	4,728	4,834	1,545	176
12·5—14·9 acres	642	3,573	1,772	1,801	575	67
15·0—29·9 acres	2,076	12,296	6,197	6,099	1,879	197
30·0—49·9 acres	554	3,716	1,892	1,824	512	42
50·0+ acres	244	1,883	955	928	223	21
Unspecified	141	584	285	299	119	22
All Urban Areas	37,901	166,270	80,714	85,556	31,358	6,543

OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

20 % Sample)

of households

Spouses of heads of households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated Persons	
Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
189	88,934	12,092	5,359	22,159	142,432	143,528	1,485	752
136	61,057	8,742	3,552	15,344	98,684	99,562	1,087	397
49	18,136	1,613	821	3,461	27,344	27,726	250	145
15	6,436	734	285	1,364	10,421	11,040	30	18
72	36,485	6,395	2,446	10,519	60,919	60,796	807	234
10	8,834	922	344	1,623	12,717	13,171	41	26
26	11,289	1,624	512	2,606	17,657	17,651	100	41
13	7,261	1,458	491	2,236	12,757	12,527	120	31
8	3,568	869	277	1,335	6,586	6,217	81	30
2	1,288	341	144	557	2,509	2,465	54	18
1	1,362	367	158	608	2,612	2,671	45	17
...	507	128	52	217	1,002	1,005	15	5
4	1,626	452	289	858	3,395	3,382	178	35
5	456	158	104	306	1,028	1,005	85	15
2	188	61	69	152	513	552	87	15
1	106	15	6	21	143	150	1	...
53	27,877	3,350	1,807	6,815	43,748	43,966	398	355

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the marital status of the various age-groups and gives separate figures for rural and urban areas of each district. The population is classified in each age-group under four categories never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated. A fifth category with marital status not specified will be found in the table. Marital status has been given for 15 different age-groups :— 5 year age-groups from 10 to 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% 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 (i). Another improvement effected in 1961 is that the Table presents separate figures for divorced and separated people. In 1951 Census, divorced and separated were clubbed with the widowed people in the Table but separate figures were given in an appendix.

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						All Rural Areas							
All ages	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	**505,810**	**432,176**	**371,239**	**401,793**	**33,097**	**126,525**	**4,353**	**8,079**	**195**	**130**
0— 9	484,037	243,925	240,112	243,925	240,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	215,220	107,603	107,617	107,281	107,085	261	497	1	4	...	5	60	26
15—19	167,794	79,804	87,990	78,230	65,806	1,495	21,616	14	159	35	382	30	27
20—24	150,423	68,597	81,826	49,176	15,228	18,769	64,741	241	790	399	1,050	12	17
25—29	150,944	68,496	82,448	17,743	2,037	49,203	76,692	754	2,406	783	1,306	13	7
30—34	123,884	57,423	66,461	4,322	652	51,382	59,828	1,075	4,726	634	1,247	10	8
35—39	122,694	59,262	63,432	1,795	362	55,357	54,196	1,506	7,711	589	1,156	15	7
40—44	102,693	50,229	52,464	1,035	266	46,476	39,763	2,257	11,403	449	1,022	12	10
45—49	94,383	46,942	47,441	754	231	42,608	32,616	3,170	13,893	403	693	7	8
50—54	82,499	40,033	42,466	586	133	34,871	23,198	4,202	18,566	363	562	11	7
55—59	60,112	30,229	29,883	373	73	25,430	14,158	4,197	15,344	220	306	9	2
60—64	55,027	27,160	27,867	297	64	21,416	8,150	5,210	19,444	227	203	10	6
65—69	30,315	14,872	15,443	121	41	11,163	3,815	3,486	11,516	101	69	1	2
70+	42,152	20,003	22,149	160	41	12,726	2,477	6,965	19,550	148	78	4	3
Age not stated	220	116	104	12	45	82	46	19	13	2	...	1	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk													
All ages	**263,373**	**131,011**	**132,362**	**71,132**	**57,490**	**53,360**	**55,158**	**5,360**	**17,693**	**1,132**	**1,986**	**27**	**35**
0— 9	68,449	34,840	33,609	34,840	33,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	28,990	14,852	14,138	14,803	14,014	43	117	1	1	...	2	5	4
15—19	21,867	11,167	10,700	10,804	7,620	336	2,921	4	34	19	118	4	7
20—24	21,123	9,752	11,371	6,315	1,635	3,260	9,322	51	121	123	287	3	6
25—29	21,836	10,417	11,419	2,550	300	7,522	10,396	125	384	219	338	1	1
30—34	18,113	8,604	9,509	805	101	7,477	8,343	167	745	152	316	3	4
35—39	17,204	8,669	8,535	384	78	7,848	7,029	273	1,131	163	294	1	3
40—44	14,640	7,422	7,218	228	41	6,678	5,400	398	1,548	117	225	1	4
45—49	12,953	6,524	6,429	132	36	5,782	4,331	508	1,903	102	158	...	1
50—54	12,086	5,822	6,264	103	28	4,896	3,341	731	2,769	88	124	4	2
55—59	8,219	4,159	4,060	65	11	3,331	1,927	714	2,071	47	50	2	1
60—64	7,940	3,920	4,020	57	8	2,974	1,141	841	2,825	47	44	1	2
65—69	4,003	1,961	2,042	19	2	1,413	523	508	1,502	21	15	...	...
70+	5,925	2,887	3,038	27	6	1,788	362	1,038	2,655	32	15	2	...
Age not stated	25	15	10	...	1	12	5	1	4	2	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						2. Kovilpatti Taluk							
All ages	**346,480**	**169,494**	**176,986**	**92,822**	**75,046**	**68,195**	**73,522**	**7,097**	**26,180**	**1,379**	**2,237**	**1**	**1**
0— 9	90,186	45,803	44,383	45,803	44,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	37,486	18,866	18,620	18,836	18,541	30	75	...	2	...	2	...	...
15—19	28,451	13,616	14,835	13,279	9,960	324	4,755	3	28	10	92	...	...
20—24	27,595	12,776	14,819	8,650	1,767	3,957	12,582	50	175	119	295	...	...
25—29	26,495	12,302	14,193	3,388	219	8,553	13,140	154	511	206	323	1	...
30—34	22,663	10,689	11,974	1,091	65	9,207	10,630	222	971	169	308	...	...
35—39	22,271	10,949	11,322	567	30	9,902	9,452	328	1,535	152	305	...	...
40—44	19,587	9,463	10,124	359	24	8,462	7,378	496	2,418	146	304	...	...
45—49	17,838	8,849	8,989	305	18	7,697	5,892	703	2,861	144	218	...	...
50—54	16,256	7,908	8,348	215	11	6,600	4,387	930	3,787	163	163	...	...
55—59	12,059	6,023	6,036	135	8	4,867	2,579	937	3,343	84	106	...	...
60—64	11,017	5,386	5,631	87	16	4,042	1,560	1,156	3,989	101	66	...	...
65—69	6,271	3,013	3,258	44	3	2,177	678	759	2,548	33	29	...	...
70+	8,298	3,848	4,450	61	1	2,377	411	1,358	4,011	52	26	...	1
Age not stated	**7**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**...**	**...**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk													
All ages	**176,568**	**84,714**	**91,854**	**45,409**	**39,456**	**35,856**	**39,772**	**3,141**	**12,031**	**277**	**569**	**31**	**26**
0— 9	43,435	21,634	21,801	21,634	21,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	20,248	10,028	10,220	9,992	10,144	17	62	...	...	...	...	19	14
15—19	15,657	7,314	8,343	7,208	6,010	103	2,290	...	14	...	25	3	4
20—24	13,906	6,235	7,671	4,490	1,251	1,690	6,292	23	71	31	54	1	3
25—29	14,023	6,109	7,914	1,432	144	4,563	7,459	64	208	48	103	2	...
30—34	11,620	5,109	6,511	330	42	4,651	5,955	87	425	41	89	...	...
35—39	12,221	5,779	6,442	113	28	5,505	5,571	122	762	37	81	2	...
40—44	10,054	4,891	5,163	65	8	4,599	3,969	196	1,118	30	67	1	1
45—49	9,463	4,689	4,774	45	13	4,342	3,277	279	1,420	22	64	1	...
50—54	7,927	3,824	4,103	35	3	3,380	2,241	395	1,828	14	30	...	1
55—59	6,013	3,121	2,892	28	1	2,655	1,346	427	1,521	11	24	...	...
60—64	5,193	2,578	2,615	22	2	2,049	739	488	1,856	18	17	1	1
65—69	2,951	1,526	1,425	11	1	1,129	330	373	1,089	13	5	...	...
70+	3,812	1,856	1,956	4	1	1,156	228	683	1,715	12	10	1	2
Age not stated	45	21	24	...	7	17	13	4	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				4. Tirunelveli Taluk									
All ages	**147,967**	**71,425**	**76,542**	**38,283**	**33,561**	**30,306**	**32,911**	**2,559**	**9,612**	**272**	**455**	**5**	**3**
0— 9	38,463	19,038	19,425	19,038	19,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	16,471	8,000	8,471	7,986	8,432	14	38	...	...	...	1	...	...
15—19	13,089	6,204	6,885	6,072	4,806	128	2,033	...	19	1	24	3	3
20—24	11,634	5,371	6,263	3,671	744	1,655	5,392	16	72	29	55	...	...
25—29	12,164	5,411	6,753	979	86	4,315	6,400	68	187	49	80	...	...
30—34	9,655	4,504	5,151	282	21	4,083	4,691	90	373	49	66	...	...
35—39	9,794	4,793	5,001	79	14	4,548	4,319	125	600	40	68	1	...
40—44	7,779	3,749	4,030	44	9	3,539	3,107	142	870	24	44	...	...
45—49	7,584	3,744	3,840	43	7	3,423	2,723	252	1,064	26	46	...	...
50 - 54	6,323	3,089	3,234	34	6	2,739	1,803	301	1,392	14	33	1	...
55—59	4,792	2,397	2,395	24	2	2,044	1,235	321	1,140	8	18	...	..
60—64	4,346	2,195	2,151	11	1	1,793	669	382	1,472	9	9	...	...
65—69	2,498	1,268	1,230	8	3	959	310	292	914	9	3	...	...
70+	3,371	1,658	1,713	10	5	1,065	191	569	1,509	14	8	...	...
Age not stated	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				5. Tenkasi Taluk									
All ages	**259,105**	**128,341**	**130,764**	**72,028**	**60,930**	**51,504**	**53,544**	**4,346**	**15,269**	**450**	**996**	**13**	**25**
0— 9	67,800	34,088	33,712	34,088	33,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	29,890	15,112	14,778	15,043	14,707	65	67	...	...	...	...	4	4
15—19	24,380	11,988	12,392	11,791	9,533	185	2,785	6	15	3	54	3	5
20—24	22,002	10,307	11,695	7,559	2,449	2,671	8,990	36	111	40	141	1	4
25—29	21,533	10,311	11,222	2,574	310	7,528	10,445	115	289	94	174	...	4
30—34	17,100	8,393	8,707	499	69	7,649	7,821	166	632	77	184	2	1
35—39	16,282	8,263	8,019	173	36	7,806	6,921	205	919	78	140	1	3
40—44	13,251	6,758	6,493	109	57	6,281	4,991	328	1,322	40	120	...	3
45—49	12,083	6,135	5,948	60	18	5,641	4,283	396	1,589	38	58	...	...
50—54	10,458	5,110	5,348	56	11	4,488	3,069	535	2,202	31	65	...	1
55—59	7,603	3,810	3,793	35	2	3,230	1,971	519	1,783	24	37	2	...
60—64	7,063	3,492	3,571	22	3	2,754	1,180	703	2,372	13	16	...	...
65—69	3,799	1,855	1,944	7	15	1,441	621	400	1,307	7	1	...	...
70+	5,843	2,709	3,134	12	6	1,755	394	937	2,728	5	6	...	...
Age not stated	18	10	8	...	2	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Shencottah Taluk													
All-ages	**45,945**	**22,778**	**23,167**	**12,596**	**10,517**	**9,424**	**9,731**	**654**	**2,720**	**104**	**199**	...	...
0—9	12,184	6,103	6,081	6,103	6,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	5,199	2,635	2,564	2,633	2,556	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	4,086	2,000	2,086	1,968	1,570	32	498	...	6	...	12	...	...
20—24	3,838	1,833	2,005	1,351	264	461	1,693	9	16	12	32	...	...
25—29	3,957	1,907	2,050	425	25	1,434	1,937	22	57	26	31	...	...
30—34	2,968	1,468	1,500	66	11	1,355	1,348	29	108	18	33	...	...
35—39	2,909	1,440	1,469	27	5	1,374	1,244	27	193	12	27	...	...
40—44	2,298	1,126	1,172	9	2	1,075	898	34	251	8	21	...	...
45—49	2,233	1,102	1,131	4	1	1,024	811	64	305	10	14	...	...
50—54	1,962	986	976	5	1	893	563	79	396	9	16	...	...
55—59	1,374	703	671	2	...	615	369	82	296	4	6	...	...
60—64	1,304	666	638	1	...	550	207	113	426	2	5	...	...
65—69	617	314	303	...	...	267	83	46	219	1	1	...	...
70+	1,003	487	516	2	1	337	67	146	447	2	1	...	...
Age not stated	13	8	5	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS(Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Ambasamudram Taluk													
All ages	**181,514**	**88,340**	**93,174**	**48,369**	**40,809**	**36,494**	**39,347**	**3,170**	**12,458**	**302**	**560**	**5**	...
0—9	45,513	22,900	22,613	22,900	22,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	20,537	10,225	10,312	10,223	10,290	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	16,386	7,960	8,426	7,846	6,139	111	2,246	...	16	2	25	1	...
20—24	14,695	6,716	7,979	4,983	1,402	1,696	6,423	18	91	17	63	2	...
25—29	14,965	6,757	8,208	1,825	177	4,791	7,715	81	220	60	96	...	...
30—34	12,244	5,744	6,500	291	36	5,270	5,891	128	476	55	97	...	...
35—39	12,093	5,803	6,290	108	38	5,495	5,440	153	738	45	74	2	...
40—44	10,326	5,139	5,187	61	13	4,814	3,905	233	1,190	31	79	...	...
45—49	9,079	4,624	4,455	45	65	4,232	3,042	322	1,302	25	46	...	...
50—54	7,911	3,892	4,019	33	5	3,421	2,100	420	1,875	18	39	...	...
55—59	5,630	2,857	2,773	28	6	2,451	1,257	362	1,489	16	21	...	...
60—64	5,137	2,494	2,643	12	5	2,018	722	453	1,905	11	11	...	...
65—69	2,841	1,340	1,501	8	1	1,001	343	326	1,150	5	7	...	...
70+	4,125	1,880	2,245	6	4	1,186	237	671	2,002	17	2	...	...
Age not stated	32	9	23	...	15	6	4	3	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				8. Nanguneri Taluk									
All ages	**282,800**	**134,529**	**148,271**	**76,685**	**70,197**	**53,362**	**59,612**	**4,108**	**17,747**	**281**	**678**	**93**	**37**
0— 9	72,463	36,306	36,157	36,306	36,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	34,708	17,178	17,530	17,088	17,433	60	92	...	1	...	...	30	4
15—19	27,296	12,400	14,896	12,205	12,264	181	2,584	...	16	...	25	14	7
20—24	21,620	9,636	11,984	7,292	3,257	2,299	8,568	23	71	18	84	4	4
25—29	21,903	9,492	12,411	2,667	479	6,677	11,507	88	319	53	104	7	2
30—34	17,983	7,984	9,999	583	237	7,241	9,071	118	601	38	87	4	3
35—39	18,182	8,376	9,806	217	92	7,948	8,509	167	1,099	41	105	3	1
40—44	14,988	7,086	7,902	84	83	6,671	6,111	285	1,590	37	116	9	2
45—49	14,004	6,827	7,177	74	54	6,330	5,066	394	1,991	24	60	5	6
50—54	11,928	5,690	6,238	60	55	5,130	3,557	476	2,569	18	54	6	3
55—59	8,966	4,403	4,563	34	33	3,855	2,259	493	2,245	19	25	2	1
60—64	8,056	3,991	4,065	31	18	3,286	1,259	647	2,770	19	15	8	3
65—69	4,537	2,193	2,344	15	11	1,704	610	468	1,719	6	3	...	1
70+	6,120	2,939	3,181	25	12	1,958	413	948	2,756	8	...	...	...
Age not stated	46	28	18	4	12	22	6	1	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Contd.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Tiruchendur Taluk													
All ages	**178,645**	**84,062**	**94,583**	**48,486**	**44,170**	**32,738**	**38,196**	**2,662**	**11,815**	**156**	**399**	**20**	**3**
0— 9	45,544	23,213	22,331	23,213	22,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	21,691	10,707	10,984	10,677	10,968	28	16	...	...	...	...	2	...
15—19	16,582	7,155	9,427	7,057	7,904	95	1,504	1	11	...	7	2	1
20—24	14,010	5,971	8,039	4,865	2,459	1,080	5,479	15	62	10	39	1	...
25—29	14,068	5,790	8,278	1,903	297	3,820	7,693	37	231	28	57	2	...
30—34	11,538	4,928	6,610	375	70	4,449	6,078	68	395	35	67	1	...
35—39	11,738	5,190	6,548	127	41	4,931	5,711	106	734	21	62	5	...
40—44	9,770	4,595	5,175	76	29	4,357	4,004	145	1,096	16	46	1	...
45—49	9,146	4,448	4,698	46	19	4,137	3,191	252	1,458	12	29	1	1
50—54	7,648	3,712	3,936	45	13	3,324	2,137	335	1,748	8	38	...	...
55—59	5,456	2,756	2,700	22	10	2,382	1,215	342	1,456	7	19	3	...
60—64	4,971	2,438	2,533	54	11	1,950	673	427	1,829	7	20	...	...
65—69	2,798	1,402	1,396	9	5	1,072	317	314	1,068	6	5	1	1
70+	3,655	1,739	1,916	13	5	1,104	174	615	1,727	6	10	1	...
Age not stated	30	18	12	4	8	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (Concld.)

Age-Group	Total population			Marital Status									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Urban Areas													
All ages	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**	**233,380**	**192,194**	**169,535**	**181,659**	**11,467**	**55,596**	**1,081**	**2,860**	**63**	**47**
0— 9	213,823	107,607	106,216	107,607	106,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	100,448	50,296	50,152	49,998	49,698	273	431	2	11	...	...	23	12
15—19	77,566	37,183	40,383	36,566	28,119	586	12,032	1	67	11	111	19	4
20—24	70,629	32,408	38,221	25,485	5,951	6,789	31,599	58	341	72	328	4	2
25—29	71,273	32,114	39,159	8,948	1,071	22,739	36,546	233	1,027	193	503	1	12
30—34	59,655	28,261	31,394	2,308	346	25,410	28,449	375	2,128	167	467	1	4
35—39	57,369	28,819	28,550	834	233	27,255	24,703	569	3,207	158	405	3	2
40—44	47,645	24,970	22,675	516	196	23,412	16,866	908	5,250	133	361	1	2
45—49	40,660	21,096	19,564	319	137	19,640	12,902	1,026	6,282	104	240	7	3
50—54	35,827	17,968	17,859	265	85	16,038	8,504	1,596	9,081	67	187	2	2
55—59	23,925	12,086	11,839	168	56	10,372	4,907	1,485	6,778	61	97	...	1
60—64	22,582	10,562	12,020	109	31	8,598	2,825	1,794	9,078	59	85	2	1
65—69	10,605	5,069	5,536	96	10	3,870	1,135	1,079	4,357	24	32	...	2
70+	15,814	7,054	8,760	139	25	4,543	705	2,340	7,986	32	44	...	...
Age not stated	**61**	33	28	**22**	**20**	10	5	1	3	...	...	...	...

TABLE C—III AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

FLY LEAF

This Table deals with the educational standards of the population classified by sex and age groups. This has three parts—Part A giving the educational standards and age-groups of the total population. Part B dealing with educational standards of urban population and Part C of the rural population. 10 age groups have been adopted for all the three tables—5 year age groups upto 34, 35-44, 45-59 and 60. In part B, dealing with the urban population, educational standards adopted for classification are different from C-III Part A dealing with the total population and C-III Part C dealing with the rural population. In C-III Part A and C people have been classified as illiterates and literates 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 7 educational standards.

1. Literates without educational standards
2. Primary or Junior basic
3. Matriculation or higher secondary
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
6. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

The last category dealing with the technical degrees and diplomas equal to degrees has been further divided into 7 sub-divisions, *viz*, engineering medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology, teaching and others. The Table thus gives useful information about the educational levels of the urban population which will help us in assessing the progress of higher and technical education. As the percentage of such persons will be small in the rural sector, such a detailed classification has not been attempted.

These Tables represent a definite improvement over the corresponding Tables of earlier Censuses. Firstly the literates in the various age-groups have been cross tabulated according to various educational standards for the first time in Census history. Actually particulars of educational standards were collected from 1941 onwards. Again this Table is based on a full count while in 1951 it was prepared on the basis of 10% 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 then-after. In the first three Censuses people were actually classified into three categories, literates, illiterates and people under instruction. This classification was replaced by a two-fold classification of literates and illiterates from 1901 onwards. In 1941 data were collected about the partial literates, *ie.* people who can only read. This pratice was modified in the subsequent Censuses and only people who knew both to read and write were Considered as literates. The partial literates of 1941 were treated as illiterates in 1951 and 1961.

TABLE C—III PART A AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Iliterate (without educational levels)		Educational levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All ages	**2,730,279**	**1,330,220**	**1,400,059**	**665,297**	**1,071,663**	**492,673**	**245,465**	**127,833**	**73,081**	**44,417**	**9,850**
0— 4	356,495	179,508	176,987	179,508	176,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	341,365	172,024	169,341	109,970	120,663	60,576	47,356	1,478	1,322	...	...
10—14	315,668	157,899	157,769	46,767	83,733	65,359	46,499	45,644	27,440	129	97
15—19	245,360	116,987	128,373	41,444	76,478	40,142	31,579	26,191	16,331	9,210	3,985
20—24	221,052	101,005	120,047	35,002	81,248	42,667	26,999	12,908	9,003	10,428	2,797
25—29	222,217	100,610	121,607	37,901	88,954	45,992	24,972	9,724	6,508	6,993	1,173
30—34	183,539	85,684	97,855	31,770	74,107	41,778	18,701	7,612	4,447	4,524	600
35—44	330,401	163,280	167,121	64,571	136,060	80,510	25,357	12,375	5,007	5,824	697
45—59	337,406	168,354	169,052	74,194	148,528	79,442	17,727	9,280	2,399	5,438	398
60+	176,495	84,720	91,775	44,075	84,803	36,163	6,252	2,614	617	1,868	103
A.N.S.	281	149	132	95	102	44	23	7	7	3	...

TABLE C—III PART B AGE, SEX AND

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**	**159,699**	**280,924**	**161,553**	**102,388**
0— 4	107,199	53,900	53,299	53,900	53,299	...	...
5— 9	106,624	53,707	52,917	29,117	31,335	23,770	20,782
10—14	100,448	50,296	50,152	8,877	17,997	20,131	17,125
15—19	77,566	37,183	40,383	7,535	17,401	11,287	11,069
20—24	70,629	32,408	38,221	6,651	20,110	12,906	11,062
25—29	71,273	32,114	39,159	7,600	23,459	14,803	10,890
30—34	59,655	28,261	31,394	6,761	19,631	14,123	8,518
35—44	105,014	53,789	51,225	14,407	35,888	27,772	11,535
45—59	100,412	51,150	49,262	16,040	39,030	25,622	8,335
60+	49,001	22,685	26,316	8,788	22,752	11,131	3,068
A.N.S.	61	33	28	23	22	8	4

Educational

Age-Group	University Degree or Post Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma					
			Engineering		Medical		Agriculture	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All ages	**2,707**	**240**	**86**	...	**131**	**37**	**14**	...
0— 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	137	44	1	...	3	...	...	...
20—24	585	79	15	...	10	...	2	...
25—29	550	55	26	...	20	6	6	...
30—34	414	25	16	...	20	6	2	...
35—44	432	26	9	...	20	17	4	...
45—59	398	11	12	...	30	6	...	...
60+	191	...	7	...	28	-	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(Contd.)

Educational levels							
Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
65,330	42,206	24,966	6,163	190	125	173	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
820	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,194	14,958	94	72	...	...	...	...
12,414	9,087	5,723	2,773	10	...	72	7
6,565	5,256	5,512	1,597	59	2	41	57
5,350	4,011	3,546	585	37	106	8	5
4,389	2,816	2,413	351	9	11	4	1
7,507	3,271	3,516	456	20	3	15	3
5,616	1,587	3,190	259	39	3	21	4
1,473	418	972	70	16	...	12	2
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

levels—(Concld.)

equal to degree or post graduate degree

Veterinery and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
12	...	4	...	575	192	86	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
2	...	1	...	57	58	2	...
3	...	1	...	153	41	11	1
2	...	1	...	94	34	13	1
...	...	...	...	74	26	13	...
5	...	...	...	151	27	26	...
...	..	1	...	45	4	21	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C-III PART C AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All ages	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	**505,598**	**790,739**	**331,120**	**143,077**	**62,503**	**30,875**	**15,473**	**3,012**
0— 4	249,296	125,608	123,688	125,608	123,688	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	234,741	118,317	116,424	80,853	89,328	36,806	26,574	658	522	...	...
10—14	215,220	107,603	107,617	37,890	65,736	45,228	29,374	24,450	12,482	35	25
15—19	167,794	79,804	87,990	33,909	59,077	28,855	20,510	13,777	7,244	3,263	1,159
20—24	150,423	68,597	81,826	28,351	61,138	29,761	15,937	6,343	3,747	4,142	1,004
25—29	150,944	68,496	82,448	30,301	65,495	31,189	14,082	4,374	2,497	2,632	374
30—34	123,884	57,423	66,461	25,009	54,476	27,655	10,183	3,223	1,631	1,536	171
35—44	225,387	109,491	115,896	50,164	100,172	52,738	13,822	4,868	1,736	1,721	166
45—59	236,994	117,204	119,790	58,154	109,498	53,820	9,392	3,664	812	1,566	88
60+	127,494	62,035	65,459	35,287	62,051	25,032	3,184	1,141	199	575	25
A. N. S.	220	116	104	72	80	36	19	5	5	3	...

TABLE 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 languages 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 threefold classiffcations :

1. Languages of Indian Sub-Continent
2. Languages of other Asian Countries
3. Languages of continents other than Asia.

When an enumerator could not make out the language spoken by Tribe, it was grouped under the classification 'Tribal languages'. A more scientific attempt has been made to classify the languages in 1961 Census.

TABLE C—V MOTHER-TONGUE

Language	All Rural areas			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk		2. Kovilpatti Taluk		3. Srivaikuntam Taluk		4. Tirunelveli Taluk	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Languages	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	**131,011**	**132,362**	**169,494**	**176,986**	**84,714**	**91,854**	**71,425**	**76,542**
1. *Arabic/ Arabi*	79	40	39	...	...	...	...	37	38	2	1
2. *Burmese*	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. *Ceylonese/ Simelu/ Singhalese*	22	6	16	...	...	3	4	1	4	...	...
4. *Danish*	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5. *English*	104	40	64	3	4	...	1	1	4	11	13
6. Gujarati	910	453	457	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	7
7. Hindi	261	146	115	6	5	3	4	8	2	60	39
8. Hindnstani	20	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
9. Kannada	5,800	2,763	3,037	240	262	2,134	2,365	181	181	15	8
10. †Konkani	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
11. *Malai/Malay/ Malaya/ Malayan*	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Malayalam	2,143	1,139	1,004	28	14	30	16	143	32	130	91
13. *Maltese*	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
14. Marathi	34	20	14	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
15. Nepali	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. *Portuguese*	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17. *Spanish*	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18. Tamil	1,747,906	849,100	898,806	115,429	116,195	132,822	138,747	82,260	89,244	69,925	74,963
19. Telugu	123,699	60,257	63,442	15,124	15,694	34,364	35,683	2,048	2,307	1,193	1,312
20. Tulu	20	10	10	...	...	1	...	5	8	...	...
21. Urdu	1,224	650	574	148	122	137	164	28	32	79	88
22. Vadaga	153	64	89	30	65	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Mother-tongue printed in italics belongs to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

* Means that the mother-tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

† Means that the mother-tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

TABLE C—V MOTHER-TONGUE (Contd.)

Language	5. Tenkasi Taluk		6. Shencottah Taluk		7. Ambasamudram Taluk		8. Nanguneri Taluk		9. Tiruchendur Taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Languages	**128,341**	**130,764**	**22,778**	**23,167**	**88,340**	**93,174**	**134,529**	**148,271**	**84,062**	**94,583**
1. *Arabic/Arabi*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. *Burmese*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
4. *Danish*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. *English*	5	6	...	...	11	7	9	27	...	2
6. Gujarati	5	1	...	...	389	386	50	59	2	4
7. Hindi	56	47	...	...	3	5	8	13	2	...
8. Hindustani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kannada	37	41	...	...	6	11	149	169	1	...
10. †Konkani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
11. *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Malayalam	123	147	82	120	527	455	48	97	28	32
13. *Maltese*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Marathi	2	...	10	12	1	...	...	...	4	1
15. Nepali	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
16. *Portuguese*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. *Spanish*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18. Tamil	124,579	126,946	22,303	22,651	86,778	91,701	131,212	144,073	83,792	94,286
19. Telugu	3,363	3,497	383	384	548	549	3,018	3,792	216	233
20. Tulu	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
21. Urdu	171	75	...	...	42	41	34	39	11	13
22. Vadaga	...	...	...	...	33	23	...	...	1	1

Note : Mother-tongue printed in italics belongs to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

* Means that the mother-tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

† Means that the mother-tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable the by Linguist.

TABLE C—V MOTHER-TONGUE (Concld.)

Language	All Urban areas		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Languages	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**
1. *Arabic/Arabi*	35	21	14
2. Bengali	42	25	17
3. *Burmese*	6	...	6
4. *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	29	16	13
5. *Danish*	1	1	...
6. *Dutch*	87	87	...
7. *English*	515	192	323
8. *French*	25	5	20
9. *German*	47	45	2
10. *Greek*	1	1	...
11. Gujarati	414	322	92
12. Hindi	554	323	231
13. Hindustani	251	93	158
14. Kachchhi	3	3	...
15. Kannada	1,131	527	604
16. †Konkani	32	19	13
17. *Korlani	108	108	...
18. Korchi	57	...	57
19. Malayalam	3,542	1,919	1,623
20. Marwari	5	5	...
21. *Maldivan/Mahl*	5	5	...
22. *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	5	...	5
23. Marathi	442	313	129
24. Nepali	17	11	6
25. *Norwegian*	1	1	...
26. *Polish*	1	1	—
27. Punjabi	35	18	17
28. Rajasthani	6	2	4
29. Sanskrit	9	5	4
30. Sindhi	8	5	3
31. Sowrashtra	4,114	2,525	1,589
32. *Spanish*	4	4	...
33. Tamil	805,194	392,792	412,402
34. Telugu	24,738	12,780	11,958
35. Tulu	167	94	73
36. Urdu	6,220	3,244	2,976
37. Vadaga	31	14	17

Note: Mother-tongue printed in italics belongs to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

* Means that the mother-tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

† Means that the mother-tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

TABLE C—VII RELIGION

FLY LEAF

This Table presents the principal religions by locality and sex break-up. This corresponds to Table D–II of the 1951 Census in all details. Prior to 1951, the population was classified according to religion down to the village level and other characteristics like marital status and education were also classified on the basis of religion. Thus, religion was the unit of tabulation till 1931. In 1951, livelihood classes and in 1961 the industrial categories of workers have been adopted as units of tabulation. Prior to 1931 other ethnographical details, the sect of religion, the race and caste particulars were collected during enumeration and Tables on religion presented the sect and caste particulars under each religion. Later the questions on sect of religion, race and caste were dropped. From 1951 onwards only the main religion is presented in the Tables. Like in 1951, the present Table provides two residuary columns for indefinite beliefs and religion not stated. There is another improvement over 1951, in that the figures have been presented for rural and urban areas of each district separately.

TABLE C—VII RELIGION

District/Taluk	Name of Religions (Arranged in Alphabetical order)								
	Total			1. Buddhists		2. Christians		3. Hindus	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirunelveli District	**2,730,279**	**1,330,220**	**1,400,059**	**52**	**6**	**157,177**	**167,893**	**1,087,731**	**1,133,771**
All Rural Areas	**1,882,397**	**914,694**	**967,703**	**3**	**3**	**110,600**	**120,183**	**775,951**	**812,504**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	263,373	131,011	132,362	...	...	8,647	8,662	121,378	122,760
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	346,480	169,494	176,986	3	3	12,428	12,859	155,365	162,044
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	176,568	84,714	91,854	...	...	10,416	10,839	70,811	75,592
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	147,967	71,425	76,542	...	...	8,475	8,795	59,995	64,537
5. Tenkasi Taluk	259,105	128,341	130,764	...	...	8,675	8,485	112,897	114,850
6. Shencottah Taluk	45,945	22,778	23,167	...	...	1,035	1,154	20,049	20,217
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	181,514	88,340	93,174	...	...	9,176	9,655	75,129	78,493
8. Nanguneri Taluk	282,800	134,529	148,271	...	...	28,048	32,159	102,621	111,277
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	178,645	84,062	94,583	...	...	23,700	27,575	57,706	62,734
All Urban Areas	**847,882**	**415,526**	**432,356**	**49**	**3**	**46,577**	**47,710**	**311,780**	**321,267**

District/Taluk	Name of Religions Agrranged in Alphabetical order									
	4. Jains		5. Muslims		6. Sikhs		Other Religions		Religion not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	11	12	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tirunelveli District	**23**	**29**	**85,063**	**98,250**	**26**	**17**	**146**	**93**	2	...
All Rural Areas	...	...	**28,084**	**34,968**	**11**	12	43	33	2	...
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	...	...	984	940	...	...	2	...	...	...
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	...	...	1,690	2,070	...	...	8	10	...	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	...	...	3,484	5,423	1	...	...	...	2	...
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	...	...	2,955	3,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk	...	...	6,769	7,429	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Shencottah Taluk	...	...	1,686	1,784	8	12	...	...	...	...
7. AmbasamudramTaluk	...	...	4,018	5,008	...	...	17	18	...	...
8. Nanguneri Taluk	...	...	3,849	4,830	...	...	11	5	...	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	...	...	2,649	4,274	2	...	5	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	**23**	**29**	**56,979**	**63,282**	**15**	**5**	**103**	**60**	...	...

TABLE 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 Scheduled Tribes. These Tables give the distribution according to the industrial categories of workers and non-workers classified on the basis of their educational standards. These tables, however, present only the total population of all Scheduled Castes in Part A and that of the Scheduled Tribes in Part B. Special Tables on each Scheduled Caste and Tribe will be presented in Part V of our publications and will give detailed particulars on each caste or tribe. Thus, this Table only presents an abstract of the data presented in Part V. Though in earlier Censuses, Tables were presented for important communities and other special groups, in this Census only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been classified and all other groups excluded. In this Table various categories of workers and non-workers have been classified either as literates or illiterates without adopting the detailed educational standards used in Table C-III.

TABLE C—VIII PART-A CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

District/ Taluk	Total			Illiterate		Literate		Workers							
								Total Workers (I—IX)		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Total	**431,150**	**211,751**	**219,399**	**153,026**	**204,190**	**58,725**	**15,209**	**131,211**	**113,295**	**53,973**	**37,143**	**36,187**	**48,269**	**4,971**	**1,362**
All Rural areas	**358,144**	**175,655**	**182,489**	**128,816**	**171,191**	**46,839**	**11,298**	**110,192**	**95,897**	**49,189**	**33,501**	**30,631**	**40,641**	**4,137**	**1,128**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	60,507	30,017	30,490	23,056	29,208	6,961	1,282	19,101	17,244	8,292	6,101	5,500	7,659	539	80
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	71,348	35,587	35,761	25,910	33,616	9,677	2,145	22,187	19,631	9,684	7,248	7,208	10,111	642	97
3. Srivakuntam Taluk	38,051	18,636	19,415	12,941	18,035	5,695	1,380	11,995	9,294	5,191	2,680	3,990	5,214	461	80
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	41,170	19,629	21,541	14,198	19,970	5,431	1,571	11,976	11,059	6,985	5,473	2,338	3,689	483	112
5. Tenkasi Taluk	40,967	20,408	20,559	16,092	19,882	4,316	677	12,548	10,588	4,970	3,293	3,832	4,447	428	83
6. Shencottah Taluk	10,186	5,107	5,079	4,071	4,927	1,036	152	3,225	2,673	1,092	687	387	472	156	11
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	34,391	16,745	17,646	12,151	16,476	4,594	1,170	10,904	10,209	5,951	4,653	1,857	2,820	752	556
8. Nanguneri Taluk	42,437	20,217	22,220	14,149	20,354	6,068	1,866	12,347	10,743	5,342	2,840	3,371	3,841	254	68
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	19,087	9,309	9,778	6,248	8,723	3,061	1,055	5,909	4,456	1,682	526	2,148	2,388	422	41
All Urban areas	**73,006**	**36,096**	**36,910**	**24,210**	**32,999**	**11,886**	**3,911**	**21,019**	**17,398**	**4,784**	**3,642**	**5,556**	**7,628**	**834**	**234**

TABLE C-VIII PART-A CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULE CASTES (Concld.)

District/Taluk	Workers (concld.)													
	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
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Tirunelveli District	**7,195**	**6,235**	**4,852**	**1,530**	**1,549**	**411**	**1,116**	**448**	**1,430**	**148**	**19,938**	**17,749**	**80,540**	**10,6104**
All Rural Areas	**6,017**	**4,805**	**2,989**	**763**	**723**	**95**	**788**	**333**	**608**	**17**	**15,110**	**14,614**	**65,463**	**86,592**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	2,188	985	111	44	170	3	143	34	23	...	2,135	2,338	10,916	13,246
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	1,522	601	1,158	341	189	16	134	40	199	3	1,451	1,174	13,400	16,130
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	190	281	909	250	29	...	117	11	92	...	1,016	778	6,641	10,121
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	255	221	404	37	33	9	59	19	76	1	1,343	1,498	7,653	10,482
5. Tenkasi Taluk	780	750	94	15	67	24	67	13	37	1	2,273	1,962	7,860	9,971
6. Shencottah Taluk	197	228	22	1	7	1	19	6	6	...	1,339	1,267	1,882	2,406
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	347	642	130	32	96	24	91	43	40	3	1,640	1,436	5,841	7,437
8. Nanguneri Taluk	431	657	75	13	29	2	78	27	56	9	2,711	3,286	7,870	11,477
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	107	440	86	30	103	16	80	140	79	...	1,202	875	3,400	5,322
All Urban Areas	**1,178**	**1,430**	**1,863**	**767**	**826**	**316**	**328**	**115**	**822**	**131**	**4,828**	**3,135**	**15,077**	**19,512**

TABLE C—VIII PART-B CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

District/ Taluk	Total			Illiterate		Literate		Workers							
								Total Workers (I—IX)		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tirunelveli District	**703**	**370**	**333**	**300**	**289**	**70**	**44**	**200**	**145**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**107**	**91**
All Rural Areas	**329**	**176**	**153**	**145**	**141**	**31**	**12**	**120**	**104**	**5**	5	**1**	**1**	**90**	**78**
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	39	22	17	22	17	...	...	16	15	3	2	...	...	13	13
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	70	35	35	26	32	9	3	19	16	2	3	1	1	...	...
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Shencottah Taluk	15	8	7	8	7	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	195	106	89	84	80	22	9	77	65	...	...	...	...	77	65
8. Nanguneri Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	**374**	**194**	**180**	**156**	**148**	39	32	**80**	**41**	3	3	4	**5**	**17**	13

TABLE C-VIII PART-B CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES (Concld.)

District/ Taluk	Workers (Concld.)													
	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
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tirunelveli District	**35**	**18**	**16**	**5**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**28**	**17**	**170**	**188**
All Rural Areas	**14**	**15**	**4**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**6**	**5**	**56**	**49**
1. Sankaranaynurkoil Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
2. Kovilpatti Taluk	11	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	19
3. Srivaikuntam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tirunelveli Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tenkasi Taluk	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6. Shencottah Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	2
7. Ambasamudram Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24
8. Nanguneri Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tiruchendur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	**21**	**3**	**12**	**5**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**22**	**12**	**114**	**139**

SPECIAL TABLES ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(SCT, SC & ST SERIES)

TABLE 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 the nine industrial categories and non-workers (for each sex) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tirunelveli district. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. Each of these parts is in two sections, one for rural and another for urban areas. The workers have been classified into the following nine industrial categories as in the tables for the general population:— I. As Cultivator ; II. As Agricultural Labourer ; III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities ; IV. At Household Industry, V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI. In Construction; VII. In Trade and Commerce; VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications and IX. In Other Services.

SCT-I Part A

The total number of Scheduled Castes in the State according to the President's list is 79. In Tirunelveli district, however, 30 Scheduled Castes have been returned in this Census. 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 is 42. In Tirunelveli district, 9 tribes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis etc. have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified".

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**358,144**	**175,655**	**182,489**	**60,507**	**30,017**	**30,490**
1. Adi-Dravida	33,975	15,799	18,176	1,255	615	640
2. Arunthathiyar	3,479	1,697	1,782	1,108	538	570
3. Bandi	1	...	1	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	23,767	11,864	11,903	6,715	3,289	3,426
5. Cheruman	6	4	2	...	...	...
6. Devendra Kulathan	5,621	2,709	2,912	1,086	524	562
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	25	11	14	...	...	...
8. Gosangi	34	4	30	...	...	...
9. Jaggali	7	2	5	...	...	...
10. Kadaiyan	241	115	126	...	...	...
11. Kudumban	107,222	53,240	53,982	16,468	8,168	8,300
12. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,382	1,194	1,188	346	175	171
13. Madiga	9	6	3	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	5,613	2,791	2,822	940	482	458
15. Pallan	110,495	54,708	55,787	25,156	12,554	12,602
16. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	47,046	22,719	24,327	5,877	2,875	3,002
17. Pulayan or Cheramar	16	5	11	...	...	...
18. Puthirai Vannan	3,456	1,793	1,663	468	250	218
19. Samban	9,888	4,531	5,357	1,055	527	528
20. Semman	22	12	10	...	...	...
21. Thoti	38	16	22	...	...	...
22. Tiruvalluvar	231	114	117	...	...	...
23. Valluvan	1,174	553	621	29	16	13
24. Vannan	316	147	169	...	...	...
25. Unclassified	3,080	1,621	1,459	4	4	...

POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

2. Kovilpatti Taluk			3. Srivaikuntam Taluk			4. Tirunelveli Taluk			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
71,348	**35,587**	**35,761**	**38,051**	**18,636**	**19,415**	**41,170**	**19,629**	**21,541**	
1,665	797	868	1,530	686	844	3,840	1,597	2,243	1.
406	186	220	153	74	79	396	202	194	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
7,441	3,693	3,748	1,488	764	724	1,083	562	521	4.
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5.
2,120	1,065	1,055	968	465	503	148	79	69	6.
14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
...	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	9.
...	...	...	49	22	27	53	21	32	10.
31,328	15,769	15,559	13,921	6,828	7,093	13,884	6,863	7,021	11.
427	241	186	186	97	89	124	56	68	12.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
1,320	656	664	209	94	115	209	73	136	14.
17,961	8,903	9,058	15,992	7,854	8,138	17,109	8,333	8,776	15.
5,415	2,672	2,743	2,753	1,251	1,502	2,858	1,144	1,714	16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
674	369	305	240	132	108	632	307	325	18.
2,119	999	1,120	482	330	152	488	225	263	19.
...	...	...	8	5	3	10	5	5	20.
12	7	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	21.
178	91	87	...	...	...	4	2	2	22.
...	...	...	61	28	33	39	21	18	23.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
268	133	135	1	1	...	292	139	153	25.

SCHEDULED CASTE

Name of Scheduled Caste	5. Tenkasi Taluk			6. Shencottah Taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	**40,967**	**20,408**	**20,559**	**10,186**	**5,107**	**5,079**
1. Adi-Dravida	799	393	406	...	...	...
2. Arunthathiyar	926	447	479	...	...	...
3. Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	3,938	1,990	1,948	514	255	259
5. Cheruman	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Devendra Kulathan	435	205	230	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gosangi	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Jaggali	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kudumban	13,304	6,601	6,703	...	...	...
12. Kuravan, Sidhanar	182	102	80	189	85	104
13. Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	1,468	718	750	...	...	...
15. Pallan	10,853	5,392	5,461	6,693	3,380	3,313
16. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	6,234	3,187	3,047	2,351	1,172	1,179
17. Pulayan or Cheramar	...	...	...	16	5	11
18. Puthirai Vannan	592	306	286	...	...	...
19. Samban	858	371	487	...	...	...
20. Semman	1	...	1	...	...	...
21. Thoti	2	...	2	...	...	...
22. Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Valluvan	173	94	79	37	20	17
24. Vannan	...	...	...	316	147	169
25. Unclassified	1,202	602	600	70	43	27

POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS (Concld.)

7. Ambasamudram Taluk			8. Nanguneri Taluk			9. Tiruchendur Taluk			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
34,391	16,745	17,646	42,437	20,217	22,220	19,087	9,309	9,778	
5,087	2,373	2,714	12,883	5,963	6,920	6,916	3,375	3,541	1.
314	162	152	64	34	30	112	54	58	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3.
1,518	778	740	736	356	380	334	177	157	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	5.
142	76	66	254	100	154	468	195	273	6.
...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	7.
34	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
14	10	4	98	49	49	27	13	14	10.
12,175	5,948	6,227	2,925	1,452	1,473	3,217	1,611	1,606	11.
373	187	186	453	204	249	102	47	55	12.
9	6	3	...	...	...	...		...	13.
844	441	403	365	187	178	258	140	118	14.
7,378	3,720	3,658	6,368	3,137	3,231	2,985	1,435	1,550	15.
4,785	2,269	2,516	15,238	7,285	7,953	1,535	864	671	16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
467	233	234	193	96	97	190	100	90	18.
852	315	537	1,163	509	654	2,871	1,255	1,616	19.
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	20.
21	8	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	21.
22	8	14	27	13	14	...	...	...	22.
70	38	32	748	326	422	17	10	7	23.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
286	169	117	909	501	408	48	29	19	25.

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Caste	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**73,006**	**36,096**	**36,910**
1. Adi-Dravida	11,851	6,032	5,819
2. Arunthathiyar	5,456	2,893	2,563
3. Baira	2	...	2
4. Chakkiliyan	2,708	1,168	1,540
5. Cheruman	271	131	140
6. Devendra Kulathan	118	4	114
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	31	19	12
8. Holeya	44	16	28
9. Kadaiyan	186	91	95
10. Kudumban	568	263	305
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,343	1,149	1,194
12. Madari	45	22	23
13. Nalakeyava	2	...	2
14. Pagadai	301	165	136
15. Pallan	32,437	16,235	16,202
16. Panan	25	17	8
17. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	14,457	6,946	7,511
18. Paravan	78	62	16
19. Puthirai Vannan	640	259	381
20. Samban	132	22	110
21. Semman	32	2	30
22. Thoti	31	12	19
23. Tiruvalluvar	82	30	52
24. Valluvan	458	210	248
25. Unclassified	708	348	360

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk			2. Kovilpatti Taluk			5. Tenkasi Taluk			6. Shencottah Taluk			7. Ambasamudram Taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	**329**	**176**	**153**	**39**	**22**	**17**	**70**	**35**	**35**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**15**	**8**	**7**	**195**	**106**	**89**
Kanikaran or Kanikkar	195	106	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	106	89
Kattunayakan	46	22	24	...	...	...	36	17	19	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Palliyan	40	23	17	39	22	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Pulayan	18	9	9	...	...	...	18	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unclassified	30	16	14	...	...	...	15	8	7	...	...	...	15	8	7	...	...	...

Note: Only taluks with scheduled tribe population have been presented here.

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	374	194	180
1. Irular	6	3	3
2. Kadar	4	...	4
3. Kattunayakan	303	159	144
4. Kurichchan	2	...	2
5. Malai Aravan	58	31	27
6 Paniyan	1	1	...

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**358,144**	**175,655**	**182,489**	**110,192**	**95,897**
1. Adi-Dravida	33,975	15,799	18,176	9,672	9,601
2. Arunthathiyar	3,479	1,697	1,782	1,029	788
3. Bandi	1	...	1	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	23,767	11,864	11,903	7,203	5,271
5. Cheruman	6	4	2	2	...
6. Devendra Kulathan	5,621	2,709	2,912	1,688	1,459
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	25	11	14	1	6
8. Gosangi	34	4	30	...	22
9. Jaggali	7	2	5	2	...
10. Kadaiyan	241	115	126	80	63
11. Kudumban	107,222	53,240	53,982	34,175	28,539
12. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,382	1,194	1,188	689	658
13. Madiga	9	6	3	6	...
14. Pagadai	5,613	2,791	2,822	1,739	1,330
15. Pallan	110,495	54,708	55,787	34,640	29,814
16. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	47,046	22,719	24,327	13,669	13,467
17. Pulayan or Cheramar	16	5	11	2	...
18. Puthirai Vannan	3,456	1,793	1,663	1,146	984
19. Samban	9,888	4,531	5,357	2,989	2,884
20. Semman	22	12	10	6	6
21. Thoti	38	16	22	5	10
22. Tiruvalluvar	231	114	117	50	62
23. Valluvan	1,174	553	621	315	219
24. Vannan	316	147	169	105	112
25. Unclassified	3,080	1,621	1,459	979	602

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL

Workers								
I		II		III		IV		
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
49,189	33,501	30,631	40,641	4,137	1,128	6,017	4,805	
3,414	2,574	3,175	3,929	455	52	235	671	1.
163	112	254	406	69	10	232	54	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
786	559	1,825	2,788	515	181	2,230	456	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5.
751	531	492	738	97	22	31	20	6.
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	7.
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9.
7	1	2	...	4	1	26	54	10.
18,934	12,283	9,144	12,192	991	231	527	277	11.
50	27	17	28	14	3	456	571	12.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13.
238	177	475	658	118	53	357	88	14.
19,232	13,533	9,044	12,524	1,317	457	1,046	692	15.
4,295	2,800	4,401	5,475	409	94	658	1,632	16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17.
81	18	19	21	10	4	8	6	18.
617	523	1,563	1,613	96	17	95	234	19.
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	20.
2	1	1	2	...	...	2	7	21.
12	14	14	29	1	...	7	8	22.
133	48	22	57	6	2	12	27	23.
14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
459	267	183	181	33	1	83	...	25.

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers							
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	**2,989**	**763**	**723**	**95**	**788**	**333**	**608**	**17**
1. Adi-Dravida	137	37	100	6	96	159	78	1
2. Arunthathiyar	66	5	6	2	1	...	10	...
3. Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	463	81	26	2	20	4	66	1
5 Cheruman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Devendra Kulathan	215	80	12	...	17	2	11	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gosangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Jaggali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kadaiyan	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kudumban	854	203	177	21	220	40	186	1
12. Kuravan, Sidhanar	17	8	1	...	7	4	3	...
13. Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	111	15	12	17	4	2	9	3
15. Pallan	789	167	212	15	255	65	133	2
16. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	256	103	124	8	135	50	92	9
17. Pulayan or Cheramar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Puthirai Vannan	7	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
19. Samban	57	51	36	20	23	4	16	...
20. Semman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
21. Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Tiruvalluvar	1	1	6	4	3	...	1	...
23. Valluvan	7	3	...	...	2	3	2	...
24. Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Unclassified	7	4	8	...	3	...	1	...

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL—(Concld.)

IX		X		Workers in special occupations				
In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
15,110	**14,614**	**65,463**	**86,592**	**191**	**15**	**758**	**103**	
1,982	2,172	6,127	8,575	2	...	4	...	1.
228	199	668	994	4	...	85	3	2.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3.
1,272	1,199	4,661	6,632	97	3	379	67	4.
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5.
62	66	1,021	1,453	...	...	...	...	6.
...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	7.
...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	8.
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	9.
39	5	35	63	...	...	...	...	10.
3,142	3,291	19,065	25,443	...	...	10	1	11.
124	17	505	530	...	...	84	1	12.
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13.
415	317	1,052	1,492	52	12	182	30	14.
2,612	2,359	20,068	25,973	...	...	5	...	15.
3,299	3,296	9,050	10,860	3	...	3	...	16.
...	...	3	11	1	..	...	...	17.
1,019	932	647	679	...	...	1	...	18.
486	422	1,542	2,473	32	...	...	1	19.
1	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	20.
...	...	11	12	..	...	...	...	21.
5	6	64	55	...	...	...	...	22.
131	79	238	402	...	...	...	...	23.
91	105	42	57	...	...	...	...	24.
202	149	642	857	...	...	5	...	25.

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**73,006**	**36,096**	**36,910**	**21,019**	**17,398**
1. Adi-Dravida	11,851	6,032	5,819	3,273	2,571
2. Arunthathiyar	5,456	2,893	2,563	1,475	606
3. Baira	2	...	2	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	2,708	1,168	1,540	594	352
5. Cheruman	271	131	140	84	8
6. Devendra Kulathan	118	4	114	2	7
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	31	19	12	10	5
8. Holeya	44	16	28	16	11
9. Kadaiyan	186	91	95	65	55
10. Kudumban	568	263	305	227	119
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,343	1,149	1,194	698	526
12. Madari	45	22	23	11	12
13. Nalakeyava	2	...	2	...	2
14. Pagadai	301	165	136	81	39
15. Pallan	32,437	16,235	16,202	9,932	8,407
16. Panan	25	17	8	17	...
17. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	14,457	6,946	7,511	3,969	4,239
18. Paravan	78	62	16	62	1
19. Puthirai Vannan	640	259	381	172	228
20. Samban	132	22	110	22	5
21. Semman	32	2	30	2	1
22. Thoti	31	12	19	12	4
23. Tiruvalluvar	82	30	52	15	8
24. Valluvan	458	210	248	122	44
25. Unclassified	708	348	360	158	148

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—URBAN

Workers								
I		II		III		IV		
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
4,784	3,642	5,556	7,628	834	234	1,178	1,430	
665	565	592	576	81	53	182	294	1.
18	2	111	223	63	15	117	19	2.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3.
5	4	26	36	28	12	29	...	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6.
...	...	...	...	4	...	6	4	7.
7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
1	1	...	...	1	...	39	51	9.
...	...	3	2	7	2	...	...	10.
31	53	4	2	...	3	375	409	11.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	13.
...	...	3	3	12	2	...	...	14.
3,325	2,476	3,241	4,224	451	108	244	273	15.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
719	527	1,550	2,548	183	35	178	367	17.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
2	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	19.
...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	20.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	22.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
6	1	3	8	1	1	4	3	24.
2	1	12	...	3	1	...	...	25.

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers							
	V		VI		VII		VIII	
	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	**1,863**	**767**	**826**	**316**	**328**	**115**	**822**	**131**
1. Adi-Dravida	428	238	353	165	53	6	161	43
2. Arunthathiyar	253	40	9	2	9	3	93	2
3. Baira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	49	6	6	1	1	4	56	7
5. Cheruman	63	...	...	...	6	1	5	1
6. Devendra Kulathan	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...		...	...	...	1	...	...
8. Holeya	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kadaiyan	8	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
10. Kudumban	161	87	4	6	...	1	13	21
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	63	24	8	...	11	...	19	...
12. Madari	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Nalakeyava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	5	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
15. Pallan	483	229	234	45	182	67	368	46
16. Panan	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
17. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	189	108	190	92	49	24	88	
18. Paravan	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Puthirai Vannan	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
20. Samban	7	...	3	3	1	...	...	1
21. Semman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tiruvalluvar	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
24. Valluvan	33	19	5	...	13	4	1	1
25. Unclassified	34	6	7	2	...	...	15	...

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—URBAN—(Concld.)

IX		X		Workers in special occupations				
In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
4,828	**3,135**	**15,077**	**19,512**	**23**	**16**	**1,093**	**409**	
758	631	2,759	3,248	...	...	26	9	1.
802	300	1,418	1,957	20	16	613	80	2.
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3.
394	282	574	1,188	...	...	290	165	4.
8	1	47	132	2	...	1	...	5.
...	...	2	107	...	...	...	...	6.
...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	7.
6	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	8.
14	...	26	40	...	...	...	...	9.
39	...	36	186	...	...	...	...	10.
187	35	451	668	...	...	90	...	11.
1	12	11	11	...	...	...	3	12.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
57	32	84	97	...	...	43	29	14.
1,404	939	6,303	7,795	...	...	29	111	15.
2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	16.
823	529	2,977	3,272	...	...	1	6	17.
2	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	18.
163	223	87	153	...	...	...	...	19.
6	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	20.
1	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	21.
8	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	22.
12	4	15	44	...	...	...	...	23.
56	7	88	204	1	...	...	...	24.
85	138		212	...	...	...	6	25.

TABLE SCT 1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Workers							
				Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**329**	**176**	**153**	**120**	**104**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**78**
1. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	195	106	89	77	65	...	...	...	...	77	65
2. Kattunayakan	46	22	24	12	10	2	3	1	1	...	...
3. Palliyan	40	23	17	17	15	3	2	...	...	13	13
4. Pulayan	18	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unclassified	30	16	14	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT 1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Workers							
				Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**374**	**194**	**180**	**89**	**41**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**17**	**13**
1. Irular	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kadar	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Kattunayakan	303	159	144	80	40	3	3	4	5	17	13
4. Kurichchan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Malai Arayan	58	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Paniyan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—RURAL

Workers														
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
14	15	4	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	6	5	56	49	
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24	1.
5	6	4	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	10	14	2.
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	6	2	3.
9	9	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	5	5	11	9	5.

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—URBAN

Workers														
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
21	3	12	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	12	114	139	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	3	2	1.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	2.
21	3	12	5	...	...	...	...	1	..	22	11	79	104	3.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2	4.
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	31	27	5.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	6.

TABLE SCT II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes the marital status for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tirunelveli district by broad age-groups. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. For the age-group 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" has been given. This table also furnishes the number of males and females in each of these three age-groups. The table has not been prepared separately for rural and urban areas.

As per Census definition, age refers to the number of completed years of age, i.e. the age on the last birth day before 1st March 1961. "Never Married" refers to a person who has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person is regarded as "Married" if he is recognised by custom or society to be a married person or has been married in accordance with any religious rites or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his community or is in stable *de facto* union and has not been widowed or divorced. A person is regarded as widowed if he or she has lost his or her spouse by death but has not remarried. A person is said to be divorced who after marital ties having been severed by law or custom, either social or religious or by mutual consent, has not been married again. A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no intention of living together again is regarded as separated. In Table SCT II Part B the item "Age Not Stated" has been omitted since there are no figures under it.

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population				
	Total			Never Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**431,150**	**211,751**	**219,399**	**110,699**	**92,975**
1. Adi-Dravida	45,826	21,831	23,995	11,692	10,120
2. Arunthathiyar	8,935	4,590	4,545	2,478	1,992
3. Baira	2	...	2	...	2
4. Bandi	1	...	1	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan	26,475	13,032	13,443	7,090	6,035
6. Cheruman	277	135	142	64	61
7. Devendra Kulathan	5,739	2,713	3,026	1,409	1,248
8. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	56	30	26	21	10
9. Gosangi	34	4	30	4	3
10. Holeya	44	16	28	3	9
11. Jaggali	7	2	5	1	3
12. Kadaiyan	427	206	221	87	85
13. Kudumban	107,790	53,503	54,287	27,152	22,232
14. Kuravan, Sidhanar	4,725	2,343	2,382	1,158	978
15. Madari	45	22	23	11	15
16. Madiga	9	6	3	2	3
17. Nalakeyava	2	...	2	...	...
18. Pagadai	5,914	2,956	2,958	1,564	1,289
19. Pallan	142,932	70,943	71,989	36,815	30,825
20. Panan	25	17	8	9	5
21. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	61,503	29,665	31,838	16,088	13,442
22. Paravan	78	62	16	...	14
23. Pulayan or Cheramar	16	5	11	3	7
24. Puthirai Vannan	4,096	2,052	2,044	1,061	856
25. Samban	10,020	4,553	5,467	2,307	2,330
26. Semman	54	14	40	8	17
27. Thoti	69	28	41	15	18
28. Tiruvalluvar	313	144	169	90	71
29. Valluvan	1,632	763	869	400	370
30. Vannan	316	147	169	69	70
31. Unclassified	3,788	1,969	1,819	1,098	865

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Total Population								
Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
90,483	**97,360**	**8,884**	**26,021**	**1,667**	**3,021**	**18**	**22**	
9,172	10,494	872	3,128	92	253	3	...	1.
1,942	1,893	141	402	29	58	...	...	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5,373	5,789	454	1,399	114	217	1	3	5.
68	62	2	19	1	...	...	...	6.
1,156	1,373	128	355	19	50	1	...	7.
8	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	8.
...	17	...	10	...	...	...	...	9.
12	15	1	4	...	...	...	...	10.
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
109	104	10	31	...	1	...	...	12.
23,312	24,655	2,513	6,658	523	738	3	4	13.
1,074	1,106	92	256	19	42	...	...	14.
9	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	15.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	17.
1,291	1,362	79	276	21	31	1	...	18.
30,405	31,751	3,053	8,265	665	1,127	5	11	19.
8	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	20.
12,257	14,002	1,200	4,023	117	367	3	4	21.
62	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	22.
2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	23.
884	970	80	209	27	18	...	...	24.
2,054	2,414	161	652	30	71	1	...	25.
6	17	...	2	...	4	...	...	26.
12	18	1	4	...	1	...	...	27.
52	70	1	23	1	5	...	...	28.
339	384	22	99	2	16	...	...	29.
72	72	4	24	2	3	...	...	30.
799	761	63	184	4	9	...	...	31.

TABLE SC II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 0—14					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**80,256**	**78,239**	**79,947**	**77,963**	**303**	**263**
1. Adi-Dravida	8,533	8,074	8,489	8,066	43	8
2. Arunthathiyar	1,925	1,750	1,916	1,746	9	4
3. Baira	...	1	..	1	...	...
4. Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan	5,290	5,304	5,275	5,301	14	3
6. Cheruman	47	53	47	53	...	...
7. Devendra Kulathan	1,029	1,084	1,029	1,076	...	8
8. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	15	10	15	10	...	...
9. Gosangi	4	3	4	3	...	...
10. Holeya	...	5	..	5	...	...
11. Jaggali	1	3	1	3	...	...
12. Kadaiyan	55	72	54	72	1	...
13. Kudumban	19,326	18,847	19,312	18,834	14	12
14. Kuravan, Sidhanar	869	876	867	873	2	2
15. Madari	10	11	10	11	...	...
16. Madiga	...	3	...	3	...	...
17. Nalakeyava	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Pagadai	1,179	1,111	1,175	1,110	4	...
19. Pallan	26,607	26,454	26,441	26,232	164	214
20. Panan	2	4	2	4	...	...
21. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	11,781	10,727	11,754	10,715	26	10
22. Paravan	...	6	...	6	...	...
23. Pulayan or Cheramar	3	7	3	7	...	...
24. Puthirai Vannan	768	728	767	727	1	1
25. Samban	1,595	1,918	1,595	1,918	...	...
26. Semman	4	16	4	16	...	...
27. Thoti	11	16	11	15	...	1
28. Tiruvalluvar	70	56	70	56	...	...
29. Valluvan	293	301	292	301	...	...
30. Vannan	50	55	50	55	...	...
31. Unclassified	789	744	764	744		...

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Contd.)

Age 0—14						
Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	
2	3	...	2	4	8	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
1	...	...	...	...	...	5.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
...	...	...		...	...	10.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
...	...	...	...	...	1	13.
...	1	...	...	...	...	14.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
...	1	...	...	...	...	18.
...	...	...	2	2	6	19.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
...	1	...	...	1	1	21.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
...	...	...	...	...	...	27.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28.
1	...	...	...	...	...	29.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31.

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 15—44					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	27	28	29	30	31	32
Total	**90,375**	**100,510**	**30,365**	**14,884**	**56,787**	**77,332**
1. Adi-Dravida	8,968	11,335	3,173	2,024	5,557	8,388
2. Arunthathiyar	1,970	2,003	540	241	1,371	1,586
3. Baira	...	1	...	1	...	...
4. Bandi	...	1	...	...	...	1
5. Chakkiliyan	5,468	5,815	1,795	721	3,472	4,585
6. Cheruman	63	66	16	8	45	52
7. Devendra Kulathan	1,149	1,364	377	170	722	1,088
8. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	13	11	6	...	7	11
9. Gosangi	...	11	...	...	...	10
10. Holeya	8	16	3	4	4	10
11. Jaggali	...	1	...	...	...	1
12. Kadaiyan	105	105	31	13	72	84
13. Kudumban	23,363	24,943	7,686	3,380	14,715	19,550
14. Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,021	1,078	286	104	702	904
15. Madari	8	12	1	4	7	8
16. Madiga	5	...	2	...	3	...
17. Nalakeyava	...	1	...	...	...	1
18. Pagadai	1,276	1,366	387	173	847	1,102
19. Pallan	30,321	32,466	10,282	4,560	18,868	25,089
20. Panan	12	4	7	1	5	1
21. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	12,271	14,978	4,297	2,719	7,646	11,058
22. Paravan	62	9	...	8	62	...
23. Pulayan or Cheramar	2	3	...	...	2	3
24. Puthirai Vannan	922	990	291	127	582	793
25. Samban	2,103	2,597	703	411	1,344	1,965
26. Semman	7	18	3	1	4	14
27. Thoti	11	17	4	3	7	13
28. Tiruvalluvar	54	83	19	15	34	58
29. Valluvan	309	385	108	68	194	294
30. Vannan	71	77	19	15	50	55
31. Unclassified	813	754	329	113	465	608

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Contd.)

Age 15—44						
Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
33	34	35	36	37	38	
1,959	5,953	1,253	2,331	11	10	
172	736	64	187	2	...	1.
34	125	25	51	...	...	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
108	328	92	179	1	2	5.
1	6	1	...	...	...	6.
32	63	18	43	...	...	7.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
...	1	...	...	...	...	9.
1	2	...	...	...	...	10.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
2	8	...	...	...	...	12.
561	1,415	398	595	3	3	13.
16	50	17	20	...	...	14.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
28	65	14	26	...	...	18.
685	1,932	484	882	2	3	19.
...	2	...	...	...	...	20.
235	941	91	258	2	2	21.
...	1	...	...	...	...	22.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
26	57	23	13	...	...	24.
33	167	22	54	1	...	25.
...	...	...	3	...	...	26.
...	1	...	...	...	...	27.
...	8	1	2	...	...	28.
7	15	...	8	...	...	29.
1	4	1	3	...	...	30.
17	26	2	7	...	...	31.

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 45 +					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	39	40	41	42	43	44
Total	**41,014**	**40,632**	**376**	**120**	**33,315**	**19,756**
1. Adi-Dravida	4,327	4,585	27	29	3,572	2,098
2. Arunthathiyar	695	592	22	5	562	303
3. Baira	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan	2,273	2,324	19	13	1,887	1,201
6. Cheruman	25	23	1	...	23	10
7. Devendra Kulathan	535	578	3	2	434	277
8. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	2	5	...	...	1	4
9. Gosangi	...	16	...	...	...	7
10. Holeya	8	7	...	...	8	5
11. Jaggali	1	1	...	...	1	1
12. Kadaiyan	46	44	2	...	36	20
13. Kudumban	10,812	10,493	154	18	8,582	5,089
14. Kuravan, Sidhanar	450	428	2	1	370	200
15. Madari	4	...	...	...	2	...
16. Madiga	1	...	...	...	1	...
17. Nalakeyava	...	1	...	...	...	...
18. Pagadai	501	480	2	6	440	260
19. Pallan	14,012	13,064	91	32	11,371	6,444
20. Panan	3	...	...	...	3	...
21. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	5,537	6,129	36	5	4,525	2,933
22. Paravan	...	1	...	...	...	...
23. Pulayan or Cheramar	...	1	...	...	...	...
24. Puthirai Vannan	361	326	3	2	300	176
25. Samban	855	952	9	1	710	449
26. Semman	2	6	...	...	2	3
27. Thoti	6	8	...	...	5	4
28. Tiruvalluvar	20	30	1	...	18	12
29. Valluvan	161	183	...	1	145	90
30. Vannan	11	37	...	...	8	17
31. Unclassified	366	318	4	5	309	153

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Contd.)

Age 45 +						
Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
45	46	47	48	49	50	
6,908	20,064	412	688	3	4	
700	2,392	28	66	...	...	1.
107	277	4	7	...	...	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
345	1,071	22	38	...	1	5.
1	13	...	...	...	...	6.
96	292	1	7	1	...	7.
...	1	1	...	...	...	8.
...	9	...	...	...	...	9.
...	2	...	...	...	...	10.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
8	23	...	1	...	...	12.
1,952	5,243	124	143	...	...	13.
76	205	2	22	...	...	14.
2	...	...	...	...	...	15.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
...	1	...	...	...	...	17.
51	209	7	5	1	...	18.
2,368	6,333	181	253	1	2	19.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
950	3,081	26	109	...	1	21.
...	1	...	...	...	...	22.
...	1	...	...	...	...	23.
54	143	4	5	...	...	24.
128	485	8	17	...	...	25.
...	2	...	1	...	...	26.
1	3	...	1	...	...	27.
1	15	...	3	...	...	28.
14	84	2	8	...	...	29.
3	20	...	...	...	...	30.
51	158	2	2	...	...	31.

TABLE SCT II PART A—AGE AND

Name of Scheduled Caste	Age not stated					
	Total		Never Married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	51	52	53	54	55	56
Total	**106**	**18**	**11**	**8**	**78**	**9**
1. Adi-Dravida	3	1	3	1	...	...
2. Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Baira	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan	1	...	1	...	...	...
6. Cheruman	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Gosangi	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Jaggali	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Kudumban	2	4	...	...	1	4
14. Kuravan, Sidhanar	3	...	3	...	...	...
15. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Nalakeyava	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Pagadai	...	1	...	...	...	...
19. Pallan	3	5	1	1	2	4
20. Panan	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	76	4	1	3	60	1
22. Paravan	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Pulayan or Cheramar	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Puthirai Vannan	1	...	...	...	1	...
25. Samban	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Semman	1	...	1	...	...	...
27. Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Valluvan	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Vannan	15	...	...	...	14	...
31. Unclassified	1	3	1	3	...	...

MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(Concld.)

Age not stated						
Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
57	58	59	60	61	62	
15	1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
...	...	1	...	...	...	13.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
...	1	...	...	...	...	18.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
15	...	...	...	...	...	21.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26.
...	...	...	...	...	...	27.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28.
...	...	...	...	...	...	29.
...	...	1	...	...	...	30.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31.

TABLE SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL

Total Population

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**703**	**370**	**333**	**196**	**155**	**154**	**150**	**19**	**26**	**1**	**2**	...	...
1. Irular	6	3	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kadar	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	195	106	89	44	27	56	57	6	5	...	...	...	...
4. Kattunayakan	349	181	168	94	80	75	67	11	20	1	1	...	...
5. Kurichchan	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Malai Arayan	58	31	27	31	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7. Palliyan	40	23	17	11	5	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Paniyan	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pulayan	18	9	9	2	...	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	...
10. Unclassified	30	16	14	10	10	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...

Age 15-44

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Total	**143**	**146**	**28**	**14**	**106**	**127**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**2**	...	...
1. Irular	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	50	53	7	2	39	50	4	1	...	...	...	...
4. Kattunayakan	77	70	17	11	56	56	3	2	1	1	...	...
5. Kurichchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Malai Arayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Palliyan	7	10	3	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pulayan	4	6	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
10. Unclassified	5	5	...	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...

STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Age 0–14

Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
166	145	166	140	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	
3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
37	25	37	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
76	73	76	68	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	4.
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
31	26	31	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.

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	
61	42	2	1	48	22	11	19	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
19	11	...	...	17	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	3.
28	26	1	1	19	10	8	14	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6.
9	2	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10.

TABLE SCT III PART A AND PART 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 rural and urban sectors of Tirunelveli district. 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".

TABLE SCT III PART A (i)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational level: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**36,096**	**36,910**	**24,210**	**32,999**	**8,468**	**2,871**	**2,835**	**950**
1. Adi-Dravida	6,032	5,819	3,745	4,875	1,661	700	505	221
2. Aruntha'hiyar	2,893	2,563	2,047	2,427	517	115	238	19
3. Baira	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	1,168	1,540	882	1,446	208	64	73	29
5. Cheruman	131	140	58	76	58	48	10	12
6. Devendra Kulathan	4	114	2	98	1	9	1	7
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	19	12	16	8	1	...	1	4
8. Holeya	16	28	5	19	9	9	2	...
9. Kadaiyan	91	95	34	69	48	25	9	1
10. Kudumban	263	305	151	274	95	21	17	10
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,149	1,194	815	1,070	247	92	85	31
12. Madari	22	23	19	21	3	1	...	1
13. Nalakeyava	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	165	136	116	124	42	12	6	...
15. Pallan	16,235	16,202	11,356	15,110	3,278	709	1,307	332
16. Panan	17	8	7	5	6	3	4	...
17. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	6,946	7,511	4,493	6,713	1,914	579	486	215
18. Paravan	62	16	12	...	50	15	...	...
19. Puthirai Vannan	259	381	185	69	73	308	1	4
20. Samban	22	110	11	91	11	8	...	11
21. Semman	2	30	2	...	...	20	...	10
22. Thoti	12	19	9	17	2	1	...	1
23. Tiruvalluvar	30	52	7	35	10	4	11	13
24. Valluvan	210	248	92	192	87	33	24	20
25. Unclassified	348	360	146	256	147	95	55	9

TABLE SCT III PART A (i) EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Concld.)

Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational levels									
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	554	90	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
1. Adi-Dravida	119	23	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2. Arunthathiyar	91	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Baira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Cheruman	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Devendrakulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kudumban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Nalakeyava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Pallan	271	51	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
16. Panan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar	51	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
18. Parayan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Samban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Semman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Thoti	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tiruvalluvar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Valluvan	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
25. Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**194**	**180**	**155**	**148**	**35**	**27**	**4**	**5**
1. Irular	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
2. Kadar	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
3. Kattunayakan	159	144	125	136	30	8	4	...
4. Kurichchan	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
5. Malai Arayan	31	27	26	3	5	19	...	5
6. Paniyan	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

	Educational levels: Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Kattunayakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Kurichchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Malai Arayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**175,655**	**182,489**	**128,816**	**171,191**	**39,608**	**9,492**	**6,399**	**1,719**	**832**	**87**
1. Adi-Dravida	15,799	18,176	10,936	16,496	4,117	1,416	678	258	68	6
2. Arunthathiyar	1,697	1,782	1,385	1,737	261	36	44	9	7	...
3. Bandi	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chakkiliyan	11,864	11,903	9,970	11,534	1,606	330	277	39	11	...
5. Cheruman	4	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
6. Devendra Kulathan	2,709	2,912	1,825	2,627	758	237	113	46	13	2
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	11	14	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gosangi	4	30	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Jaggali	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kadaiyan	115	126	64	113	40	12	10	1	1	...
11. Kudumban	53,240	53,982	39,407	51,142	11,862	2,369	1,721	452	250	19
12. Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,194	1,188	856	1,130	284	49	49	9	5	...
13. Madiga	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai	2,791	2,822	2,416	2,755	316	58	56	9	3	...
15. Pallan	54,708	55,787	39,493	52,341	12,756	2,846	2,140	560	319	40
16. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	22,719	24,327	16,238	22,429	5,433	1,638	938	245	110	15
17. Pulayan or Cheramar	5	11	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Puthirai Vannan	1,793	1,663	1,316	1,599	430	59	42	5	5	...
19. Samban	4,531	5,357	3,297	5,064	1,029	242	188	47	17	4
20. Semman	12	10	3	9	5	1	3	...	1	...
21. Thoti	16	22	11	13	4	9	1	...	...	...
22. Tiruvalluvar	114	117	71	93	34	19	7	5	2	...
23. Valluvan	553	621	236	521	263	80	47	20	7	...
24. Vannan	147	169	109	166	36	2	2	1	...	...
25. Unclassified	1,621	1,459	1,152	1,358	374	88	82	12	13	1

TABLE SCT III : PART B (ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**176**	**153**	**145**	**141**	**29**	**12**	**2**	...	...	...
1. **Kanikaran or Kanikkar**	106	89	84	80	22	9	...	...	...	...
2. **Kattunayakan**	22	24	15	21	7	3	...	...	...	...
3. Palliyan	23	17	22	17	...	...	1	...	...	...
4. Pulayan	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unclassified	16	14	15	14	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE SCT IV—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the number of persons belonging to different religions among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes.

SCT IV Part A

Members of Scheduled Castes can belong either to the Hindu or Sikh religion. In Tirunelveli district no person belonging to the Scheduled Castes has returned himself as Sikh. This table which is intended to show the number of persons belonging to Hindu and Sikh religions among Scheduled Castes has, therefore, not been prepared for this district. The caste-wise population is given in Table SCT I Part A.

SCT IV Part B

Scheduled Tribes in the district have returned their religions as Christianity and Hinduism. This table gives the number of persons in the district under the heads Christian and Hindu in each tribe, sex-wise with rural-urban break-up.

TABLE SCT IV PART B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural / Urban	Total			Name of Religion						Religion not stated	
					Christian		Hindu		Muslim			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	Rural	329	176	153	37	25	139	128	...	...	...	...
	Urban	374	194	180	...	...	194	180	...	...	...	...
1. Irular	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
2. Kadar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	Rural	195	106	89	17	9	89	80	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Kattunayakan	Rural	46	22	24	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...
	Urban	303	159	144	...	...	159	144	...	...	...	...
5. Kurichchan	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6. Malai Arayan	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	58	31	27	...	...	31	27	...	...	...	...
7. Palliyan	Rural	40	23	17	20	16	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Paniyan	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pulayan	Rural	18	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Unclassified	Rural	30	16	14	...	...	16	14	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT V- SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes data of sample households among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. The table relates to rural areas of the district only. The interest in land is classified as follows :

1. Owned or held from Government ;
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share;
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The first category refers to the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner, namely, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of 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 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 tenants 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 to 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
2.5 acres to 4.9 acres
5.0 acres to 7.4 acres
7.5 acres to 9.9 acres
10.0 acres to 12.4 acres
12.5 acres to 14.9 acres
15.0 acres to 29.9 acres
30.0 acres to 49.9 acres
50.0 acres and above
Unspecified.

If the head of the household and/or other members are engaged in cultivation, supervision or direction of agricultural operations, it is treated as Household Cultivation.

TABLE SCT V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating Households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**8,796**	**2,682**	**3,036**	**1,762**	**652**	**229**	**189**	**62**	**127**	**27**	**4**	**26**
1. Owned or held from Government.	4,735	1,212	1,529	1,025	466	172	151	36	97	22	1	24
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.	2,432	1,291	880	226	21	6	4	1	1	...	...	2
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.	1,629	179	627	511	165	51	34	25	29	5	3	...

TABLE SCT V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Owned or held from Government.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 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.

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—TOTAL

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**186,644**	**80,540**	**106,104**	**24,464**	**11,091**	**655**	**495**	**227**	**20**	**55,194**	**94,498**
1. Illiterate	155,046	59,566	95,480	6,434	4,053	147	464	82	9	52,903	90,954
2. Literate (without educational level)	22,725	14,369	8,356	12,122	5,396	159	...	89	5	1,999	2,955
3. Primary or Junior Basic	8,002	5,855	2,147	5,410	1,568	161	16	30	6	254	557
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	774	659	115	442	71	164	14	22	...	31	30
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	97	91	6	56	3	24	1	4	...	7	2

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
					All Rural
Total	**152,055**	**65,463**	**86,592**	**19,452**	**8,796**
1. Illiterate	128,220	49,431	78,789	5,633	3,558
2. Literate (without educational level)	17,913	11,482	6,431	9,764	4,259
3. Primary or Junior Basic	5,349	4,044	1,305	3,734	944
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	501	436	65	279	34
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	72	70	2	42	1
					Sankaranayinar koil
Total	**24,162**	**10,916**	**13,246**	**3,514**	**1,418**
1. Illiterate	20,762	8,410	12,352	1,229	802
2. Literate (without educational level)	2,590	1,836	754	1,677	520
3. Primary or Junior Basic	714	582	132	551	90
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	80	72	8	48	6
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	16	16	...	9	...
					Kovilpatti
Total	**29,530**	**13,400**	**16,130**	**3,361**	**1,470**
1. Illiterate	24,970	10,308	14,662	663	408
2. Literate (without educational level)	3,421	2,250	1,171	1,942	859
3. Primary or Junior Basic	1,062	782	280	726	197
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	71	54	17	30	6
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6	6	...	...	...
					Srivaikuntam
Total	**16,762**	**6,641**	**10,121**	**1,850**	**941**
1. Illiterate	14,224	5,041	9,183	538	386
2. Literate (without educational level)	2,038	1,219	819	984	478
3. Primary or Junior Basic	416	305	111	279	72
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	72	65	7	39	5
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12	11	1	10	...
					Tirunelveli
Total	**18,135**	**7,653**	**10,482**	**2,131**	**1,018**
1. Illiterate	15,074	5,659	9,415	449	327
2. Literate (without educational level)	2,261	1,373	888	1,121	563
3. Primary or Junior Basic	695	524	171	494	123
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	88	81	7	55	4
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17	16	1	12	1

ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL

Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
Areas						
418	**31**	**72**	**2**	**45,521**	**77,763**	
94	5	22	1	43,682	75,225	1.
77	...	23	1	1,618	2,171	2.
108	13	10	...	192	348	3.
121	13	13	...	23	18	4.
18	...	4	...	6	1	5.
Taluk						
44	2	**9**	...	**7,349**	**11,826**	
7	...	4	...	7,170	11,550	1.
3	...	2	...	154	234	2.
9	1	2	...	20	41	3.
20	1	1	...	3	1	4.
5	...	...	...	2	...	5.
Taluk						
66	**14**	**9**	**1**	**9,964**	**14,645**	
8	...	1	...	9,636	14,254	1.
12	...	2	1	294	311	2.
22	5	2	...	32	78	3.
20	9	3	...	1	2	4.
4	...	1	...	1	...	5.
Taluk						
44	4	7	...	**4,740**	**9,176**	
9	2	4	...	4,490	8,795	1.
3	...	2	...	230	341	2.
12	1	1	...	13	38	3.
20	1	...	...	6	1	4.
...	...	...	...	1	1	5.
Taluk						
122	5	**21**	...	**5,379**	**9,459**	
52	...	6	...	5,152	9,088	1.
35	...	6	...	211	325	2.
14	4	2	...	14	44	3.
18	1	6	...	2	2	4.
3	...	1	...	...	...	5.

TABLE SC 1—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Tenkasi
Total	**17,831**	**7,860**	**9,971**	**1,977**	**799**
1. Illiterate	15,836	6,362	9,474	721	426
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,365	989	376	815	277
3. Primary or Junior Basic	556	439	117	400	94
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	64	60	4	36	2
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	10	10	...	5	...
					Shencottah
Total	**4,288**	**1,882**	**2,406**	**515**	**169**
1. Illiterate	3,730	1,447	2,283	113	72
2. Literate (without educational level)	411	312	99	291	77
3. Primary or Junior Basic	133	109	24	99	20
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	14	14	...	12	...
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...
					Ambasamudram
Total	**13,278**	**5,841**	**7,437**	**1,924**	**927**
1. Illiterate	10,880	4,208	6,672	494	370
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,727	1,127	600	979	437
3. Primary or Junior Basic	625	469	156	424	117
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	43	34	9	25	3
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	3	...	2	...
					Nanguneri
Total	**19,347**	**7,870**	**11,477**	**2,464**	**1,253**
1. Illiterate	15,855	5,667	10,188	613	428
2. Literate (without educational level)	2,721	1,615	1,106	1,313	688
3. Primary or Junior Basic	718	546	172	508	130
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	49	38	11	27	7
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	4	...	3	...
					Tiruchendur
Total	**8,722**	**3,400**	**5,322**	**1,716**	**801**
1. Illiterate	6,889	2,329	4,560	813	339
2. Literate (without educational level)	1,379	761	618	642	360
3. Primary or Junior Basic	430	288	142	253	101
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	20	18	2	7	1
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	4	...	1	...

ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—RURAL (Concld.)

Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
Taluk						
37	...	3	...	5,843	9,172	
4	...	1	...	5,636	9,048	1.
2	...	...	...	172	99	2.
9	...	...	...	30	23	3.
19	...	1	...	4	2	4.
3	...	1	...	1	...	5.
Taluk						
9	...	2	...	1,356	2,237	
...	...	...	...	1,334	2,211	1.
1	...	1	...	19	22	2.
6	...	1	...	3	4	3.
2	...	...	...	...	...	4.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Taluk						
36	3	10	...	3,871	6,507	
5	1	5	...	3,704	6,301	1.
10	...	4	...	134	163	2.
12	2	1	...	32	37	3.
8	...	...	...	1	6	4.
1	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Taluk						
28	1	5	...	5,373	10,223	
4	...	...	...	5,050	9,760	1.
2	...	4	...	296	418	2.
13	...	...	...	25	42	3.
9	1	1	...	1	3	4.
...	...	...	...	1	...	5.
Taluk						
32	2	6	1	1,646	4,518	
5	2	1	1	1,510	4,218	1.
9	...	2	...	108	258	2.
11	...	1	...	23	41	3.
5	...	1	...	5	1	4.
2	...	1	...	...	...	5.

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—URBAN

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**34,589**	**15,077**	**19,512**	**5,012**	**2,295**	**237**	**464**	**155**	**18**	**9,673**	**16,735**
1. Illiterate	26,826	10,135	16,691	801	495	53	459	60	8	9,221	15,729
2. Literate (without educational level)	4,812	2,887	1,925	2,358	1,137	82	...	66	4	381	784
3. Primary or Junior Basic	2,653	1,811	842	1,676	624	53	3	20	6	62	209
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	273	223	50	163	37	43	1	9	...	8	12
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	25	21	4	14	2	6	1	...	...	1	1

TABLE ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This is a special table for Scheduled Tribes giving their mother tongue and bilingualism. The district figures have been given by Total, Rural, and Urban. Taluk figures have been given for Rural 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 name of the mother tongue is shown horizontally. Columns (4) and (5) contain number of males and females who have been returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally. Column (6) contains run-on lines of names of subsidiary languages, followed in each case in brackets, by number of male and female speakers.

TABLE ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers			Mother tongue : total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3		4	5	6
			Tirunelveli District			
1. Iruiar			**Tamil**			
	3	3		...	...	
2. Kadar			**Tamil**			
	...	4		...	...	
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar			**Tamil**			
	106	89		...	...	
4. Kattunayakan			**Tamil**			
	37	35		1	...	English (M-1).
			Telugu			
	144	133		128	113	English (M-1, F-1). Tamil (M-127, F-112);
5. Kurichchan			**Tamil**			
	...	2		...	...	
6. Malai Arayan			**Malayalam**			
	30	24		30	24	Tamil (M-30, F-24).
			Tamil			
	1	3		1	...	English (M-1).
7. Palliyan			**Tamil**			
	23	17		...	...	
8. Paniyan			**Tamil**			
	1	...			...	
9. Pulayan			**Tamil**			
	9	9		...	...	
10. Unclassified			**Tamil**			
	16	14		...	...	

TABLE ST I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers			Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3		4	5	6
			All Rural Areas			
1. Kanikaran or Kanikkar			**Tamil**			
	106	89		...	...	
2. Kattunayakan			**Tamil**			
	5	7		...	...	
			Telugu			
	17	17		16	12	Tamil (M-16, F-12).
3. Palliyan			**Tamil**			
	23	17		...	...	
4. Pulayan			**Tamil**			
	9	9		...	...	
5. Unclassified			**Tamil**			
	16	14		...	...	
			1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk			
1. Palliyan			**Tamil**			
	23	17		...	...	
			2. Kovilpatti Taluk			
1. Kattunayakan			**Tamil**			
	...	2		...	...	
			Telugu			
	17	17		16	12	Tamil (M-16, F-12).
2. Pulayan			**Tamil**			
	9	9		...	...	
3. Unclassified			**Tamil**			
	8	7		...	...	
			5. Tenkasi Taluk			
1. Kattunayakan			**Tamil**			
	5	5		...	...	
			6. Shencottah Taluk			
1. Unclassified			**Tamil**			
	8	7		...	...	
			7. Ambasamudram Taluk			
1. Kanikaran or Kanikkar			**Tamil**			
	106	89		...	...	
			All Urban Areas			
1. Irular			**Tamil**			
	3	3		...	...	
2. Kadar			**Tamil**			
	...	4		...	...	
3. Kattunayakan			**Tamil**			
	32	28		1	...	English (M-1).
			Telugu			
	127	116		112	101	Tamil (M-111, F-100). English (M-1 F-1).
4. Kurichchan			**Tamil**			
	...	2		...	...	
5. Malai Arayan			**Malayalam**			
	30	24		30	24	Tamil (M-30, F-24).
			Tamil			
	1	3		1	...	English (M-1).
6. Paniyan			**Tamil**			
	1	...		...	...	

Note :—Taluks with figures alone have been presented.

TABLE 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. Taluk figures have been given for rural only.

TABLE ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES-TOTAL

	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total	**358**	**170**	**188**	**41**	**23**	**1**	...	**1**	...	**127**	**165**
1	Irular	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
2.	Kadar	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3.	Kanikaran or Kanikkar	53	29	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	23
4.	Kattunayakan	207	89	118	18	5	1	...	1	...	69	113
5.	Kurichchan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6.	Malai Araan	58	31	27	21	17	...	...	...	...	10	10
7.	Palliyan	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
8.	Paniyan	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Unclassified	20	11	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	9

TABLE ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Rural areas											
Total	**105**	**56**	**49**	**5**	**1**	...	...	**1**	...	**50**	**48**
1. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	53	29	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	23
2. Kattunayakan	24	10	14	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	14
3. Palliyan	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
4. Unclassified	20	11	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk											
Total	**8**	**6**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
1. Palliyan	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
2. Kovilpatti Taluk											
Total	**35**	**16**	**19**	**4**	...	...	...	**1**	...	**11**	**19**
1. Kattunayakan	20	8	12	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	12
2. Unclassified	15	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
5. Tenkasi Taluk											
Total	**4**	**2**	**2**	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
1. Kattunayakan	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
6. Shencottah Taluk											
Total	**5**	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**	**2**
1. Unclassified	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
7. Ambasamudram Taluk											
Total	**53**	**29**	**24**	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	**29**	**23**
1. Kanikaran or Kanikkar	53	29	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	23
All Urban areas											
Total	**253**	**114**	**139**	**36**	**22**	**1**	...	...	...	**77**	**117**
1. Irular	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
2. Kadar	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3. Kattunayakan	183	79	104	14	5	1	...	...	...	64	99
4. Kurichchan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Malai Arayan	58	31	27	21	17	...	...	...	...	10	10
6. Paniyan	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : Taluks with figures alone have been presented.

PART III

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS



REFERENCE

State Boundary	
District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Important Fair	*Weekly Shandy-Friday*
Important Festival	*Hindu Festival (April)*

Note :- Only those Fairs and Festivals which have an attendance of 5,000 & above persons have been shown in this Map.

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FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

L. C. No.	Name of the village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. headquarters & information on importance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					1. Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk					
7	Perumalpatti (P)	3·23	Cholapuram	2	Ammankoil Festival	3	May/June	500	Clothes	48
9	Pandapuli (P)	6·90	do	1½	do	3	do	2,000	Clothes	45
11	Paruvakudi (P)	4.60	Karivalam-vandanallur	3	1) Ammankoil Festival 2) Pongal	2 1	May/June January	700	Sweetmeats	41
12	Karivalamvanda-nallur (P)	7.06	do	1½	1) Weekly Fair	1	Fair meets on every Saturday	1000	Clothes, mats Sweet meats	40
					2) Palvannatha s wamy Koil Festival 3) Panguni Tirunal 4) Avani Tirunal 5) Skandar Sashti	12 13 7	May/April Aug./Sept, Oct./Nov.	1,000	Clothes, Mats, Eatables Cows, Fancy goods	40
13	Panaiyoor (P)	16·00	Karivalam-vandanallur	6	Gurupoojah	1	April/May	1,000	Light refreshments	41
	(Sivagnanam kizh-bagam)			5	Grama Devathai Festival		Aug./Sep.	100	,,	45
18	Vasudevanallur (P)	2.50	Sankarankoil	14	Ani Festival	10	June/July	4,000	Clothes, Vegetables	49
19	Naranapuram (P)	10·00	Pambakovil] Shanday	8	1) Mariamman Festival Pookuli Festival	10	August	3,000	Sugarcane, Mangoes and other fruits	56
			Pambakovil Shandy		2) Vadakaliamman Koil Kudai	10	August	3,000	,,	
20	Sanganaperi (P)	1·05	Sankaran-koil	16	1) Pongal	1	January	700	Light refreshments	49
					2) Christmas	1	December	700	,,	
22	Periyoor (P)	3·29	do	6	Muthalamman Koil Festival	1	April/May	800	Light refreshments	41
23	Kuvalaikanni (P)	2·67	Karivalam-Vandanallur	2	Grama Devathai Festival	1	April/May	500	Light refreshments	40
25	Vayali (P)	5·99	do	2	—do—	1	July/August	1,000	do	44
26	Kalingapatti (P)	10·60	do	5	Kaliamman Festival	3	March	3,000	do	45

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

L. C. No.	Name of the village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. headquarters & information of importance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Contd.)					
28	Thiruvengadam (P)	6·00	Sankarankoil	12	District Board Weekly Fair	1	Every Sunday	1,500	Clothes, goats etc.	46
30	Maiparai (P)	4·00	Kovilpatti	15	Sri Krishna Jayanthi	1	Sep./Oct.	400	Light refreshments	40
43	Subramaniapuram (P)	1·76	Pambakovil Shandy	7	1) Vellanaikottai Mariamman Koil Kudai 2) Muthalamman Koil Sapparam Festival 3) Subrahmaniapuram Chentil Nadar Mariammankoil Sapparam festival	4	Aug./Sep.	1,000	Mangoes, fruits, Sugar cane, Puffed rice, Cigar and fancygoods	55
44	Puliyangudi (P)	4·50	Pambakovil Shandy	7	1) Moharam festival 2) Car festival 3) Floating festival	1 1 1	May/June Jan./Feb. ,,	5,000	Fancy goods	52
45	Malaiyadikurichi (P)	3·06	Sankarankoil	8	Muppidari Ammankoil festival	3	October	5,000	Light refreshments	40
49	Nagaram (P)	3·00	Sankarankoil	6	Ayyanar Temple festival	3	July/Aug.	5,000	Light refreshments	30
53	Sankarankoil (P)	4·25	Sankarankoil	1	1) Daily Cattle Fair 2) Adi Tapasu 3) Chithirai Tirunal (Brahmotsavam 4) Tirukalyanam 5) Arudhra festival	15 12 48	July/Aug. ,, April/May Oct./Nov. Dec./Jan.	2,000 2,000 2,000	Cattle, grocery, Fancy goods, eatables	34
56	Kurivikulam North (P)	8·33	Sankarankoil	10	Chitrotsavam	11	April/May	1,000	Light refreshments	48
74	Vagaikulam	0·50	Sankarankoil	10	Harvest Festival (Pongal)	3	January	1,000	Clothes, ornaments and eatables	43
82	Punnavanam (P)	1.00	Pambakovil Shandy	½	Roman Catholic Mada Koil Festival	1	July/Aug.	1,000	Light refreshments	43

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—(Contd.)

L. C. No.	Name of the Village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. headquarters & information of importance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk (Concld.)					
83	Madathupatti (P)	5.06	Karivalam-vandanallur	½	Pambakovil Weekly Fair	1		3,000	Cattle, clothes etc,	40 Fair meets on every Tuesday
85	Ariyanayagipuram (P)	4.00	do	1½	Third Saturday Pongal	1	Sep./Oct	2,000	Light refreshments	38 Third Saturday of Puratasi month
86	Veerasigamani (P)	5.06	do	3	Rajagopal Mannar-Swami Koil Car Festival	10	Mar./Apr	1,000	Clothes and Sweetmeats	35 On Uthiram Star of Panguni month
88	Sendamangalam (P)	3.00	do	4½	1) Ammankoil Festival	2	Mar./April	2,500	Clothes and Sweetmeats	32
89	Majra	2.00			2) Christian Festival	10	Oct./Nov	2,500	do	
94	Pattadaikatti (P)	6.00	Sankaran-koil	7	Ammankoil Festival	3	Feb./Mar	2,000	Garments and Sweetmeats	32
					2. Kovilpatti Taluk					
34	Muthulapuram (P)	3.48	Kovilpatti	16	1) Bhuvaneswarar Ani Festival	15	July	5000	Cattle and poultry	52
					2) Masi Festival & Adi Festival	15	March/Aug	5000	Cattle	
57	Duraisamipuram (v)	4.99	Aruppukottai	28	Thathiahkadu Festival	7	April	3000	Sweetmeats & Plantains	74
76	Ettayapuram (P)	9.89	Kovilpatti	10	1) Weekly Fair	1		1500	Cattle Grains & Vegetables	48 Fair meets on every Saturday
					2) Car Festival	10	April/May	5000	Fancy goods	
84	Kovilpatti (P)	3.48	Kovilpatti	½	1) Theertham Festival	11	April/May	3000	Light refreshments, fancy goods, Stationery	38
					2) Weekly Fair	1		2000	Earthen. wares etc	Fair meets on every Monday
93	Kalugumalai (P)	4.41	Nalattinputhur	9	1) Weekly Fair	1		1000	Food-grains, clothes, sweets, grocery	Fair meet on every Tuesday
					2) Cattle Fair	15	April/May	20,000 to 25,000	Cattle, Light refreshments	
					3) Cattle Fair	15	Jan./Feb	20,000 to 25,000	do	
					4) Uthira Vaira [illegible]	10	Mar./April	2,000 to 3,000	Pooja articles & Sweetmeats	
					5) Skandar Sashti	1	Oct./Nov	2,000 to 3,000	do	
					6) Vasantha Vizha	10	May/June	2,000 to 3,000	do	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11
					Kovilpatti Taluk (Concld.)					
125	Vilathikulam (P)	8.35	Kovilpatti	22	Chitra Festival of Sri Meenaksini Sundareswarar Temple	10	April	6,000	Sweetmeats, Brasswares Fancy goods	58
172	Vellalankottai (P)	5.62	Kadambur	12⅔	St. Sebastian Festival	10	January	2,500	Sugarcane clothes, fancy goods light refreshments	20
178	Kadambur (P)	7·39	Kadambur	3/8	Ambigai festival	10	April/May	10,000	Clothes, sweetmeats	24
189	Eppoduyendram (P)	4·90	,,	13	Solaiswamy festival	10	April/May	10,000	Brasswares, earthenwares ornaments	38
214	Pasuvanthanai (P)	8·40	,,	7	Chitra festival	10	April/May	5,000	Sweetmeets, ornaments, fancy goods	
218	Agilandapuram (P)	8·34	,,	4	St. Aloysius festival	10	April	2,000	Sugarcane, clothes, fancy goods, light refreshments	23
224	Kayattar (P)	6·83	,,	7⅓	1) Arokkia Mada festival	10	February	1,000	Sugarcane, clothes, light refreshments	
					2) Weekly Fair	1		1,000	Clothes grocery, dried fish, food grains, earthenwares, Korai-mats, Oil cakes, sheep, fancy goods	Fair meets on every Tuesday
244	Ottapidaram (P)	13·66	Thattaparai	3	Ulagamman kudai Festival	1	March	2,500	Sweetmeats	32
261	Akkanaickenpatti (P)		Naraikinar	2⅓	St. Antony's Festival	3	February	6,000 to 10,000	Edibles	20
268	Puthiamputhur (P)	2·74	Thattaparai	3	Weekly Fair	1		1,100	Sheep	32 Fair meets on every Thursday
					3. Srivaikuntam Taluk					
13	Tuticorin (M)	9·57	Tuticorin R. S.	1	Sankara Rameswarar Chitrai Festival.	2	April/May	20,000	Grocery	32
				½	1) Mada Koil Festival	11	August	20,000	Sweetmeat confectionery	32
					2) Purattasi Dasara	11	October	15,000		
					3) Chithirai Fastival	11	April	15,000		
51	Seidunga nallur	4·19	Seidunganallur	½	Weekly Fair	1			Vegetables, clothes	12 Fair meets on every Wednesday
52	Karungulam	5·26	Sathankulam	1	Venkatachalapathi Festival	1	April/May	500		13 On full-moonday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Srivaikuntam Taluk (Contd.)					
56	Srivaikuntam (P)	4·50	Srivaikuntam	½	1) Kallarpiran Koil Festival	10	April/May	3,000	Grains, Sweetmeats	18
					2) Weekly Fair	1		3,000	Grocery	Fair meets on every Tuesday
58	Thirupuliangudi (P)	1·24	Srivaikuntam	2	1) Christmas	1	December	150	Fancygoods, Sweetmeats	20
					2) New Year	1	January		,,	
					3) Vishnu Temple Festival	4	Sep./October	200	,,	All the Saturdays of Puratasi month
					4) Vaikunta Ekadasi	1	Dec./Jan.	500		
62	Perungulam (P)	4·31	Srivaikuntam	9	Weekly Fair	1		200	Clothes, earthenwares	27 Fair meets on every Thursday
69	Iruvappapuram (P)	6·62	Tuticorin	12	Panguni Uthiram	2	March/ April	500		32
73	Mukkani (P)	4·33		4	1) Adi Amavasai	1	August		Coconuts,	34
					2) Thai Amavasai	1	Jan.	500	fruits, Sweetmeats	
77	Valavallan (P)	1·68	Kurumbur	3½	1) Sarlakkai Muthalamman Koil Festival	3	August	2,000		30
					2) Weekly Fair	1		500	Earthenwares, Vegetables, fruits and poultry	Fair meets on every Monday
					3) Pongal	2	January	3,000	Sugarcane, yarns	
78	Kottarakurichi (P)	1·71	Kurumbur	6	1) Sri Sudalai Mada Swamy Koil Kudai	3	July/August	5,000	Sweetmeats	33 On last Tuesday of Adi Month
					2) Weekly Fair					Fair meets on every Monday
79	Eral (P)	1·50	Kurumbur	4	1) Sri Chairman Arunachala Swamy Koil Festival	10	July/Aug.	30,000	Grocery, Sweetmeats	30
	Thiruthondanallur	1·50	,,		2) Adi Amavasai	1	Jan./Feb.			
					3) Thai Amavasai	1				
81	Mangalakurichi	1·64	,,		Weekly Fair					Fair meets on every Monday
89	Serakulam (P)	8·60	Dathankulam		Mummariamman 1) Koil Festival	3	July/Aug.	500		21
					2) Weekly fair	1				Fair meets on every Tuesday

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Srivaikuntam Taluk (Concld.)					
90	Vallakulam (P)	9.62	Dhathankulam	2	Sathan Koil	1	March/ April	500	...	14 On Uthiram Star of Panguni month
92	Therkukaraiseri (P)	0·24	Srivaikuntam	2	Kulasekaranathar Arumanathamman Koil Festival	10	March/ April	100	...	16
					4. Tirunelveli Taluk					
5	Shelianallur (P)				Weekly Fair	1	...		...	Fair meets on every Thursday
6	Piranjeri (P)	10·32	Gangai-kondan	5	1) Venkatachalapathi Koil Garuda Utsavam	1	Sep./Oct.	1,500	...	15
7	Chittarchatran				2) Weekly Fair	1				Fair meets on every Thursday
18	Pallikottai (P)	6·28	Thalayuthu	7	Anthoniar Roman Catholic Festival	2	April	1,000	...	12
24	Sivalaperi (P)	9·99	Gangai-kondan	6	Chittrai Cattle Fair	15	April	5,000	Bullocks & Carts	13
32	Palamada (P)	2·01	Thalayuthu	3	1) Mangalanayaki-amman Tirukalyanam	4	Jan./Feb.	500		8
					2) Venkatachalapathi Garudotsavam	4	Sep./Oct.			
33	Katampuli (V)	0·38	,,	3	do	4	do	500		8
34	Rajavallipuram (P)	1·86	Thalayuthu	3	Seppara Azhagiya Natarajan Temple Festival	10	Dec./Jan.	5,000	Sweetmeats, flowers and fruits	10
35	Naranammal-puram (P)	7·11	do	3	1) Navaratri		October	500	Sweetmeats, Flowers fruits etc.	6
					2) Kudai		April	400		
36	Karaiyiruppu (P)	0·44	do	1	Dasara Festival	10	October	500	do	4
39	Chatrampudu-kulam (P)	3·70	Tirunelveli	2	do	10	October	1,000		2¼
61	Sindhupundurai	0·56	do	1	do	10	October	5,000		1
63	Manimoor-thiswaram (P)	0·43	Tirunelveli	1½	Dasarao Festival	10	November	500	Sweetmeats, Pops and nuts	2½
78	Melaputhaneri (P)				Weekly Fair	1				Fair meets on every Thursday
79	Paraikulam (P)				Weekly Fair	1				do

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Tirunelveli Taluk (Contd.)					
89	Thimmarajapuram (P)									
	(Melaveera Ragavapuram)		Tirunelveli	1	Weekly Fair	10	October	5,000	Grocery	1
92	Palayamkottai	7·54		1	Ayirathamman Navaratri Utsavam		Sep./Oct.	10,000	Sweetmeats	1
	Kilaveeraragavapuram		Kurichi	1	Bi-Weekly Fair			1,500 to 2,000	Cattle, dried fish, Vegetables, textiles, and earthenwares	Fair meets on Tuesday & Thursday
	Kokkirakulam			1	Festival		Sep./Oct.	1,500		1/8 Festival takes place twice a year
93	Tirunelveli (M)	5·85	Tirunelveli R.S.		1) Nellaiappar Car Festival	12	June/July	40,000	Sweetmeats, flowers, fruits fancygoods	2
					2) Adi Festival	20	July	5,000		
					3) Tirukalyanam Festival	15	Oct./Nov.			
112	Tiruvengadanathapuram (P)	1·68	Pettai	3	Garuda Sevai	4	Sep./Oct.	500		5
	Melathiruvengadanathapuram (V)			2½	Perumal Koil Festival	4	Sep./Oct.	300		
117	Kunnathur (P)				Weekly Fair					Fair meets on every Sunday
121	Melapalayam (P)				Weekly Fair					do
129	Reddiarpatti (P)	2·78	Pagayan Kottai	2½	Tiruvenkata Mudayan Perumal Koil Festival	10	Aug/Sep.	500	Sweetmeats	6
136	Tharuvai (P)	6·50	Melapalayam kurichi	5	Perumal Koil Festival	15	Sep/Oct.	1000	Grocery	6 Takes place from 1st to 15th of Purattasi month
146	Gangaikondan		Gangai Kondan R. S.	2	1) Kailasanathaswami Koil Festival 2) Kailasanathaswami Koil Thiru Kalyanam	1	April/May Oct/Nov.	2000	Sweetmeats flowers, fruits	13

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Tirunelneli Taluk (Concld.)					
125	Krishnapuram (P)	3·49	Seidunga-nallur	3	Sri Swami Venkata-chalapathi Koil Brahmotsavam	11	Sep/Oct	500	Sweetmeats, Coconuts, fruits Betelnuts	7 Festival begins on Thiruvonam Star of Puratiasi month
126	Pappankulam (P)	1·63	do	3	do	,,	,,	,,	do	do
					5. Tenkasi Taluk					
2	Kadayanallur (P)	15·74	Kadayanallur	1½	Pallivasal Festival	2	December	5,000	Fancy goods	46
7	Urmelalagian (P)	5·15	Nainaragaram	3½	1) Badrakaliamman Koil Festival	1	Feb/Mar	2,000	Sweetmeats	40 On Sivarathri day
					2) Meenakshiamman Koil Festival	3	Apr/May	2,000	Sweetmeats	40 On Chitrai Full moon day
9	Idaikal (P)		do		Weekly Fair		...		...	Fair meets on every Saturday
11	Neduvayal	1·41	do	4	Tiruvalluar Annual Festival	3	May	1,000	Sweetmeats	37
					Uthamiamman Koil Festival	8	Jan/Feb	1,000	,,	
13	Panpoli (P)	2·53	Shencottah	3	Thai Poosam	10	January	30,000	Toys, Sugarcane & fancy goods	42
25	Tenkasi (P)	10·10	Tenkasi	½	1) Kasi Viswanatha Swamy Festival	10	Feb/March	25,000	Fancygoods	32
					2) ,,	10	Oct/Nov			
					3) Weekly Fair			,,	,,	Fair meets on every Wednesday
29	Kulayaneri (P)	7·70	Pavoor Chatram	6½	Amman Koil Festival	3	Sept/Oct	500	Sweetmeats	35 Purattasi Second week
30	Anaikulam (V)		Weekly Fair							Fair meets on every Thursday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

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1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Tenkasi Taluk (Concld.)					
42	Surandai (P)	12·00	Pavoor Chatram	6½	Azhagu Parvathiamman *Koil Festival*	10	Apr/May	15,000 to 20,000	Grocery	28
					Weekly Fair	1				Fair meets on every Monday
54	Courtalam (Township)	3·68	Tenkasi	3	Kuthalanathaswami Koil Festival	10	April/May	10,000	Sugar cane, Fancy goods, Sweetmeats	33
					2) ,,		Oct/Nov	,,	,,	
					3) Floating Festival		Dec/Jan	,,	,,	On Thiruva-thirai Star
67	Kilviranam (P)	11·24	Pavoor Chatram	3	1) Sandana Koodam Festival	3	Sept	2000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	28
					2) Thanth-niamman Festival	3	Aug			
74	Nettur (P)	4·09	do	15	1) Sri Subrahmanya swamy Visaka Festival	3	May/June	500	Grocery	21
75	Mayamankurichi (H)	5·69	do	12	Bajanaimadam Festival	30	Dec./Jan	1000	Light refresh-ments, garlands, fruits, Coconuts	20
83	Sivalarkulam (P)	9·73	do	12	Vaidyalinga swami Temple	1	April/May	2000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	18 On last Friday of Chitrai
84	Ayyanarkulam (P)	1·56	Tenkasi	19	Sudalai Swami Umb-rella Festival	1	Sep./Oct	700		18
					6. Shencottah Taluk					
1	Achamputhur (P)	13·44	Nainar agaram	5	Ammankoil Festival	1	Jan/Feb	1,000		40
2	Puliyarai (P)	19·66	Bagavathi-puram	7/8	Thiruvaraimuthu Koil Festival	10	Jan/Feb	200		38 Begins on Poosam Star in Thai Month
4	Shencottah (P)	1.03	Shencottah	1½	1) Aramvalartamman Koil Thirukalyanam	1	Oct/Nov	2,000		36
					2) Skandar Sashti	1	Oct/Nov	2,000		
					3) Weekly Fair	1		500	Vegetables, fruits, dried fish, earthen-wares, food-Grains	Fair meets on every Tuesday
5	Elathoor (P)	5·37	Shencottah	4	Panguni Uthiram	1	Mar/Apr	700	Fancy goods	36 On Uthiram star of Panguni-Month

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					6. Shencottah Taluk (Concld.)					
6	Ayikudikilankadu (P)	7·98	Nainaragaram	2½	Skandar Sashti Festival	6	Oct./Nov.	200		39 The first day of the waxing period during Ipasi month
				1	Panguni Uthiram	10	Mar./Apr.	500		
7	Samburvadakara (P)	7·02	Nainaragaram	4	1. Chitra Pournami Ratham Festival	1	Apr./May	200		34
					2. Weekly Fair	1		200	Vegetables, fish, Clothes, and earthen wares.	Fair meets on every Friday
					7. Ambasamudram Taluk					
2	Kilakadayam (P)	5·52	Kilakadayam		Weekly Fair	1		1,000	Cattle, Vegetables	25 Fair meets on every Monday
4	Vengadampatti (P)	7·77	Kadayasi	3½	Mailapuran Weekly Fair	1		600	Grocery, clothes	30 Fair meets on every Tuesday
7	Pudupatti (P)	6·41	Pavoor chatram	12	Weekly Fair	1		2,000	Paddy, Ragi	25 Fair meets on every Sunday
15	Pottalpudur (P)	2·94	Ravanasamudram	2	Kanduri Festival	11	Jan./Feb.	18,000	Grocery	23 "Rabi yussani month"
38	Mukkudal (P)	3·14	Melakkallur	5½	T. P. Samvinam Sait Weekly Fair	1		2,000	Poultry	12½ Fair meets on every Friday
42	Thiruppudaimarudur (P)	2·21	Veeravanallur	3	Thai Poosam Festival	10	Jan./Feb.	3,000	Poojah articles, Fancy goods	20 Festival ends on the Poosam star of Thai month
	Thalanallur (V)			4	Sri Gajendra Varada Koil Festival	10	May.	500		
	,,	,,	,,		,, ,, Festival	20	Dec.	500		26
46	Ambasamudram	6·52	Ambasamudram	1	Vaigasi Festival	10	May/Jun.	4,000		
				2	MasiTirunal in Urkad Temple	12	Feb./Mar	2,000		25
				½	Bi Weekly Fair Sankaran Koil Adi Thaipoosam Panguni Festival	2	July/August Machr/April.	5,000	Earthen wares, mats clothes	Fair meets on every Thursday and Saturday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					7. Ambasamudram Taluk (Concld.)					
48	Mannarkoil (P)	0·87	Ambasamudram	2	*Vaikunta Ekadasi* Festival	1	*Dec./Jan*	1,500	Coconuts, Plantains etc.	27
49	Vickramasingapuram (P)	23·34	Ambasamudram	5	Weekly Fair	1		500	Vegetables	30
					Chithirai Vishu at Papanasam	10	Apr./May	10,000	Grocery	Fair meets on every Sunday
					Adi Amavasai	1	July/Aug	1,000	do	
					Thai Amavasai	1	Jan./Feb			
					Ippasi Vishu	1	Oct./Nov			
55	Kallidakurichi (P)	4·13	Kallidaikurichi	½	Weekly Fair	1		1,000	Vegetables, earthen wares etc.	23 Fair meets on every Tuesday
63	Cheranmahadevi (P)	6·23	Cheranmahadevi	¾	*Mahavidhyapatham*	1	December	50,000		
	Cherankoilpattu		,,	¼	Kanduri Festival	2	April	25,000	Sweetmeats	12
74	Terkukallidaikurichi (P)				Weekly Fair Sourimuthaiyan Koil Panguni Uthiram	1	Mar./Apr			Fair, meets on every Tuesday
79	Singampatti (P)	6.07	Kallidaikurichi	18	Adi Amavasai at Banatheertham	1	July/Aug	7,500	Pujah articles	
					8. Nanguneri Taluk					
9	Kallikulam (P)	5·63	Thirunelveli	33	Arch. Adhisayapani Madha Koil Festival	4	August	10,000	Puffed rice, Bengal gram, Sweets, Fancy goods	33
14	Kalakad (P)	12·56	Cheranmahadevi	13	(1) Car Festival	10	May	7,000	Grocery	27
					(2) Floating Festival	1	February			
26	Nanguneri (P)	11·72	Palayamkottai	17	(1) Daily Fair			100	Vegetables earthenwares,	Daily
			Tirunelveli	18	(2) Panguni Festival	10	Mar./Apr	10,000	Sweetmeats	
					(3) Chithirai Festival	10	Apr./May	10,000	do	
42	Puliyoorkurichi (P)	1·41	Palayamkottai	24	Moharum Festival	10	May	10,000	Sweetmeats & Fruits	25
48	Thirukarangudi (P)	6·00	Tirunelveli	19	Alagianambi Koil Festival	10	March	10,000	Grocery	19
55	Ilangulam				Weekly Fair					Fair meets on every Thursday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

L. C. No.	Name of the Village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. headquarters & information of importance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					8. Nanguneri Taluk (Concld.)					
56	Vijayanarayanam (P)	11·38	Palayamkottai	31	Perumal Koil Car Festival	10	September	10,000	Sweet meats and fancy goods	32
58	Ittamoli(P)				Weekly Fair					Fair meets on every Wednesday
6	Vadakkuvalliyoor (P)	19·13	do	28	1) Floating Car Festival Sri Subrahmaniya-swamy Koil Festival	1	Nov./Dec.	15,000		28
					2) Weekly Fair	1				Fair meets on every Friday
74	Vadakkankulam (P)	6.63	Palayamkottai	39	1) Hindu Festival	10	April	10,000	Bangles & sweet meats	40
					2) Christian Festival	1	August	5,000		
82	Tisayanvilai (P)	6·11	Nazareth	26	Weekly Fair	1			Food grains, Vegetables and grocery.	38 Fair meets on every Friday.
84	Kurichuthuovari (P)	3·10	Nazareth	30	St. Antony's Shrine Festival	13	February	10,000		During first week of Febraury
	Vadakkuovari				Swayambulinga Swamy Festival	1	March/April	30,000	Light refreshments	On Uthiram star in Panguni month
86	Karichuthupudur	8·87	Nazareth	30	1) Visagam Festival	1	May	7000		40
					2) Thai Poosam	1	January			
					3) Adi Amavasai	1	July			
					4) Thai Amavasai	1	February			
					9. Tiruchendur Taluk					
3	Alwartirunagari (P)	0·05	Alwartirunagari	1	1) Vaikasi Tirunal	10	May/June	10,000	Sweetmeats, fruits and fried grains, ground nuts, etc.	18
					2) Cattle Fair	15	May/June	5,000	Cattle	
8	Thenthiruperi (P)	4·24	Alwartirunagari	4	Panguni Uthira Festival	12	Mar./April	2,500	Sweetmeats and ground nuts	25 Uthiram star Car Festival also takes place
9	Mavidupannai (V) Kurankarai	1·01	Kurumbur	5	Ani Tirunal	1	June/July	20,000	Sheep	22 Takes place on the last Tuesday of Ani month

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

L. C. No.	Name of the village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of Days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. headquarters & information of importance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Authoor Cusba (P)	3·22	Arumuganeri	4	Amman Festival	12	Oct/Nov	500	Sweet meats and ground nuts	36 On Barani star Car Festival also takes place
23	Arumuganeri	12.50	do	1	Bi-weekly fair	2		500	Jaggery, fruits Cattle fish Coconuts and vegetables	30 Fair meets on every Tuesday and Saturday
31	Angamangalam (P)		Nazareth	½	Uthira Festival	3		3,500	Confectionery and fruits	28
34	Mookuperi(P)	1·88	Nazareth	1	Weekly Fair	1		500	Jaggery, fruits, Coconuts and vegetables Cattle, fish	25 Fair meets on every Friday
35	Nazareth (P)	0·61	Nazareth		Weekly Fair	1		1,000	Jaggery, fruits cattle, fish, coconuts and vegetables	24 Fair meets on every Tuesday
43	Mirankulam (V)	7·27	Srivaikuntam	12	Weekly Fair	1		500	Mutton, beef, pork	25 Fair meets on every Wednesday
57	Tiruchendur (P)	11·63	Tiruchendur	1	1) Masi Tirunal	12	Feb/Mar	75,000	Fancy goods, earthenwares, sweet meats	34 On Magam star in Masi month
					2) Avani Mada Tirunal	10	Aug/Sep	25,000	—do—	On Moolam star in Avani month
					3) Visagam	1	May/June	10,000	—do—	On Visagam star of Vaikasi month
					4) Skandar Sashti	1	Oct/Nov	10,000	—do—	
					5) Cattle Fair	15	Feb/Mar	10,000	Cattle	
59	Udangudi (P)	10·26	Tirnchendur.		12 Udangudi Fair	1		6,000	Grocery	50 Fair meets on every Friday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Concld.)

L. C. No.	Name of the Village/Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance in Miles from Railway Station	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendence	Articles Sold	Distance in Miles from Dt. headquarters & information of importance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
62	**Chettiapathu (P)**	3·69	Nazareth.	12	1) Chitrai festival	1	Apr./May	1,000	Sweet meats, fruits, ground-nut etc.	34 on 18th of Chitrai
					2) Thai Tiruvizha	1	Jan./Feb.	1,000	—do—	on 5th of Thai month
65	**Megnanapuram (P)**	1·95	Nazareth.	7	Weekly Fair	1		500	Fish, mutton, vegetables coconuts etc.	30 Fair meets on every Saturday
68	**Amuthaunnikudi (P)**				Weekly Fair					Fair meets on every Thursday
69	**Sattankulam (P)**	3·50	Nazareth.	10	1) Tirukalyanam	7	Oct./Nov.	20,000	Sweet meats fruits, ground nuts	36 During the last week of Ipasi
					2) Dasara festival	7	Sep./Oct.	5,000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	From25th Septem-ber to 5th October
					3) Roman Catholic Thiruvizha	4	August	6,000	Sweetmeats, Fancy goods	From 20th August to 24th August
					4) Weekly Fair	1				Fair meets on every Thursday
75	**Subbarayapuram**				Weekly Fair					do
81	**Naduvakkurichi**	7·85	Nazareth	24	Thattar Madam Fair	1		2,000	Fish, vegeta-bles, rice, clothes	52 Fair meets on every Tuesday
90	**Kulasekarapatnam (P)**	3·50	Tiruchendur.	7	1) Chitrai Tirunal	1	Apr/May	500	Palm leaf products	38 On Chitrai star
					2) Iypasi Tirunal	1	Oct./Nov	500	—do—	
					3) Dasarah	10	Sep./Oct	3,000	—do—	
				9	1) Siluvaikoil Tiruvizha	4	September	6,000	—do—	39
					2) do	10	September	5,000	—do—	