

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART X—VIII

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

MADURAI

VOLUME I

P. K. NAMBIAR
of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS
AND
PRINTED AT THE NATARAJAH PRINTERS, MADRAS-14

1966

Price : Rs. 12/-

PREFACE

It has been the policy of the Government of Madras to print and publish village statistics based on the information collected during each Census. In 1951, the Government of India offered to hand over to the State Government the Census Tables and abstracts prepared during Census and suggested that they might be printed and published along with any other useful information relating to each district. The form of the District Census Handbook was thus conceived. The State Government accepted the idea and a publication was brought out at the cost of the State Government. Each District Census Handbook consisted of two parts—Part I containing three sections, *viz.*, General Population Tables, Economic Tables, Tables 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 administration unit in the district and be a useful reference book for scholars, Central and State Governments, Local Bodies and private institutions. The proposal of widening the scope of the Census Handbook was accepted by the State Government in their G. O. Ms. No. 154, Public (Elections II) dated the 31st January 1961. It was also decided to publish it at the cost of the State Government.

The first District Census Handbook which we published was on Coimbatore. The present volume which is the eighth in the series is on Madurai. 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 telegraphs, communication and electrification. A village-wise list of industries classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code and the total number of units in the different types of industry for each village, 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 the second 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 Organization 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 Madurai 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 the 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 me 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, Madras.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Sri A. V. Vallinathan	...	*Tabulation Officer*
Sri C. K. Somasundaran	...	*Upper Division Clerk*
Sri K. Sambamoorthy	...	*Lower Division Clerk*
Sri A. Rajamani	...	*Draughtsman*
Sri N. Chandran	...	,,

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

P. K. NAMBIAR

MADURAI DISTRICT

CONTENTS

PART I

		Pages
Preface		i— ii
Chapter I	Introduction	1— 5
Chapter II	Characteristics of Population	6—18
Chapter III	People	19—21
Chapter IV	Housing	22—29
Chapter V	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	30—32
Chapter VI	Irrigation	33—34
Chapter VII	Education and Public Health	35—38
Chapter VIII	Industries and Trade	39—41
Chapter IX	Handloom Industry	42—44
Chapter X	Local Administration and Elections	45—48
Chapter XI	Achievements under Five Year Plans	49—58
Chapter XII	Temples	59—60

PART II

Census Tables

'A' Series General Population Tables

A-I	Area, Houses and Population	
	Fly leaf	65—66
	Table	67—69
	Appendix-I :	
	1951 Territorial units constituting the present set up of Madurai District ...	70
	Appendix-II :	
	Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over, and towns with a population under 5,000	70
	Appendix-III :	
	Houseless and Institutional Population	71
A-II	Variation in population during sixty years (1901–1961)	
	Fly leaf	72
	Table	72
A-III	Villages classified by population	
	Fly leaf	73—75
	Table	76
A-IV	Towns (and Town-Groups) classified by population in 1961 with variation since 1941	
	Fly leaf	77—79
	Table	80—83

'B' SERIES GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES (B I–B IX)

		PAGES
	Preliminary note on General Economic Tables	87
B-I	Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age groups	
	Fly leaf	88
	Table	89—90
B-III	Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels	
Parts A & B	in urban and rural areas	
	Fly leaf	91
	Table	92—99
B-IV	Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at	
Part-A	Household Industry	
	Fly leaf (Parts A, B & C)	100
	Table	101—105
B-IV	Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in	
Part-B	non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service	
	Table	106—116
B-IV	Industrial classification by Sex, Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups	
Part-C	of persons at work other than cultivation	
	Table	117—135
	Appendix (Standard Industrial Classification)	136—146
B-V	Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation	
	Fly leaf	147
	Table	148—192
	Appendix (National classification of occupations)	193—202
B-VI	Occupational Divisions of Persons at work other than cultivation classified	
	by sex, Broad age groups and Educational levels in urban areas only	
	Fly leaf	203
	Table	204—211
B-VII	Persons working Principally (i) as cultivators (ii) as Agricultural Labourers	
Part-A	or (iii) at Household Industry classified by sex and secondary work (i) at	
	household industry (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural Labourer	
	Fly leaf–(Parts A & B)	212
	Table	213—215
B-VII	Industrial Classification by sex of persons working in non-household	
Part-B	industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service who are also engaged in	
	household industry	
	Table	216—218
B-VIII	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age groups	
Part A & B	and educational levels in urban and rural areas	
	Fly leaf Parts (A & B)	219
	Table	220—222

		PAGES
B-IX	Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age groups and type of activity	
	Fly leaf	223
	Table	224—227
	HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES	
	(B X-B XVII)	
	Notes on Household Economic Tables	231—237
	Appendix :	
	Selected Land rights in Madurai District	238—240
B-X	Sample households (i) Engaged neither in cultivation nor household Industry (ii) Engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) Engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas	
	Fly leaf	241
	Table	242
B-XI	Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately	
	Fly leaf	243
	Table	244—245
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	246
	Table	247—256
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	257
	Table	258
	Appendix	259
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 the number of persons engaged	
	Part B : Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry	
	Fly leaf	260
B-XIV	Part A : Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged	
	Table	261
	Appendix	262
	Part B : Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry	263—266

		Pages
B-XV	Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by the size of land in rural and urban areas separately	
	Fly leaf	267
	Table	268—277
B-XVI	Sample Principal Household Industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry for all areas	
	Fly leaf	278
	Table	279—282
	Appendix	283
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	
	Fly leaf	284
	Table	285—286
	Appendix	287

'C' Series Cultural Tables

C-I	Family composition of Sample Households	
	Fly leaf	291
	Table	292
C-II	Age and Marital Status	
	Fly leaf	293
	Table	294—298
C-III	Age, Sex and Education	
	Fly leaf	299
	Part A : Age, sex and education in all areas	
	Table	300
	Part B : Age, sex and education in urban areas	
	Table	301—302
	Part C : Age, sex and education in rural areas	
	Table	303
C-V	Mother tongue	
	Fly leaf	304
	Table	305—307
C-VII	Religion	
	Fly leaf	308
	Table	309
C-VIII	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	310

		Pages
	Part A : Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes	
	Table	311
	Part B : Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes	
	Table	312

SCT, SC and ST Series

Special Tables For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SCT I		
Parts A & B		
	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	315
	Scheduled Caste Population in Rural Areas	316—317
	do Urban Areas	318
	Scheduled Tribe Population Rural Areas	319
	do Urban Areas	319
	Part A : Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes (Rural)	
	Table	320—321
	Part A : Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes (Urban)	
	Table	322—323
	Part B : Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes (Rural)	
	Table	324
	Part B : Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes (Urban)	
	Table	325
SCT-II	Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	326
	Part A : Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Castes	
	Table	327—331
	Part B : Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes	
	Table	332—334
SCT-III	Part A & B : Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	335
	Part A (i) Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Castes	
	Table	336—337
	Part A (ii) Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Tribes	
	Table	338

		PAGES
	Part B (i) Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Castes	
	Table	339
	Part B (ii) Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Tribes	
	Table	339
SCT-IV	Religion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	340
	Part B: Religion for Scheduled Tribes (Table)	341
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	342
	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	
	Table	343
	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 Tribes	
	Table	343
SC-I	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes	
	Fly leaf	344
	Table	345—348
ST-I	Mother tongue and Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	349
	Table	350—353
ST-II	Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes	
	Fly leaf	354
	Table	355—358
	PART III	
	FAIRS AND FESTIVALS	
	Fairs and festivals	361—390
	MAPS	
	Map of Madurai District showing vertical hills, rivers, tanks, National Highways, Railway lines and Towns	*Frontispiece*
		Facing page
	Rainfall	2
	Communications ...	4
	Occupational Structure of taluks	86
	Fairs and festivals	360

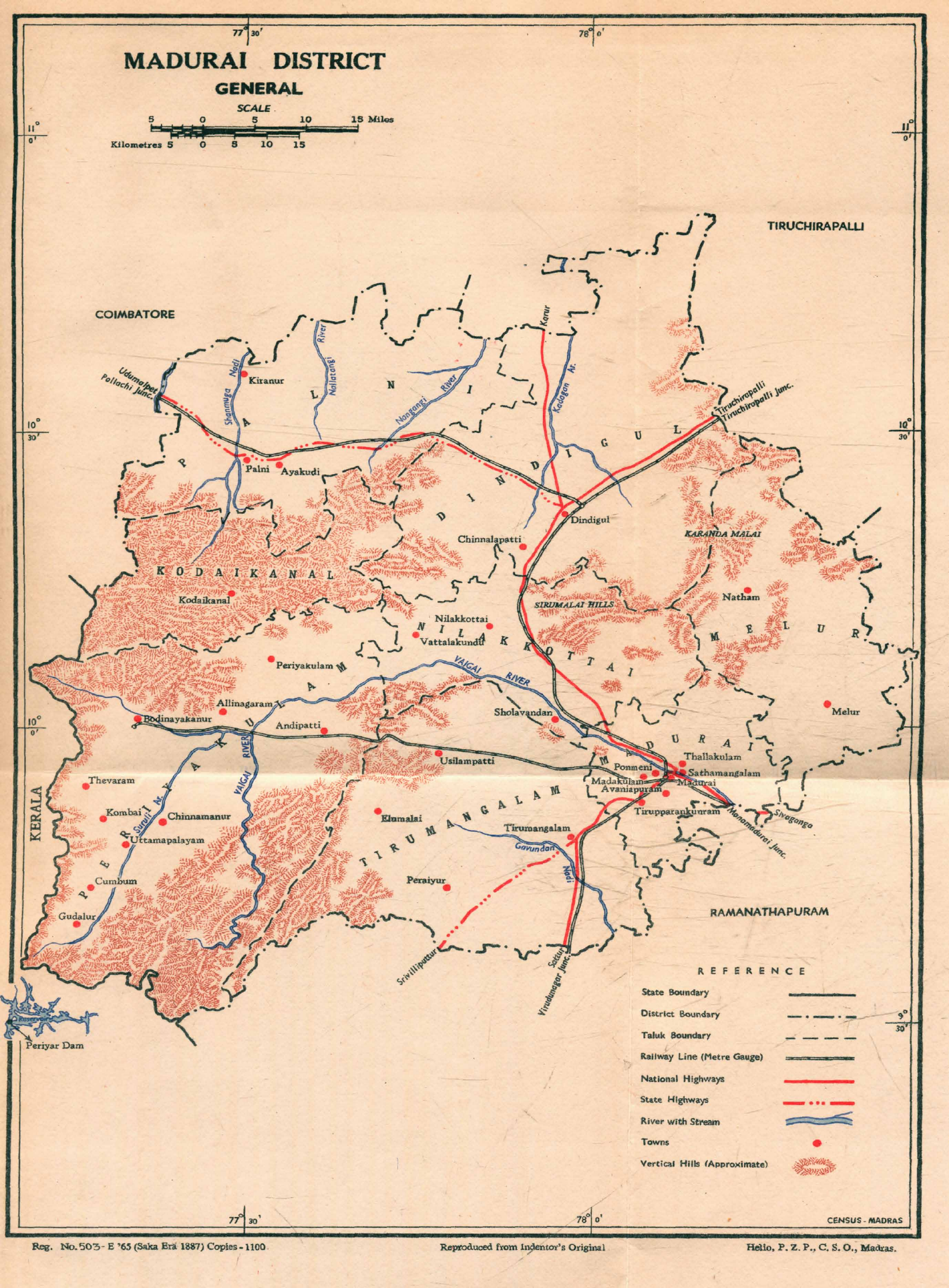
MADURAI DISTRICT

GENERAL

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15



REFERENCE

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

CENSUS - MADRAS

Reg. No. 503- E '65 (Saka Era 1887) Copies - 1100

Reproduced from Indentor's Original

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

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
MADURAI

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The City of Madurai, known as the Temple City, has a great tradition behind it. During Sangam Age, it was the seat of Tamil culture and learning. It has witnessed vicissitudes of fortune and seen the rise and fall of many a dynasty. Its achievements in the economic field during the British regime have been comparatively little. Its role in the economy of the State is still less. No doubt the ancient glory has left behind a few monuments for the visitors, but a lot remains to be done to make Madurai important from the economic and industrial points of view. With the establishment of a University Extension Centre in Madurai and the development of modern education, it is quite possible that a University will be established at Madurai. The people have now realised the importance of progress in industrial and educational fields. A new awakening has set in among the people.

Physical features

The district lies at the foot of the western ghats between 9°.30′ and 10°.50′ of the northern latitude and 77°.10′ and 78°.30′ of the eastern longitude. Madurai has an area of 4,869 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts. Tiruchirapalli, along with Ramanathapuram, forms the eastern border also. On the South are found Ramanathapuram and Kerala State, the latter extending to its western borders also, forming the western boundary with Coimbatore.

Based on the physiographic characteristics Madurai can be divided into five broadly defined natural divisions. The Palni hills and their neighbourhood in the east constitute an area different from the rest of the district. Similarly Tirumanglam taluk in the south – a level plain of black cotton soil marked with small granite hills with a little vegetation scattered here and there is widely different from the rest of the region. The remaining parts of the district can be grouped into three natural divisions *viz.*, – (a) the level tracts of Nilakottai and Madurai taluks and southern parts of Melur taluk watered by the Periyar system (b) the comparatively drier plain of red soil more similar to adjoining Coimbatore district and stretching across the northern parts of Melur and Palni and Dindigul taluks and (c) the Kambam Valley in Periakulam taluk noted for its thick vegetation and watered by perennial streams from the great hills on the west. It forms the most pleasant part in the district and one of the greenest spots in the State.

Changes during 1951—1961

Madurai is one of the few districts in the State which has not been affected by any territorial change during the decade 1951—1961. As in 1951 the district consists of eight taluks grouped under three Revenue Divisions. After 1961 Census, a new Revenue Division *viz.*, Periyakulam was sanctioned under G. O. Ms. No. 2965 dated 13-7-62. The details of present set up are given below:

Table 1—Administrative Set-up of the District

Revenue divisions	*Headquarters*	*Jurisdiction (taluks)*	*Taluk headquarters*	*Area of taluk in square miles*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dindigul	Dindigul	Dindigul	Dindigul	894
		Palni	Palni	625
Madurai	Madurai	Madurai	Madurai	268
			Melur	484
Usilampatti	Usilampatti	Nilakottai	Nilakottai	410
		Tirumangalam	Tirumangalam	721
Periyakulam	Periyakulam	Periyakulam	Periyakulam	1,106
		Kodaikanal	Kodaikanal	361
				4,869

History

At the beginning of the Christian Era, Madurai country was under Pandyas. Their ruler Nedunjelian, defeated the combined forces of the Cheras and Cholas at Talaiyanganam in Thanjavur and established unquestioned supremacy over south. After him the power of Pandyas decayed and an age of complete darkness followed. Kalabhras, a people of Buddhist faith, overpowered the Tamil Kings and tried to ruin Hinduism. But by 6th century A. D. Pandyan power revived and, under Arikesari Maravarman (670—710), they challenged the Pallava power.

Pandyan glory lasted only for a few more generations. During the time of Sri Mara, the coalition of Chola, Rattas and Gangas under Pallava ruler Nandivarman III gave intermittent trouble. Sri Mara was defeated by the allies and was surrounded by enemies. In spite of this the Pandyas held their own for a time but, when weak kings came to power, the kingdom was ruined and during the time of Maravarman Rajasimha II (900–920) the Cholas overpowered him. The Pandyan prince fled for life.

For a period Madurai was under the sway of Cholas. Pandyan power did not exist except as a part of Chola empire. But by the time of Vikrama Pandya they had once again established their position and their Kingdom extended over Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram. Maravarma Sundara Pandya drove the Chola King into exile and Chola and Hoysala kingdoms were annexed. But soon internal dissension broke out. Civil war between Vira Pandya and Sundara Pandya started. The Sultan of Delhi was invited to interfere and a Mohammadan army under Malik Kafur was despatched. He defeated the Hoysalas and entered Madurai. The rival princes had to flee. All these events led to the eventual establishment of Madura Sultanate which fortunately had only a short lease of life.

Though the Hoysalas attempted to overthrow the Mohammadan power it was left to Vijayanagar to accomplish this act in 1377—78. This marked the beginning of Nayak rule over Madurai. The Nayakas were Governors of Vijayanagar in Madurai but gradually they started asserting their power and took advantage of the confusion that prevailed in Vijayanagar over the issue of succession.

Tirumalai Nayak was the most illustrious of his line and was great alike in war and diplomacy. He came to power at a time when dissension prevailed and began a policy of strengthening his frontier fortresses. He shifted his capital from Tiruchirapalli again to Madurai. His period was noted for his wars with Travancore, Mysore and Vijayanagar itself. After him, his son ruled well but gradual decay set in. In the short period of Mangammal's regency, Nayaka reign had lost its glory. Mangammal's reign was notable, for, she ruled at a time when Aurangazeb at Delhi was concentrating his attention on all round expansion. After Mangammal, Chokkanatha came to power – 1706—1732. Minakshi followed him and during her period Chanda Saheb took Madurai and Thanjavur. When the Nayakas appealed to the Marathas for help they marched against Chanda Saheb, took Madurai and appointed Murari Rao of Gooty as their Governor at Madurai.

Soon Madurai found itself entangled in the politics of Carnatic. Nizam-ul-mulk in 1742 defeated Murari Rao and drove the Marathas out of Madurai. He installed Anwar-ud-din as the Sultan of Madurai. The succession rift for Nizam's position got Madurai also entangled in more trouble. Further, the Sultan could not collect the revenue and repay the loans due to the East India Company. The Madurai country was leased out to Yusuf Khan for an annual rental of five lakhs of rupees. But Yusuf Khan was betrayed and put to death by the Nawab. After him, revenue administration changed many hands while military administration was under the control of the Company. The invasion by the Mysore army was a sufficient cause for the Company to take over the whole of Madurai country. Dindigul region had already come into their possession as result of IIIrd Mysore War. In 1792 Mc leod was appointed Collector of Dindigul. The Nawab formally ceded Madurai territories to the Company in 1801. Since then Madurai remained under British administration till the country attained independence in 1947.

How the district was formed

Madurai region came under the East India Company in bits. In 1790, they acquired Dindigul consisting of the whole of the present Dindigul, Palni and Periyakulam taluks. Madurai was formally ceded to them in 1801 by the Nawab of Arcot. Mr. Mc leod was appointed the Collector at Dindigul as early as 1796, but the first Collector of Madurai was appointed only in 1804. However, the two regions remained separate units till complete survey of the region was undertaken in the middle of the 19th century. After this the district consisted of seven taluks *viz.*, Todikkombu, Nilakkottai, Modakulam, Melur, Tenkarai and Tirumangalam.

But in 1860 when Mr. Pelly took up the revision of village and taluk establishments, he renamed the existing taluks and merged Nilakottai with Todikkombu. The new taluk of Kodaikanal was introduced in 1889 consisting of parts taken from original Periya-

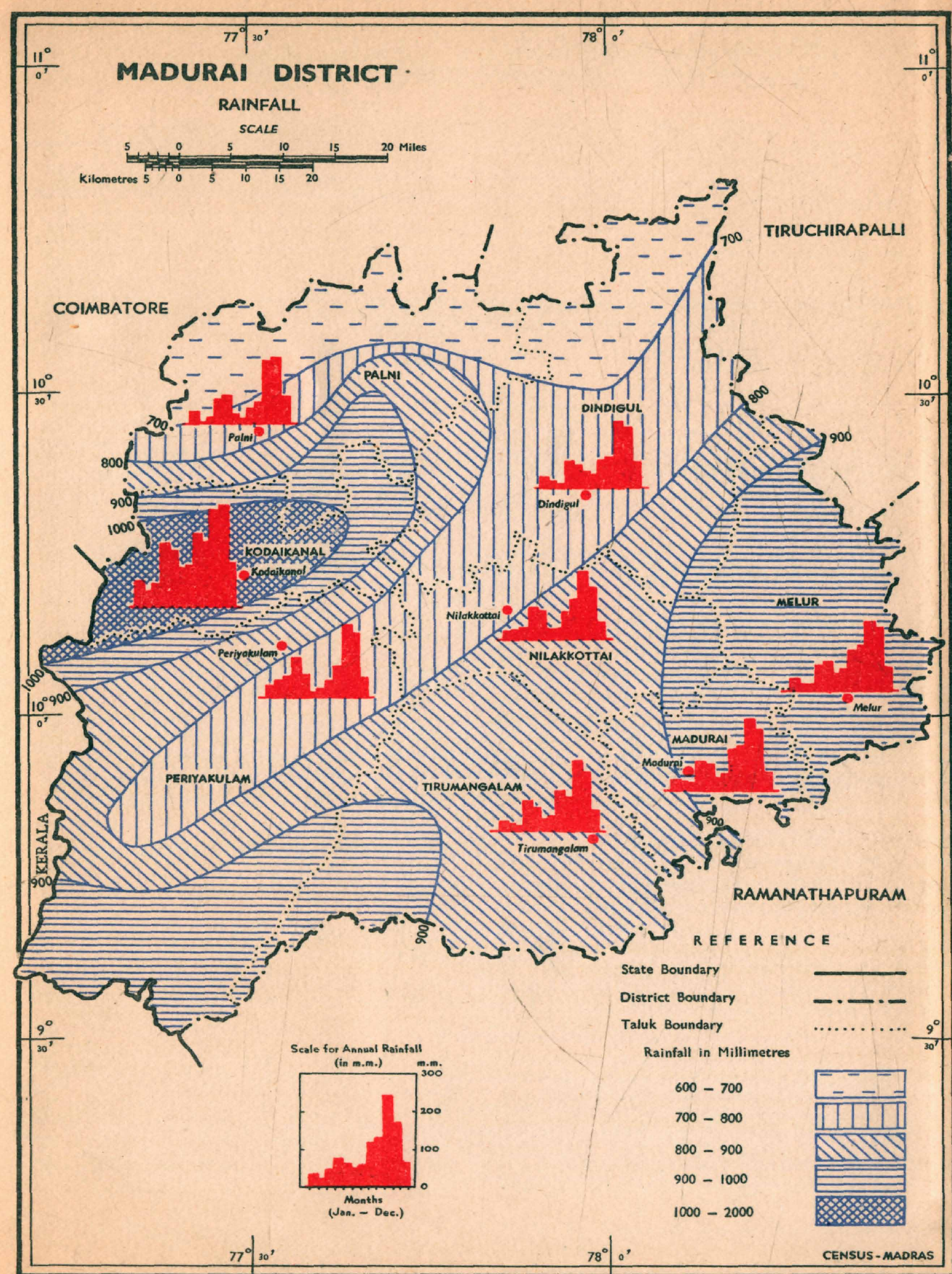
MADURAI DISTRICT

RAINFALL

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20



Reg. No. 506- E '65 (Saka Era 1887) Copies - 1100 Reproduced from Indentor's Original Helio, P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras.

tulam and Palni taluks. The reintroduction of Nilakottai taluk made the number of taluks eight.

Later changes in the set-up of the district are reflected in the statement below :

Table 2—Changes in the Administrative Set-up of Madurai District

Former taluks	*Present taluks*	*Area in sq. miles*	*Remarks*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Todikkombu	Dindigul*	894	*Names changed in 1860 consequent on the Pelly Scheme of Revision
Nilakottai	Nilakottai**	410	**Though merged with Todikkombu to form Dindigul in 1860, was reintroduced as a separate taluk in 1910
Modakkulam	Madurai*	268	
Melur	Melur	484	
Aiyampalle	Palni*	625	†Originally formed part of Periyakulam and Palni taluks. Separate taluk was introduced in 1889 under the charge of a Deputy Tahsildar
Tenkarai	Periyakulam	1,106	
Tirumangalam	Tirumangalam	721	
	Kodaikanal†	361	

Soils and geology

Two major groups of soils are found in the district, *viz.*, the black and the red variety. Over 85 per cent of the area in the district are red ferruginous soil, and black soil or regar is found only in Tirumangalam taluk and parts of Periyakulam and Palni taluks. The following table will give a general idea of the percentage distribution of the type of soils.

Table 3—Percentage Distribution of Soils by Taluk

Name of taluk	*Black soil*	*Red soil*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Palni	6.5	93.5
Dindigul	2.8	97.2
Nilakottai	6.4	93.6
Melur	0.4	99.6
Periyakulam	9.0	91.0
Tirumangalam	60.8	34.2
Madurai	17.4	82.6

Hills

Lying at the foot of the western ghats, Madurai has several hill ranges and off shoots from the western ghats which separate this region from Kerala State. More important hill ranges are the Palni hills, the Varahagiri, the Varushanad and the Andipatti ranges. The Palnis are normally divided into two, the Upper and the Lower Palnis. The Upper Palni consists of a 105 square mile plateau of an average height of 7,500′. The Parapper, Devan Karai, the Gundur and the Upper Amaravathy valleys form part of the plateau. The heights of this plateau are Vandarava hill (8,980′), Vembadi hill (8,222′) and Karamarkadu hill. Kodaikanal, the second beauty spot of Madras state, is situated on the southern edge of the Vembadi hills.

The lower Palnis consist mainly of two ranges *viz.*, the Virupakshi and the Tandikudi. This region consists of a number of heights of 3,000′ to 5,000′, ill-arranged and separated from one another by thick woods of singular charm.

The highest portions of Varushanad and Andipatti ranges in the west are known as High Wavy mountains (5,000′ to 6,000′) and the important peaks are Periya Raja Bodu (6,190′), Kavara Malai (5,200′) etc. Sadugiri (4,122′) and Kudiramalai (4,367′) are the notable ones among the several broken hills that occur on the eastern side of Varushanad valley.

Other important hills of the district are Sirulimalai, Karandamalai, Alagarmalai etc. First of these are, as the very name suggests, little hills situated a few miles north of Madurai. The Karandamalais are nearly eight miles north east of Sirulimalais while the Alagarmalais are twelve miles off Madurai with peaks

ranging from 1,000′ to 2,600′. In addition to these there occur a few isolated hills which do not form part of any regular range. Most important among these are the Great Rock of Dindigul, the Anamalais and the Pasumalai.

Rivers

The important rivers are Vaigai and Siruli or Siruliar. They have their origin partly in the district and partly in the Travancore area of Kerala State. The Vaigai rises from the Travancore side of the western ghats and also from the eastern slopes of the High Wavy mountains in the district. Siruliar also rises in the same way and, after traversing 30 miles in parallel courses, these streams unite near Allinagaram. After this, Vaigai runs in a new direction and passes through the slopes of Andipatti and Nagamalai ranges. Two minor streams, the Varahanadi and Manjalar rising from Palni hills reinforce Vaigai before it reaches the slopes of Andipatti. Vaigai then runs in south easterly direction through Periyakulam, Nilakottai and Madurai taluks before it enters Ramanathapuram.

Normally Periyar flows westward to Kerala, but, the reservoir collects the water which is diverted to the east through the tunnel to river Siruliar, Sirulipatti. The water is finally let into Vaigai through Siruliar. It is thus the reinforced Siruliar that joins Vaigai, the main stream of the district.

Other minor streams are Gundar and Kamandalanadi rising in Andipatti and Varushanad ranges. After flowing in a north easterly direction they enter Ramanathapuram district. In addition to these, the Shanmughanadi, the Nallathangi, the Naganji and Kodaganar rise in the Palni hills but they are uncertain.

Climate and Rainfall

Four distinct seasons could be noticed in the region. They are (1) the dry season (January - March) (2) the hot season (April - May), (3) South West monsoon period and (4) the North-East monsoon season. Rainfall during the dry season varies from 52.0 mms. at Palni to 164.3 mms. at Kodaikanal. February and March are the driest months of the year.

Rainfall during the south west monsoon period is heavy in the eastern and southern taluks. Variation in rainfall during this season is considerable. The Kambam valley and the Palnis receive the lowest rainfall during this season. Kodaikanal records heavy rainfall. It is during the retreating monsoon period that the district records the maximum rainfall.

Based on rainfall data, the district could be divided into three rainfall regions *viz.*, the hilly regions comprising the entire Kodaikanal taluk; the eastern region consisting of Tirumangalam, Nilakottai, Madurai and Melur taluks and the eastern part of Dindigul taluk and finally the Kambam region comprising of Palni taluk, western part of Dindigul and Periyakulam taluk. In the hilly regions the rainfall is uniformly distributed and maximum rainfall occurs during October and November. The eastern region receives the maximum rainfall during the retreating monsoon and a considerable amount of rainfall during south west monsoon period also. The most conspicuous feature of the Palni-Kumbam region is the low amount of rainfall during the south west monsoon.

Flora and Fauna

The flora of the district are very rich and varied. Most of the species of trees and plants that occur in the peninsula are found to exist in the district. Palnis are specially notable for their rich flora. The thick woods of the region abound in valuable timber like Teak, Venteak, Eluppai, Elavanga etc. In addition to these the Palnis and Kodaikanal regions have plenty of shrubs and other plants belonging to different species.

As the region is found to have good thick forests the fauna in the district are rich and noteworthy. Important species found in these areas are tiger, panther, bison, bear etc. Elephants also are found to occur, especially in the forests adjoining Kerala regions. Other species found to exist in the district are musk deer, bear, mongoose etc. In addition to these all the south Indian species of birds frequent the region and most important among them are the crow, the owl, the parrot, sparrow etc. Snakes in the district are both poisonous and non-poisonous. Various types of snakes noticed in other districts of the state are found in Madurai also.

Communication

The district has a fairly good network of roads. With a total road mileage of 2,345 Madurai holds a position comparable with other districts in the matter of roads. The easy availability of road materials like laterite, quartz etc., have enabled the district to keep her roads in fairly good condition. The condition of roads on the whole has improved much during the last decade. A number of roads have been taken up under local development scheme etc. The district now has 111 miles of National Highways, 67 miles of State highways and 1,253 miles of district roads and 914 miles of village roads. A number of bridges, culverts and causeways have been built during the First and Second Plan periods. Noteworthy among them is the causeway

MADURAI DISTRICT

COMMUNICATIONS

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15

REFERENCE

State Boundary		Major & Other District Roads	
District Boundary		River with Stream	
Taluk Boundary		Towns	●
Railway Line (Metre Gauge)		Rest House	R
Road with Distance in Miles	12	Post & Telegraph Office	PT
National Highways		Police Station	S
State Highways		Petrol Pumps	⊖

CENSUS - MADRAS

Reg. No.504 - E '65 (Saka Era 1887) Copies - 1100

Reproduced from Indentor's Original

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

across Vaigai built at a cost of Rs. 75,000. Details of achievement under the Plans are given below:

Cement concreting done	...	18 miles
Black topping	...	388.5 miles
Metalling and upgrading	...	324.5 miles
New roads	...	168.0 miles

In addition to these, over Rs. 2,175,000 have been spent during the Plan period for the provision of causeways and minor bridges across rivers and streams. Details of these will be found in the chapter on Plan Achievements. In the Dindigul division alone during the Second Plan period, work on 31 culverts has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 8,37,000. Madurai division during this period completed five items of such work at a cost of Rs. 1,01,500.

The existence of a good system of fast roads has encouraged the growth of motor vehicular traffic which has already recorded enormous increase. The district has at present 1,716 motor vehicles. For the benefit of travellers the district has a good number of Tourist Bungalows, Project Houses, Inspection Bungalows, Rest Houses and Choultries. A list of such places has been furnished in Part V. The district headquarters and other towns are connected by means of metre gauge railway. Madurai is connected with Madras not only by direct rail link but also by air. There is daily air service to and from Madurai operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation. By air, Madurai is also connected with Coimbatore, Trivandrum and Cochin.

Another important means of communication is the postal service. There are approximately 485 Post Offices. Of these, two are Head Post Offices located at Madurai and Dindigul respectively. Apart from these, 41 are Sub Post Offices while the rest are Extra Departmental Sub Offices or Branch Offices. Most of the Sub Post Offices are provided with telegraph facilities. In addition to the Post and Telegraph facilities, even telephone facilities exist in the district and Madurai is the headquarters of the Madurai Engineering Division of Madras Telephones.

CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Variation in population

Table 1 gives the population variation in Madurai during 1901–1961. It can be seen that no uniform trend is noticed from decade to decade. There have been wide fluctuations in the population changes during the six decades. A disproportionate fall in the percentage of variation during 1911–1921 is noticed. This is apparently due to the influenza epidemic which prevailed during 1917–18 and which took a heavy toll of human lives throughout the country. It appears however that Madurai district fared comparatively better than the other districts of the State where population actually declined as a consequence of the Influenza epidemic. As a consequence of the above, the population increased sluggishly and resulted in a decade variation of barely 4.15 per cent. The steep fall in this percentage variation in rural areas goes to prove the greater impact of the epidemic in the rural areas than in the urban areas. There has been a rapid increase in population since 1921 and this is more so in urban areas than in rural areas. The steep urban population increase is attributable to migration from rural areas. The percentage variation of population which has increased since 1921 has gone down during 1951–1961. Among urban population the highest and lowest percentages of variation in population were during 1921–1931 and 1911–1921 respectively. The highest and lowest percentages of variation in population in respect of rural population were during 1901–1911 and 1911–1921 respectively.

Growth Rate

Table 2 presents a picture of the growth rates during the last four decades compared to the birth, death and growth rates during these decades. The downward trend of death rates since 1931 is an interesting phenomenon worthy of notice. The birth rate is throughout higher in urban areas than in rural areas. During 1951–60, the annual birth and death rates in the district have been 27.3 and 13.8 respectively, giving an annual natural increase of 13.5 per thousand.

The natural increase of population per annum in Madurai district during 1951—60 has been 13.5 per 1,000 and, of this, the urban figures are higher than the rural figures.

From a deduction of the decennial rate of natural increase from the mean decennial growth rate we derive what is known as 'Migration-*cum*-statistical error'. There is no definite trend of this error in this district. During the three decades 1921-51, the migration-*cum*-statistical error has been a minus figure in the rural areas and a plus figure in the urban areas. In 1951-60, the error has been negative for both rural and urban areas, thus denoting the possible out-migration from the district itself. The urban migration-*cum*-statistical error has fluctuated through the decades 1921–50 and there is a steep fall in this figure during 1951–60. But no precise inference could be made from the fluctuations in migration-*cum*-statistical error due to the non-availability of comparable data on migration and errors in registration and Censuses.

Table 1—Variation in Population during the last 63 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	1,699,477	...	...	1,480,059	...	...	219,418	...	...
1911	1,917,152	217,675	12.81	1,654,911	174,852	11.81	262,241	42,823	19.52
1921	1,996,737	79,585	4.15	1,691,341	36,430	2.20	305,396	43,155	16.46
1931	2,184,932	188,195	9.43	1,742,546	51,205	3.03	442,386	136,990	44.86
1941	2,473,866	288,934	13.22	1,898,115	155,569	8.93	575,751	133,365	30.15
1951	2,891,817	417,951	16.89	2,086,513	188,398	9.93	805,304	229,553	39.87
1961	3,211,227	319,410	11.05	2,195,482	108,969	5.22	1,015,745	210,441	26.13

Table 2—Mean Decennial Growth Rate in the last 4 Decades

Particulars	Total Rural Urban	Decades 1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Mean population of the	T	3,059,454	2,691,449	2,336,112	2,095,742
decade (by the geometric	R	2,197,413	2,031,133	1,857,441	1,760,813
method)	U	862,041	660,316	478,671	334,929
2. Growth of population	T	320,227	415,155	292,791	191,267
during the decade	R	175,692	159,929	127,160	115,084
	U	144,535	255,226	165,631	76,183
3. Mean decennial growth rate	T	10.5	15.4	12.5	9·1
	R	8.0	7.9	6.8	6.5
	U	16.8	38.7	34.6	22.7
4. Number of births registered	T	834,625	825,886	811,346	653,928
during the decade	R	525,706	584,718	624,517	532,096
	U	308,919	241,168	186,829	121,832
5. Mean decennial birth rate	T	27.3	30.7	34.7	31.2
	R	23.9	28.8	33.6	30.2
	U	35.8	36.5	39.0	36.4
6. Deaths registered during the	T	421,927	541,659	517,813	449,931
decade	R	280,968	385,697	387,250	355,089
	U	140,959	155,962	130,563	94,842
7. Mean decennial death rate	T	13.8	20.1	22.2	21.5
	R	12.8	19.0	20.8	20.2
	U	16.4	23.6	27.3	28.3
8. Decennial rate of natural	T	13.5	10.6	12.5	9.7
increase	R	11.1	9.8	12.8	10.0
	U	19.4	12.9	11.7	8.1
9. Migration-*cum*-statistical	T	—3.0	4.8	0.0	—0.6
error	R	—3.1	—1.9	—6.0	—3.5
	U	—2.6	25.8	22.9	14.6

Migration

Data on migration were collected in the 1961 Census through a question on the place of birth. Table D-II gives detailes of the migrants acording as they were born within the district, other districts of the state or elsewhere in India. The Appendix to Table D-II gives the figures of persons born in Madurai and enumerated in other districts of the State. It is interesting to compare the in and out-migration of Madurai district from the Census data, and Tables 3 and 4 here portray the same. Data on the number of persons born in Madurai district and enumerated in other States are not available.

The persons born in other districts of Madras State and enumerated in Madurai district is 194,540, of which 62,486 came from rural areas and 132,054 from urban areas. On the other hand Madurai has sent 179,729 persons to other districts of Madras State, 72,842 to rural areas and 106,887 to urban areas. There has thus been a net migration of 14,811 into Madurai district. Birthplace data suffer from a serious limitation, *viz*, it does not take into account any of the intermediary movements. There has been an increase of 177,862 persons in the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Madurai district in the 1961 Census over the 1951 Census.

Table 3—Number of Persons Born Elsewhere and Enumerated in Madurai District, 1961

Birthplace		Enumerated in Madurai District								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Born in other districts	Rural	128,437	56,924	71,513	53,175	18,205	34,970	75,262	38,719	36,543
	Urban	66,082	31,602	34,480	9,290	3,812	5,478	56,792	27,790	29,002
	Unclassified	21	4	17	21	4	17	...	...	...
	Total	**194,540**	**88,530**	**106,010**	**62,486**	**22,021**	**40,465**	**132,054**	**66,509**	**65,545**
2. Born in other States	Rural	7,359	4,547	2,812	1,822	1,105	717	5,537	3,442	2,095
	Urban	10,237	5,437	4,800	1,446	848	598	8,791	4,589	4,202
	Unclassified	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	**17,597**	**9,985**	**7,612**	**3,269**	**1,954**	**1,315**	**14,328**	**8,031**	**6,297**
2. Born abroad										
Born in countries in Asia beyond India		3,942	1,957	1,985	1,712	854	858	2,230	1,103	1,127
Born in countries in Europe		217	112	105	27	20	7	190	92	98
Born in countries in Africa		26	16	10	...	...	...	26	16	10
Born in countries in America		265	119	146	6	3	3	259	116	143
Born in countries in Australasia		21	6	15	...	...	...	21	6	15
Born at Sea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclassified		322	188	134	124	36	88	198	152	46
Total		**4,793**	**2,398**	**2,395**	**1,869**	**913**	**956**	**2,924**	**1,485**	**1,439**

Sex differentials in migration

It is useful to examine the sex break-up of the in and out-migrants of Madurai district. It is significant to note that in Madurai district, females outnumber males in both in and out-migrants. Among in-migrants from other districts males number 88,530 and females 106,010. Among people who went out of Madurai district, there were 79,024 males and 100,705 females. It is quite striking that among in-migrants enumerated in rural areas of Madurai district for every 1,000 males there are 1,847 Females. In the urban areas of Madurai, however, the male and female immigrants are almost equal. Among out-migrants also, females outnumber males in rural areas of other districts. From Madurai rural areas, female migrants are nearly twice their male counterpart.

Duration of residence of migrants

Information on the duration of residence of persons born in places other than the place of enumeration has also been elicited in the 1961 census. Table 5 presents a picture of the persons born elsewhere in Madurai district and enumerated in the same district and persons born outside Madurai but within Madras State. Among all categories, migrants of 1–5 years duration are large in number, followed by migrants of 6–10 years duration.

Table 4—Persons Born in Madurai District and Enumerated in Other Districts

Born in	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)
Rural	102,317	42,835	59,482	55,400	18,812	36,588	46,917	24,023	22,894
Urban	77,361	36,168	41,193	17,420	7,586	9,834	59,941	28,582	31,359
Unclassified	51	21	30	22	10	12	29	11	18
Total	**179,729**	**79,024**	**100,705**	**72,842**	**26,408**	**46,434**	**106,887**	**52,616**	**54,271**

Table 5—Migrants Classified by Place of Birth and Duration in Place of Enumeration

Where born		Where enumerated	Total migrants		Duration of residence in place of Enumeration in years											
					Less than one year		1–5 years		6–10 years		11–16 years		16+ years		Period not stated	
			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)
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	Rural	97,749	261,365	13,433	20,371	37,765	67,617	18,960	46,632	8,224	28,542	17,442	94,191	1,925	4,012
	U		9,828	19,105	1,848	2,365	4,613	6,373	1,538	3,372	654	2,152	1,065	4,687	110	156
	Uc		34	122	9	16	18	32	4	22	...	13	3	39	...	...
	R	Urban	58,189	70,248	6.780	6,132	19,255	20,690	9,931	13,556	6,009	8,091	14,448	18,387	1,766	3,392
	U		19,870	24,908	3,130	3,071	6,838	8,003	3,147	4,383	1,829	2,832	3,699	4,998	1,227	1,621
	Uc		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born outside the district but within the State of Enumeration	R	Rural	18,205	34,970	2,673	2,947	6,878	9,347	3,328	6,506	1,796	4,201	3,363	11,580	167	389
	U		3,812	5,478	741	841	1,671	2,016	618	918	325	547	426	1,115	31	41
	Uc		4	17	...	...	3	9	...	3	...	1	1	4	...	...
	R	Urban	38,719	36,543	4,396	3,346	12,192	10,508	6,602	7,129	4,598	4,907	10,552	10,164	379	489
	U		27,790	29,002	3,395	3,333	9,811	9,366	4,681	5,313	2,936	3,211	6,620	7,240	347	539
	Uc		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R—Rural, U—Urban, Uc—Unclassified.

Occupational Distribution

Table D–VI gives clear details on the occupational classification of in-migrants. Out of 194,540 migrants into Madurai district from other districts of the State, 91,400 are found to be working. 27.63 per cent of the in-migrants from other districts are employed in "Other Services." The other important occupations among migrants are Agriculture, Manufacturing other than Household Industry and Trade and Commerce. The least attractive categories of employment for in-migrants are Construction, Transport, Storage, Mining, Quarrying and Household Industry. The following Table presents the number and percentage of migrants under each category of employment.

Table 6—Details of Employment of Migrants

Category	No. of workers among in-migrants from other districts of Madras State	Percentage to total working migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture	21,178	23.17
Mining and Quarrying	3,479	3.80
Household Industry	6,805	7.45
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	14,950	16.36
Construction	2,405	2.63
Trade and Commerce	12,359	13.52
Transport, Storage & Communication	4,969	5.44
Other services	25,255	27.63
Total workers	91,400	100.00

Balance of migrants

Of the total in-migrants of 216,930, 194,540 or 89.7 per cent hail from other districts of the State. Migrants from other states of India form 8.1 per cent and the balance of 2.2 per cent represents migrants from abroad. In-migrants of Madurai district form 6.8 per cent of the total population. Of every 1,000 persons in Madurai district, 932 are home born and the remaining are migrants.

There is a net 14,811 in-migrants in Madurai district as per 1961 census. The following statement gives a synoptic view of the balance of migration from Madurai to other districts of Madras State and *vice versa*.

Table 7—Migration to and from Madurai to other Districts

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of in-migrants into Madurai District	Percentage	Number of out-migrants from Madurai District	Percentage	Net migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Madras	3,832	1.97	19,388	10.79	—15,556
2.	Chingleput	783	0.40	4,018	2.24	— 3,235
3.	North Arcot	1,085	0.56	1,715	0.95	— 630
4.	South Arcot	1,574	0.81	4,245	2.36	— 2,671
5.	Salem	3,208	1.65	3,847	2.14	— 630
6.	Coimbatore	19,764	10.16	31,925	17.76	—12,161
7.	Nilgiris	564	0.29	4,682	2.61	— 4,118
8.	Tiruchirapalli	22,707	11.67	41,289	22.97	—18,582
9.	Thanjavur	8,880	4.57	14,757	8.21	— 5,877
10.	Ramanathapuram	88,731	45.01	43,086	23.97	+45,645
11.	Tirunelveli	41,228	21.19	10,100	5.62	+31,128
12.	Kanyakumari	2,184	1.12	677	0.38	+ 1,507
	Total	**194,540**	**100.00**	**179,729**	**100.00**	**+14,811**

Ramanathapuram district and Tirunelveli district, the adjoining districts of Madurai have contributed 67 per cent to the total migrants from other districts of Madras State to Madurai district. The districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Nilgiris have contributed less than 1 per cent to the total in-migrants into Madurai from other districts of Madras State. Roughly two-thirds of the out-migrants from Madurai have gone to Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore districts. Fewer people have gone from Madurai district to Kanyakumari district and North Arcot district.

Religion

Till 1951 Census, population was classified by religion. The total population of the district has increased from 2,891,817 in 1951 to 3,211,227 during 1961 thus recording 11.05 percent rise during the decade. The Hindus have recorded only a lower percentage increase *viz.*, 9.95. They constitute the only religious group in the district which has recorded a percentage increase lower than that of the population itself. As a contrast to this, the Christians have recorded 35.02 per cent rise during the same period.

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

Table 8—Percentage Increase in Religious Groups During 1951-61

Religious groups	Number of persons		Percentage rise during
	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Population	1,891,817	3,211,227	11.05
Hindus	2,670,241	2,935,841	9.05
Christians	101,885	137,570	35.02
Muslims	119,543	135,896	13.68
Jains	16	907	5568.15
Sikhs	31	41	32.26
Buddhists	...	14	1400.00
Others	101	958	848.51

Religious composition of the district population

The Hindus accounted for 92.82 per cent of the total population in the district during 1921. Their precentage to district population has shown a gradual but definite trend to decline and it has become 91.43 per cent in 1961. As a contrast to this trend among the Hindus, the Christians and Muslims have recorded a definite tendency to rise. The percentage of Christians to total population in 1921 was only 3.25 but through the decades it has gone upto 4.29. Similarly the percentage of Muslims also recorded an increase from 3.93 to 4.23.

The table inset below will clearly show the growth of various religious groups as constituent parts of the total population in the district.

Table 9—Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion

Religious groups	Percentage to Total Population during				
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hindus	92.82	92.06	91.69	92.34	91.43
Christians	3.25	3.81	3.94	3.52	4.29
Muslims	3.93	4.13	4.37	4.13	4.23
Jains	...	...	...	...	0.02
Others	...	...	...	0.01	0.03

Concentration of religious groups

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

Table 10—Concentration of Religious Groups in Rural Areas

Taluks	Percentage of persons to total strength of the group in Rural areas of the district					
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Jains	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dindigul	21.147	26.585	53.601	...	10.000	3.149
Palni	10.539	12.787	2.997	60.000	...	1.575
Kodaikanal	1.744	0.871	1.790	...	...	1.575
Periyakulam	19.567	15.310	15.777	...	...	18.897
Nilakkottai	11.784	5.671	16.039	...	...	40.945
Melur	9.725	23.211	2.056	40.000	...	30.709
Madurai	8.208	13.181	4.131	...	30.000	3.150
Tirumangalam	17.286	2.384	3.609	...	60.000	...
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

Rural - Urban distribution

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

Table 11—Percentage of Religious Groups in Rural Areas 1951 and 1961

Religious groups	Percentage of rural population to total population of the group	
	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Population	72.15	68.37
Hindus	74.04	70.39
Christians	58.07	54.86
Muslims	42.10	39.20
Buddhists	...	35.71
Jains	...	1.10
Sikhs	38.71	...
Others	31.68	13.26

From the above table it is evident that there has been some decline in the proportion of rural population. This decline in the rural population is reflected in all major religious groups. Sikhs have all recorded lower rural percentage during 1961.

Sex ratios

The sex ratios of these groups provide an interesting study. As per 1961 Census the female contents of these groups varied from 50.05 among the Hindus to 3.31 among Jains. If we take into consideration the variation noticed during 1951–61 alone it is most marked among Jains, Christians, Muslims, Sikhs and others. Among these groups the first three have recorded considerable decrease in female proportion while the last two groups have shown an increase in their female contents. This analysis will prove more useful if we take into account the figures for the last few decades *viz.*, 1921–1961. A scrutiny of the table below will give an idea regarding the variations in female proportion recorded under various religious groups in the last few decades.

Table 12—Proportion of Females per 1000 Males among Religious Groups

Religious groups	Proportion of females per 1000 males during				
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Population	1,033	1,328	1,019	1,009	998
Hindus	1,036	1,032	1,022	1,010	1,002
Muslims	992	1,015	978	1,013	960
Christians	977	1,018	990	995	967
Jains	...	667	429	600	34
Sikhs	...	600	857	148	640
Buddhists	...	667	714	...	1,000
Others	1,250	...	857	500	811

During 1921 the proportion of females was 1,033 but this has since then dwindled to 998. The same trend is visible among Hindus and Christians. The Muslims have recorded a decline in the proportion of females. Among other groups the trend of female proportion has been rather uncertain.

Language - Mother tongue

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

In 1951 twenty eight mother-tongues were returned as spoken in the district. But in 1961 a greater number – as many as 54 – of languages has been returned. Thus the period 1951–61 has recorded a spurt in the number of Indian languages and also foreign languages returned as spoken in the district. A few dialects without scripts have also been included in the list of languages. For our study, Indian languages with a spoken strength of 20 or more and foreign languages with five or more speakers will be taken into consideration. The Table 13 will show such Indian languages arranged in order of decreasing strength and also their percentage to total district population and to the total speakers of Indian languages in the district during 1961.

Table 13—Indian Languages arranged in Order of Decreasing Strength

Indian Languages returned as having a spoken strength of twenty or more	Actual spoken strength	Spoken strength as percentage to total district population	Spoken strength as percentage to total speakers of Indian languages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil	2,536,236	78.980	79.024
Telugu	401,352	12.498	12.505
Kannada	150,854	4.698	4.700
Sourashtra	79,612	2.479	2.480
Urdu	24,856	0.774	0.774
Malayalam	12,028	0.375	0.374
Hindi	1,669	0.052	0.052
Marathi	1,363	0.042	0.042
Gujarati	628	0.020	0.019
Sindhi	196	0.006	0.006
Rajasthani	159	0.005	0.004
Kuchchi	145	0.004	0.004
Coorgi	84	0.003	0.002
Konkani	67	0.002	0.002
Tulu	56	0.002	0.001
Hindustani	33	0.001	0.001

Next to Tamil, which is the regional language of the district, Telugu ranks second with 401,352 persons having it as their mother tongue. Next in order of importance rank Kannada, Sourashtra, Urdu and Malayalam.

There has been not much variation in the strength of various Indian languages returned during 1951 and 1961. Only Tamil has recorded slight improvement in position. Its percentage to total speakers of Indian languages has shot up from 76.67 during 1951 to 79.02 during 1961. All other languages have recorded slight decrease in their percentage to total speakers of native languages. This is evident from the Table below:

Table 14—Relative Position of Languages During 1951 and 1961

Indian languages with a spoken strength of twenty or more	Actual spoken strength		Percentage to total speakers of Indian Languages	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tamil	2,216,038	2,536,236	79.672	79.024
Telugu	417,447	401,352	14.443	12.505
Kannada	150,706	150,854	5.214	4.700
Sourashtra	64,121	79,612	2.218	2.480
Urdu	...	24,856	...	0.774
Malayalam	14,890	12,028	0.515	0.374
Hindi	2,952	1,669	0.102	0.052
Marathi	1,893	1,363	0.066	0.042
Gujarati	870	628	0.030	0.019
Sindhi	363	196	0.013	0.006
Rajasthani	...	159	...	0.004
Kachchi	...	145	...	0.004
Coorgi	318	84	0.011	0.002
Konkani	43	67	0.002	0.002
Tulu	151	56	0.006	0.001
Hindustani	20.425	39	0.707	0.001

Among foreign languages enumerated in the district, next to English, Arabic is found to be the most important language. There are 63 persons speaking Arabic in the district and their percentage to total speakers of foreign languages in the district was recorded at a little over 3.47. After Arabic, come French, Swedish and Sinhalese. The statement below will furnish the spoken strength and its percentage to total speakers of foreign languages in the district.

Table 15—Foreign Languages spoken in the District

Foreign languages returned with a spoken strength of five or more	Spoken strength	Percentage to total speakers of foreign languages
(1)	(2)	(3)
English	1,512	83.443
Arabic	63	3.476
French	41	2.262
Swedish	39	2.152
Ceylonese	31	1.710
German	27	1.490
Nepali	19	1.048
Basque	15	0.827
Chinese	10	0.551
Flemish	7	0.386
Gurkhali	6	0.331
Hebrew	5	0.275
Malay	5	0.275
Spanish	5	0.275

The number of speakers of foreign languages in the district has increased considerably when compared to 1951. Speakers of non-Indian languages in Madurai totalled to 1,535 in 1951. This became 1,812 in 1961. This increase in strength is most marked under English, Ceylonese or Sinhalese and Spanish. A number of new foreign languages also have been returned during recent census.

Concentration of Religious Groups

The following table will give details regarding the distribution of language groups in the rural areas of different taluks in the district. Though Tamil is the regional language, its percentage to total speakers is found to vary from one taluk to another. The highest percentage of Tamils to total population has been recorded in Dindigul where they constitute 22.31 per cent of their total strength in the rural areas. The lowest percentage has been recorded in Kodaikanal where their percentage to total rural population of the group is only 1.67. This low percentage of Tamils here is due to high frequency of other linguistic groups in the taluk. Gujarathi speaking persons are rare but their percentage is considerable in Palni, Madurai and Tirumangalam taluks. Telugus are very frequent in the rural areas but Melur taluk has only a very small percentage of them. The Table 16 that follows will give further details on these points.

Table 16—Percentage Distribution of Mother-Tongue in Rural Areas

Name of taluk	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Sourashtra	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)
Dindigul	...	1.495	22.939	24.676	11.111	3.706	22.311	22.892	14.290	23.529
Palni	21.875	15.589	6.902	9.521	9.091	0.419	9.857	14.584	9.572	...
Kodaikanal	...	0.166	0.092	4.437	...	...	1.667	2.974	1.811	35.224
Periyakulam	...	15.257	48.502	25.283	29.293	16.713	15.644	30.416	15.665	11.765
Nilakkottai	...	35.489	8.977	7.319	4.040	1.469	12.145	10.529	28.801	...
Melur	...	15.257	0.897	3.659	16.162	1.189	11.837	0.986	5.921	...
Madurai	6.250	14.096	0.762	22.506	14.141	74.126	9.711	1.188	21.900	29.412
Tirumangalam	71.875	2.653	10.929	2.299	16.162	2.378	16.828	16.728	2.127	...

Bilingualism

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 working knowledge of the same. The returns of 1961 Census show that out of 3,211,227 persons belonging to various linguistic groups in the district 660,460 persons or 20.57 per cent of the total speakers in the region use one language or other as a subsidiary language. This percentage is found to vary considerably from one language to another.

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

Table 17—Speakers with Subsidiary Languages

Major language groups	Total speakers	Speakers with subsidiary language	Percentage of bilingualists to total speakers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil	2,536,236	134,801	5.32
Telugu	401,352	317,287	79.05
Kannada	150,854	116,982	77.55
Malayalam	12,028	9,021	75.00
Urdu	24,856	18,207	73.25
Sourashtra	79,612	60,048	75.43

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

Tamil and English rank foremost as the most popular subsidiary languages in the district. The popularity of these two languages among bilingualists of major language groups in the district would be evident from the Table 18.

Table 18—Tamil and English as Subsidiary Languages

Major languages	Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language	Percentage of col. (2) to total bilingualists of the group	Persons using English as subsidiary language	Percentage of col. (4) to total bilingualists of the group
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tamil	...	...	87,527	64.93
Telugu	314,903	99.25	2,104	0.66
Kannada	116,150	99.29	558	0.48
Sourashtra	59,286	98.73	573	0.95
Malayalam	7,961	88.25	927	10.28
Urdu	17,298	95.01	714	3.92

Tamil being the regional language and the percentage of bilingualists among them being very low, other linguistic groups here are forced to take to the use of subsidiary languages in order to conduct free exchange of ideas. The popularity of English education perhaps accounts for the fairly good percentage of English knowing persons among bilingualists under each language group.

Urbanisation

Out of a total population of 3,211,227 persons in the district 1,015,745 persons or 31.6 per cent of the population has been returned as urban during 1961 Census. In the state as a whole the urban population constituted 26.69 per cent of the total population. The higher urban percentage recorded in Madurai is perhaps due to the industrial bias that the economy of the district has derived.

The proportion of rural and urban population to total district population during previous Censuses as adjusted to the present definition and jurisdiction is given on the next page :

Table 19—Proportion of Rural and Urban Population Per 1000 Persons in the District

Years	Proportion to 1000 persons of total population	
	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	129	871
1911	137	863
1921	153	847
1931	202	798
1941	233	767
1951	278	722
1961	316	684

It would be evident from the table above that Madurai district has maintained a steady increase in the urban population and this growth is specially marked during the period since 1921. It would be useful to have a general idea regarding the proportion of urban population per 1000 persons in different taluks of the district.

Table 20—Proportion of Urban and Rural Population to Total Population (1961) by Taluks

Taluks	Proportion per 1000 persons of total population	
	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)
Dindigul	184	816
Palni	214	786
Kodaikanal	25	975
Periyakulam	351	649
Nilakkottai	111	889
Melur	114	886
Madurai	732	268
Tirumangalam	120	880

As is clear from the above table the proportion of urban population is highest in Madurai. Kodaikanal has recorded the lowest proportion *viz.*, 25 other taluks like Nilakottai and Melur which are primarily agrarian in character have also recorded small proportions only.

The Table 21 will show the distribution of towns under each class and the total number of towns since 1901.

Table 21—Number of Towns arranged by Class of Town

Year	Number of Towns						
	All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901	9	1	...	2	4	1	1
1911	11	1	...	2	3	4	1
1921	14	1	...	2	5	4	2
1931	19	1	...	3	6	9	...
1941	23	1	1	4	8	9	...
1951	26	1	1	4	14	4	2
1961	32	1	1	7	16	6	1

The number of towns has steadily increased from 1901. Throughout the period there has been only one Class I town in the district. Class II town appeared only in 1941. The number of Class III and IV towns has increased considerably and the total number of towns in the district has gone up very much. The rate of growth of population or the percentage variation in population for urban areas is given below. This growth rate is found to be of far high order than noticed in the rural areas.

Table 22—Percentage Variation in Population during 1901—1963

Total Rural Urban	Percentage variation in Population during						
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1911-1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	12.81	4 15	9.43	13.22	16.89	11.05	88.95
Rural	11.81	2.20	3.03	8.93	9.93	5.22	48.34
Urban	19.52	16.46	44.86	30.15	39.87	26.13	362.93

In the course of sixty years from 1901 to 1961 the urban population of the district has increased by 362.93 per cent while the rural population has recorded only 48.34 per cent rise. A scrutiny of the above table will reveal that the disparity between the growth rates in urban and rural areas has been on the increase and the gap between the two has been considerably widened.

Density

The density of population in the district is 660 per square mile as against 672 in the state. This density has been found to vary considerably from one taluk to another and, in all taluks except Dindigul, Madurai and Nilakottai, it has been recorded at lower figure than for the State. Details of density of population for each taluk are given in Table 23.

Table 23—Density of Population by Taluks

State/ District/ Taluks	Density per square mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	672	513	4,459
Madurai District	660	466	6,517
Dindigul	674	556	12,448
Palni	462	367	8,247
Kodaikanal	141	100	1,948
Periyakulam	592	405	3,946
Nilakkottai	709	648	2,915
Melur	501	451	3,448
Madurai	2,502	769	14,303
Tirumangalam	569	516	2,320

From the table above it is clear that Madurai taluk has the maximum density. This is so, even if we consider rural and urban areas separately. Next to Madurai comes Nilakottai taluk. This has a density of 709 persons per square mile and in rural it is 648. In urban areas alone, next to Madurai is Dindigul which has recorded 12,448. The taluk which has recorded the least density in all areas is Kodaikanal.

Sex Ratio

As against the state figure of 992 for every 1,000 males the district is found to have 998 females for every 1,000 males in the district. The sex ratio of population in taluks is found to vary considerably. Details are given below for rural and urban separately.

Table 24—Sex Ratio in the District and Taluks

State/ District/ Taluks	Proportion of females per 1000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	992	1,003	963
Madurai District	998	1,011	971
Dindigul	1,005	1,013	970
Palni	1,011	1,021	975
Kodaikanal	947	954	927
Periyakulam	993	994	992
Nilakottai	1,008	1,011	988
Melur	1,025	1,029	996
Madurai	975	1,032	955
Tirumangalam	1,007	1,005	1,025

It is interesting to note that the sex ratio is always higher in the rural. The lowest proportion of females in the rural is noticed in Kodaikanal with only 954. The highest ratio has been recorded in Madurai which has 1,032 females per 1,000 males. As regards the urban areas the lowest and the highest proportions have been recorded in Kodaikanal and Tirumangalam respectively.

Literacy

The percentage of literates in the district is 33.4 as against 31.41 recorded for the state. This higher level of literacy is perhaps due to comparatively higher percentage of literates noticed among males. In the case of females also the percentage of literates is found to be higher here than in the state as a whole. It would be interesting to analyse the level of literacy among males and females in various taluks of the district.

Table 25—Proportion of Literates in the District and Taluks

State/ District/ Taluks	Proportion of literates per 1,000 persons		
	Total persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	314	445	182
Madurai District	334	481	186
Dindigul	281	509	143
Palni	276	426	128
Kodaikanal	37	51	22
Periyakulam	324	474	173
Nilakottai	299	448	150
Melur	247	403	94
Madurai	486	626	342
Tirumangalam	292	449	136

Madurai taluk has recorded the highest porportion of literates and the lowest proportion has been recorded in Kodaikanal *viz.*, 37. In five out of eight taluks the level of literacy among males is found to be better than it is in the state but the position is deplorably bad in the matter of literacy among females. Only Madurai has recorded a proportion higher than that in the state. Even here Kodaikanal ranks very low with a literacy proportion of 22 per 1,000 females.

Age and Marital Status

Distribution of thousand persons by broad age groups in the district and also the state is given below:-

Table 26—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Broad Age Groups

Age group	Madurai District	Madras State
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-14	379	376
15-24	175	173
25-34	161	153
35-44	123	121
45-59	114	117
60+	48	56

No variation of any marked significance is noticed in the distribution of persons by broad age-groups in the district and the State, except perhaps in the slightly higher proportion of persons in the district under the age-group 25–34.

The marital status of the people in the district is found to vary slightly from that recorded for the State as a whole. The percentage of divorced or separated persons is found to be higher in Madurai than it is in the State. The details are given below:

Table 27—Percentage Distribution by Marital Status

Marital Status	Madurai District	Madras State
(1)	(2)	(3)
Never Married	49.66	49.39
Married	41.41	42.00
Widowed	7.81	7.95
Divorced/Separated	1.06	0.65

The percentage of never married persons is found to be higher in Madurai than in Tiruchirapalli or Thanjavur. This is perhaps due to the prevalence of late marriages in this region. The percentage of divorced/separated persons is considerable here when compared to the position in the State. As against 0.65 per cent in the State these persons account for 1.06 per cent in the district.

Age exercises considerable influence on the marital status of any individual. Hence, it will be interesting and also useful to analyse the relationship between broad age-groups and marital status of persons in the district.

Table 28—Marital Status of Persons by Broad Age-Groups

Broad age-groups	Marital status			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All ages	49.66	41.41	7.87	1.06
0 – 14	99.68	0.32	...	...
15 – 24	56.88	41.19	0.72	1.21
25 – 34	9.33	84.85	3.76	2.06
35 – 44	1.86	84.59	11.46	2.09
45 – 59	1.00	69.10	28.22	1.68
60 +	0.65	45.21	52.78	1.36
Age not stated	63.44	28.31	7.17	1.08

As we move up from earliar age-groups to advanced age-groups the tendency for the percentage of never married persons is to decline steadily. This decline is quite steep in the beginning stages and becomes more controlled especially after the age-group 25–34. A similar movemcnt is visible under the category 'Married' also, where the percentage to population shoots up at a rapid pace upto a particular age-group and then the rise in percentage is comparatively slower. This decline in the percentage of married persons is compensated by increases under other categories, widowed and divorced or separated.

The variations in marital status are controlled by sex difference. The statement below will represent the differences in Marital status due to difference in sex.

Table 29—Marital Status by Sex and Broad Age-Groups

Broad age-groups	Marital Status							
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	27.69	21.97	20.41	21.00	1.58	6.29	0.37	0.69
0 – 14	50.40	49.28	0.08	0.24	...	...	...	...
15 – 24	39.32	17.56	9.15	32.04	0.16	0.56	0.33	0.88
25 – 34	8.57	0.76	38.42	46.43	0.85	2.91	0.83	1.23
35 – 44	1.51	0.35	47.26	37.33	2.02	9.44	0.68	1.41
45 – 59	0.80	0.20	44.63	24.47	5.17	23.05	0.60	1.08
60 +	0.50	0.15	35.76	9.45	12.10	40.68	0.55	0.81
Age not stated	30.82	32.62	17.56	10.75	2.15	5.02	0.72	0.36

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

Workers

The recent Census has returned 45.5 per cent of the total district population as workers as against 45.57 per cent recorded for the State. This proportion of workers to total population is found to be different in different taluks. This proportion is found to be highest in Palni and Melur taluks and Madurai has the lowest proportion *viz.* 356. This proportion of workers to total population among males and females for each taluk is given aside :

Table 30—Proportion of Workers per 1,000 Persons

State/District/ Taluk	Proportion of workers per 1,000 persons		
	All persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	456	597	313
Madurai District	455	595	313
Dindigul Taluk	481	627	336
Palni Taluk	524	654	396
Kodaikanal Taluk	478	599	349
Periyakulam Taluk	446	573	318
Nilakkottai Taluk	475	620	331
Melur Taluk	511	621	403
Madurai Taluk	356	536	170
Tirumangalam Taluk	491	610	374

As a rule the proportion of workers is found to be higher in the rural areas than in the urban. This is because in the rural the chief occupation is husbandry and this tends to engage more workers than the industrial occupations generally found in urban areas.

CHAPTER III

THE PEOPLE

Madurai was the seat of Pandya kings till the beginning of the 14th century. Subsequently the Vijayanagar Kings ruled over Madurai for nearly three centuries. In between there were short interludes by Muslim Kings and Mahratta rulers. All these rulers left their people in the area. During the Muslim reign some forcible conversion to Islam took place. During the British days, the Christian Missionaries were active in converting a large number of local people into Christianity. The district has a variety of religions and ethnic groups, an account of which is given below.

I. Agricultural Communities

(1) Vellalas :

The most prominent of the castes going under the broad generic name of Vellalas is the Kongu Vellala community who are predominant in Palni and Dindigul Taluks. This community could be found in large numbers in the adjoining Coimbatore district. They are very hard working and thrive well. Their toiling capacity in fields is proverbial. They sink wells wherever sub-soil water could be located and carry on garden cultivation throughout the year. They have enriched themselves by specialising in cultivation of cash crops. They are generally frugal. They marry off their daughters very late. They do not allow divorces and remarriages. Burial is their most popular method of disposal of the dead.

Apart from Kongu Vellalas, Solia Vellalas and the Pandya Vellalas could also be found in all the taluks of the district. They style themselves as Pillais. The bulk of them are engaged in agriculture, though a few of them have entered business. They too do not allow divorces and remarriages of widows. The Vellalas on the whole constitute about 12 per cent of the population of the district.

(2) Agamudayars :

The Agamudayars in the district form about 3 per cent of the population. They style themselves as Thevars. Agriculture is their mainstay. Some specialise in betel-vine cultivation. They are educationally backward. They do not generally allow divorces and widow marriages. They consider themselves a little superior to the Kallars and Maravars.

(3) Kallars :

The Kallars in the district come to about 10 per cent of the population of the district. There are several endogamous sects among them. They are most predominant in the taluks of Madurai, Melur and Tirumangalam. They are a fierce type of people. In former days they were treated as a criminal tribe. They have now settled in agriculture and other occupations and their depredation activities are on the wane. The literacy among them is appreciably improving–thanks to the Kallar Reclamation Scheme. Some of the sects among them are the Terku Nadu Kallars; Kill Nadu Kallars, Melur Nadu Kallars, Easa Nattu Kallars, Piramalai Kallars etc. They have got strong community organisations to instil social discipline among them. They generally allow divorces and widow marriages. Burial is the most common method of disposal of the dead among them.

(4) Maravars :

The Maravars in the district form about 3 per cent of the population of the district. In several respects they resemble the Kallars on the social side. They are predominant in the taluks of Madurai and Tirumangalam.

(5) Thottia Naickens :

This is a Kambalam caste. They are originally migrants from Andhra during the time of Vijayanagar kings. A few of them owned Zamins which are now mostly taken over by the Government. Their caste-title is Naicken. Though Telugu is their mother-tongue, they are quite conversant with the local language of Tamil. They allow divorce and widow marriages. They follow the Vaishnavite faith. They are most numerous in the taluks of Dindugul, Nilakottai, Kodaikanal and Periakulam.

(6) Okkaligas :

The Okkaligas are most predominant in the taluks of Periyakulam and Nilakkottai. They are also known in these parts as Kappilia Gounders. Tradition says that they are once migrants from Mysore via Coimbatore. They are good agriculturists. They are divided into a number of exogamous septs for purposes of marriage alliances. These septs have totemistic

tendencies. They generally allow divorces and remarriages, though of late there is a tendency to ban these practices. Their caste hierarchy is powerful, starting with an Oor Goundan for a village. Cremation is the common method of disposal of the dead.

(7) Anuppu Goundars :

This community is said to be once migrants from Mysore. They are mostly found in the Cumbum valley. Their mother-tongue is Canarese. They are divided into a number of septs called Kilais which are exogamous. They generally follow the Vaishnavite faith. They are educationally backward.

(8) Kunnuvans :

The Kunnuvans are the principal cultivating people of the Palani Hills in Kodaikanal taluk. It is believed that they were once Vellalas of the plains. They also go by the name of Mannadians. They are divided into three endogamous sects. They allow divorces and widow marriages. They generally cremate their dead.

(9) Vanniars :

The Vanniars in the district form about 1.5 per cent of the population. They are most numerous in Nilakkottai taluk where they go by the name of the Kalla Valiyar Goundars. They are mostly petty landowners. Economically and educationally they are backward. They allow divorces and widow marriages.

(10) Reddiars :

Though the Reddiars in the district form a minority community, there are some rich landholders among them. They are economically well-off than most other communities. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. Telugu is their mother-tongue.

(11) Idayans :

The Idayans in the district form about 3 per cent of the population. They are several endogamous sub-sects among them. Pancharan Katti, Kal Katti and Pendukkumekki are the main sects. They invite Brahmins to officiate in their marriages. Most of the sects do not allow divorces and widow marriages. Konar is the caste title for them. Though a few of them in Madurai are well-off, they are generally backward in rural parts.

II. Trading Communities

(1) Chettiars :

The group of Chettiars consists of several castes, the chief of which is the Nattukkottai Chettiar. This community people are found mostly in Madurai. Formerly they were bankers. Now they have turned to business and industry and many or the textile mills in and around Madurai are owned by them. They have several interesting social characteristics. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are divided into several septs called Kilais. The people of each sept have a temple of their own. They generally cremate the dead. There are both vegetarians and non-vegetarians among them.

The other Chettiars found in the district are Manjaputhur Chettiars, the Arya Vysya Chettiars etc.

(2) Labbais :

The Labbais are the Tamil speaking Muslims. They form about 3 per cent of the population of the district. They are most numerous in the taluks of Palni, Periyakulam, Melur and Dindigul. They are a shrewd and calculating people. They could be found engaged in different trades. They style themselves as Rowthers. They seldom marry the Urdu speaking Muslims. In their social ceremonies, they follow several of the customs which are clearly Hindu in origin. Though economically a little advanced, educationally they are backward.

3. Balijas :

The Balijas form about 2 per cent of the population of the district. They are migrants to these parts during the time of Vijayanagar kings. A few of them are in agriculture but many of them are in petty trades. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They adopt Naickans and Chettiars as their caste-titles.

III. Weaving Communities

(1) Patnulkarans :

The Patnulkarans in the district form about 2 per cent of the population. They are most numerous in the taluks of Madurai and Dindigul. They are also known by the name of Sowrashtras in Gujarat. Their language is known by the name of Sowrashtra. They follow many of the customs and manners of the Brahmins. There are some very rich businessmen among them in Madurai. There are both vegetarians and non-vegetarians among them.

(2) Kaikolas :

The Kaikolas form less than 1 per cent of the population of the district. They are found mostly in Palni and Dindigul taluks. They are invariably non-vegetarians. They do not allow divorces and

widow marriages. They are not so good as the Patnulkarans or the Devangas in the art of weaving. The Kaikolas weave only coarser varieties of handloom cloth. They are educationally backward, though some have entered business lines and are in prosperous conditions. They style themselves as Mudaliars or Pillais.

(3) Devangas :

The Devangas otherwise called as Sedars belong to a minority community. Among them there are both the Telugu speaking and Canarese speaking sects. They style themselves as Chettiars. They are good at weaving finer varieties of sarees and dhotis. Many of the caste-people have now entered business.

IV. Artisan and Servicing Communities

(1) Kammalans :

The Kammalans in the district form about 5.5 per cent of the population of the district. They are found in all the taluks. The Tamil speaking sect among them are most numerous. The Telugu speaking among them form a minority. They are engaged in gold jewel-making, carpentry, black-smithy, brass vessel making and idol making. They are educationally backward. They wear sacred thread. They do not generally allow divorces and widow marriages. They bury the dead in a sitting posture.

(2) Vaniyans :

The Vaniyans are the oil pressers. A few of them are in other trades. They are generally very backward educationally. They do not allow divorces and remarriages. They style themselves as Chettiars.

(3) Other Servicing Castes :

The other servicing communities in the villages are the Vannan, Ambattan, Andi, Kosavan and the Oddan. The Oddans in the district form nearly 1.7 per cent of the population. They act as well-diggers, masons, stone-cutters. Some of them are prosperous as building contractors. The Vannans who form nearly 1 per cent of the population in the district and the Ambattans who form about 1 per cent of the population are generally in a very backward condition, both economically and educationally.

V. Labouring Communities

The labouring communities in the district consist of the Pallars, Paraiyans, Chakkiliyans, Valayans and Kuravars. Of these, the Pallars are most numerous. They form about 7.0 per cent of the population. They are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers. There are several sects among them which are endogamous. They are educationally and economically very backward. Next to them are the Paraiyars who form about 5 per cent of the population. The Chakkiliyans are most numerous in Palni and Dindigul taluks. The population of Scheduled Castes as a whole comes to about 15.3 per cent of the population of the district.

The Valayans though not listed as belonging to a Scheduled Caste is a very backward community. They form a sizable number in the district. They are mostly employed as agricultural labourers. Many eke out their living by collecting firewood and selling them in villages. In former days, they were treated as belonging to Criminal Tribe. Though their activities on these lines have subsided their economic condition has not improved much.

VI. Other Communities

(1) Brahmins :

Among the other communities, the most important is the Brahmin. They from about 2.5 per cent of the population of the district. There are several sects among them. The Tamil speaking are most predominant. The Telugu speaking and the Canarese speaking Madhwas belong to minority sects. The Tamil-speaking Brahmins consist of the Ayyangars and Ayyars. Ayyars have several sub-sects among them. All the sects are generally very forward in education. They are mostly employed in offices, banks and business firms in various capacities. A few of them have entered business and industry and are quite prosperous. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They generally cremate their dead.

(2) Indian Christians :

The Indian Christians from about 3 per cent of the population. They are found mostly in the Taluks of Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Periyakulam and Madurai. The bulk of them belong to Roman Catholic faith. They are in different walks of life.

(3) Nadars :

Though the traditional occupation of the Nadars is tree-taping, they are now found mostly in business lines. The Nadars in the district form more than 2 per cent of the population. This is a thriving community of the district. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

This discussion is based on the data collected in houselisting done in October, 1960. According to that housing Census, 749,099 houses existed in the district. Of these 509,232 or 68 per cent were found in the rural and 239,867 or 32 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is 68 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. Thus the distribution of Census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follow the same pattern.

Out of every 1,000 Census houses in the district 62 were vacant and 938 occupied. Out of this 938 occupied Census houses, 869 were pure or mixed dwellings and the remaining proportion of 69 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions etc. Out of 869 dwellings, 853 were used as pure dwellings, 7 as shop-*cum*-dwellings and 9 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as follows:

Shops	...	23
Workshops and factories	...	10
Restaurants	...	4
Educational Institutions	...	3
Hotels	...	3
Business houses and Offices	...	3
Places of entertainment	...	1
Public health institutions	...	1
All other cases	...	21

The proportion of vacant houses in the district (62) is less than the State proportion of 68. Among the occupied Census houses, the district records higher proportion in the case of pure dwellings, hotels and shops, the proportionate differences being twelve, one and three. In all other cases, the proportion is either equal or less.

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

Table 1—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses

District/Taluk	Vacant Census Houses	Total	Occupied Census Houses: Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, sarais, Dharmashalas, tourist homes, and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories work-shops and worksheds	Schools & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat ghar)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals H. C.	Others
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Madurai District	62	938	869	853	7	9	3	23	3	10	3	4	1	1	21
Dindigul Taluk	57	943	875	864	6	5	3	17	3	10	4	3	N	1	27
Palni Taluk	71	929	877	856	12	9	3	16	2	6	3	3	1	1	17
Kodaikanal Taluk	160	840	788	778	8	2	6	14	4	5	4	3	1	1	14
Periyakulam Taluk	53	947	884	871	9	4	3	23	3	8	3	4	1	1	17
Nilakottai Taluk	62	938	879	868	7	4	3	18	3	7	3	4	N	1	20
Melur Taluk	93	907	846	841	4	1	4	18	2	5	4	4	1	1	22
Madurai Taluk	50	950	850	818	6	26	4	39	4	20	3	5	N	2	23
Tirumangalam Taluk	66	934	885	875	6	4	3	14	2	5	4	1	N	N	20

'N' Represents Negligible

The position of vacancy of houses between the district and taluk varies to a great extent in Kodaikanal, Melur and Madurai taluks. In case of Kodaikanal and Melur, the disparity is noticed both in the rural and urban sectors. In case of Madurai, the disparity is noticed in the urban sector. The high proportions of vacancy in Kodaikanal and Melur taluks are compensated by low proportions in pure dwellings. But in case of Madurai, not only the vacancy but also the proportion of pure dwellings is very low. These low proportions are accounted for by high figures under non-dwellings especially in shops, factories, worksheds, workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings. Melur and Kodaikanal have recorded low figures under workshop-*cum*-dwellings, but large number of hotels are reported in Kodaikanal, which is a summer resort. Palni, a pilgrim centre has recorded high proportion under shop-*cum*-dwellings. Tirumangalam is the only taluk which has recorded very low proportion in restaurants. The distribution of vacancy and occupied houses in other taluks fall 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 46 for district in the urban sector. The corresponding percentages are 90 and 89 respectively 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.

Workshops, Factories and Establishments

A general idea of the importance of industries in Madurai 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 Madurai District

Name of manufacturing industry	Total No. of workshops & factories	Distribution in the taluks of							
		Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periakulam	Nilakottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	1,211	138	363	...	297	235	9	71	198
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	432	107	112	10	80	16	38	29	40
388 Repair of bicycles and tricycles	364	121	56	...	34	46	62	32	13
273 Tailoring	299	68	34	7	67	50	33	22	18
393 Goldsmithy	271	70	37	1	77	25	16	12	33
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	212	20	7	3	52	47	25	41	17
288 Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc.	146	85	6	1	2	8	...	27	17
350 Earthenware and pottery	134	30	8	...	15	11	4	19	47
282 Carpentry	116	15	35	2	47	5	12	...	...

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 Dindigul Taluk followed by Periyakulam and Palni. Kodaikanal is the most backward taluk in rural industrialisation. Melur and Tirumangalam are also comparatively backward.

There is a heavy concentration of repair of bicycles and tricycles, goldsmithy and manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc., in Dindigul taluk, handloom weaving, blacksmithy and carpentry in Palni, goldsmithy, production of rice and carpentry in Periyakulam and pottery in Tirumangalam. 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 in the foregoing discussion. For instance Madurai district is one of the districts known for cotton spinning in mills, but it does not figure in the above table. So, for an appraisal of the importance of large scale industries, the proper yard stick should be the number of workers engaged in each type of industry. An estimate of the total number of workers could be framed from Table E-III, but Table B-IV-C gives an actual account of such data. The following Table 3 has therefore been prepared from Table B-IV-C indicating the first nine Industries which engage more number of workers, arranged in 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							
		Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Nilakottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	7,988	794	1,779	...	1,603	1,726	16	625	1,445
288 Manufacture of materials from cane leaves, bamboo, etc.	5,521	1,453	590	4	804	45	1,208	647	362
350 Earthenware and pottery	4,407	961	536	...	756	421	460	364	909
232 Cotton Spinning and weaving in mills	4,403	356	978	...	1	73	...	2,802	193
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as buckets, bolts etc,	3,318	1,433	494	7	535	340	239	106	164
289 Manufacture of miscellaneous wood and allied products	3,064	754	459	20	389	328	203	297	614
273 Tailoring	2,563	666	281	40	552	323	191	227	283
313 Manufacture of leather products such as suitcases, pocket books etc.	2,536	1,478	90	...	399	73	52	4	440
231 Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	2,499	727	814	3	388	130	31	77	329

Table 4—List of Important Manufacturing Urban Industries

Name of manufacturing industry	Total No. of workshops & factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of							
		Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Nilakottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
235 Cotton Weaving in handlooms	4,276	179	62	...	51	2	...	3,914	68
273 Tailoring	1,118	131	77	20	162	56	41	542	89
393 Goldsmithy	738	98	29	5	132	39	19	352	64
388 Repair of bicycles and tricycles	597	107	37	1	59	25	32	321	15
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	515	121	22	1	76	20	23	240	12
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	462	72	31	1	89	23	16	199	31
384 Repairing and Servicing of motor vehicles	175	27	6	3	26	1	...	111	1
302 Printing and other work, connected with Printing Industry	167	18	5	...	18	...	...	126	...
233 Cotton dyeing, bleaching	156	18	2	...	10	...	...	126	...

The first six industries are common both in rural and urban sectors. But the remaining industries of repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, printing and cotton dyeing and bleaching predominate only in the urban sector. The important nine industries listed account for 79 per cent of the total industries in the urban sector.

Madurai taluk has 5,931 important industries within its boundary out of 8,204 in the district. This taluk also holds the first rank in respect of all the nine important industries. Besides Madurai, Dindigul and Periyakulam taluks have also significant proportion in urban industries.

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

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

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total No. of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of							
		Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Nilakkottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	13,921	254	142	...	481	4	...	12,677	363
232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	9,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.304	...
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	4,632	202	89	7	240	14	...	4,066	14
200 Production of rice etc. by milling, dehusking etc.	4,060	748	304	4	688	88	50	1,947	231
393 Goldsmithy	3,147	288	86	12	330	71	32	2,146	182
234 Cotton weaving in power-looms	2,114	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	...
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc.	1,996	762	44	1	192	32	96	861	8
209 Production of sweetmeat, condiments etc.	970	201	19	...	399	1	...	277	73
233 Cotton dyeing, bleaching	871	79	15	...	28	...	...	749	...

It will be seen that tailoring, repair of bicycles and tricycles and printing industry loose their significance when measured in terms of the number of workers engaged in such industries. But cotton spinning in mills, cotton weaving in power-looms, and production of sweetmeat, condiments etc., assume importance. Spinning and weaving are predominant in Madurai taluk and production of sweetmeat etc., in Periyakulam and Madurai.

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 in the case of 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 materials in construction of his house both for wall and roof. Thus, any discussion based on the material of 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.

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

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Wall material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mud	652	693	742	790	365	469
Burnt bricks	229	252	144	145	481	501
Stone	70	35	69	43	76	16
Unburnt bricks	24	3	22	3	31	4
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	10	7	9	7	12	5
Corrugated iron or other metal sheets	5	N	5	N	2	N
Timber	2	N	2	N	1	N
Cement concrete	2	4	1	5	6	2
Other material	2	3	2	4	3	1
Wall material not stated	4	3	4	3	3	2

'N' means Negligible

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, the rural population of Madurai district give preference to mud walls and the urban people to burnt bricks. Burnt brick is secondary importance in rural and mud in urban. The district proportions for all these cases are higher than the State. In addition, the rural sector has also recorded higher proportions in cement concrete.

The comparative position of roof material is indicated below.

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

Roof material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	579	493	664	571	325	311
Tiles, slate, shingle	328	235	276	187	481	346
Brick and lime	44	115	22	87	109	180
Concrete and stone slabs	25	60	19	57	46	66
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	15	79	11	73	27	93
Asbestos, Cement sheets	2	2	1	3	5	1
All other material	4	13	4	18	4	1
Roof material not stated	3	3	3	4	3	2

Grass, leaves, thatch etc., account for about 49 per cent of the roof materials in the district. But this is less than the state percentage of 58. It is of primary importance in rural sector but of secondary importance in urban. Tile is the next important roof material. Here again, the district has recorded lower proportion (235) than the State (328). Equal or higher proportions are recorded in other materials. These are good signs indicating better living conditions in the district.

Thus the rural population of Madurai district indicates a preference for mud wall and thatched roof and the urban people for burnt brick walls and pucca roof.

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

In all the taluks except Kodaikanal and Madurai, more than 70% of the houses are constructed with mud walls. Melur records the highest percentage of 89.7 followed by Dindigul (79.5%) and Palni taluks (77.4%).

Table 8—Distribution of 1,000 Households in Census Houses used as Dwelling by Predominant Material or Wall

Wall material	Madurai District	Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Nilakkottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mud	693	795	774	348	746	739	897	441	702
Burnt bricks	252	179	147	27	225	215	81	519	206
Stone	35	18	60	468	20	19	16	16	63
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	7	3	4	147	4	9	2	6	N
Cement concrete	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	19
Unburnt bricks	3	N	4	2	1	1	1	9	1
Timber	N	N	N	2	N	N	0	N	N
C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	N	N	1	1	N	0	0	N	0
All other material	3	2	4	2	2	9	1	1	7
Wall material not stated	3	2	3	1	1	7	1	3	2

'N' means negligible

Burnt brick is the second predominant material in the district. Madurai taluk records the highest proportion 519 followed by Periyakulam (225), Nilakkottai (215) and Tirumangalam (206).

Compared to other taluks Kodaikanal has recorded very high proportions of walls with stone and grass leaves, reeds or bamboo. Tirumangalam and Palni have also recorded significant proportion of stone walls. Cement concrete also assumes a significant proportion in Tirumangalam taluk.

On the whole Madurai taluk assumes the first place with about 54 per cent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall material, followed by Kodaikanal (50%) and Tirumangalam (27%).

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

Roof material	Madurai District	Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Nilakkottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	493	594	329	558	504	673	811	358	342
Tiles, slate, shingle	235	338	643	46	28	118	147	353	69
Brick and lime	115	32	16	5	120	67	22	189	280
Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	79	14	2	385	281	31	3	21	63
Concrete and stone slabs	60	17	7	1	62	95	15	72	145
Asbestos, cement sheets	2	N	0	4	3	N	1	3	8
All other material	13	1	N	0	1	4	N	2	89
Roof material not stated	3	4	3	1	1	12	1	2	4

'N' means negligible

More than 50 per cent of the houses in all the taluks except Palni, Tirumangalam and Madurai use thatched roofing. Melur and Nilakkottai taluks have the highest proportions of 811 and 673 respectively. The lowest proportions are noticed in Madurai 358, Tirumagalam 342 and Palni 329. Palni Taluk has the highest proportion in tiles 643 followed by Madurai (353). Kodaikanal (385) and Periyakulam (281) have recorded high proportions in corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets; Tirumangalam in brick and lime (280) and concrete (145); and Madurai in brick and lime (189).

It can reasonably be assumed that greater number of houses with walls built of burnt brick and stones, and low number of houses with kutcha roof are indications of economic prosperity. Thus, Palni, Kodaikanal, Madurai and Tirumangalam are taluks where the conditions of housing are better.

Household-break-up by number of rooms

Any house which does not provide accommodation at the rate of one room for every two persons can reasonably be assumed to involve over-crowding. The average size of 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. Twenty-six out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas of this 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 District. Regarding one roomed houses, Madurai records a proportion of 672 as against 676 for the State. Combining these two cases of no regular room and one room, the proportion works out to 698 as against 723 for the State, indicating that the rural sector of Madurai is better than the average condition of the State in regard to accommodation facilities.

In the urban sector, Madurai district records a combined proportion of 650 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. Here the district does not enjoy 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 Madurai district work out to 210 and 219 respectively indicating a higher proportion than the State. The urban proportion is higher than the rural proportion indicating better condition of housing in the urban sector.

Households in possession of three rooms and above can generally be assumed to have adequate accommodation for a comfortable living. On this assumption, the rural areas of Madurai can be assigned the 7th rank with a proportion of 82 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households which is slightly less than the State average of 84. This fact indicates average accommodation facilities in Madurai District. In case of urban, Madurai gets the last but one rank with a proportion of 128 out of 1,000 as against a State average of 169.

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

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

Name of Taluk	Rural sector	Urban sector
(1)	(2)	(3)
District average	82	128
Dindigul	67	123
Palni	52	148
Kodaikanal	63	224
Periyakulam	122	143
Nilakkottai	101	146
Melur	36	123
Madurai	89	113
Tirumangalam	93	154

The disparity between rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Periyakulam, Madurai and Nilakkottai and large in Kodaikanal, Palni and Melur. Periyakulam, Tirumangalam and Nilakkottai taluks have better accommodation both in the rural and urban sectors. The urban people of Kodaikanal and Palni taluks also enjoy better accommodation.

Now, let us turn our attention to aspects of over-crowding *i.e.* the average number of persons in a household and the average number of persons 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 size for the Madurai district are 4.60, 4.52 and 4.80 respectively. The

district has recorded smaller size of household in the rural and bigger size in urban sector. The size within the District is distributed as indicated below:

Table 11—Number of Persons per Household

Taluk	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
District average	4.60	4.52	4.80
Dindigul	4.69	4.65	4.85
Palni	4.33	4.30	4.45
Kodaikanal	4.51	4.60	4.69
Periyakulam	4.96	4.92	5.04
Nilakkottai	4.56	4 55	4.63
Melur	4 01	3.96	4.51
Madurai	4.61	4.29	4.73
Tirumangalam	4.54	4.48	5.03

Palni, Kodaikanal, Melur and Madurai taluks have recorded smaller size of household both in the rural and urban sectors. Besides, the rural area of Tirumangalam and the urban areas of Nilakkottai have also recorded smaller size of households. Other areas have recorded bigger size of households.

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

Table 12—No. of Persons per room in each category of house

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 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	3.03	4.21	2.58	1.91	1.59	1.16
Madurai district	3.08	4.12	2.59	1.97	1.67	1.44
Dindigul taluk	3.30	4.25	2.66	2.06	1.80	1.64
Palni taluk	3.17	4.05	2.47	1.85	1.53	1.11
Kodaikanal taluk	3.01	4.11	2.59	1.91	1.62	1.00
Periyakulam taluk	3.06	4.39	2.74	2.02	1.69	1.41
Nilakkottai taluk	3.00	4.15	2.46	1.94	1.65	1.34
Melur taluk	3.14	3.64	2.62	1.98	1.69	1.27
Madurai taluk	3.00	4.03	2.56	2.00	1.71	1.62
Tirumangalam taluk	2.89	4.07	2.50	1.84	1.54	1.24

It will be clear from the above table that except in case of one roomed houses, average number of persons living in a room is more in the district than in the State, indicating that, inspite of congestion in single roomed houses, poor people of this district are comparatively less crowded. Wider gap between State and district is noticed in the case of houses with one room and four rooms and above.

In general over-crowding is more marked in Dindigul, Melur and Periyakulam taluks.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inspite of the prevalence of fairly fertile soils of the alluvial type in scattered areas like Nilakottai, Melur, Madurai and to a certain extent in Cumbum valley, agriculture in the district is seriously handicapped due to the presence of numerous hills and hillocks. Out of a total geographical area of 3,116,045 acres only 1,390,747 acres are being sown. This forms only 44.6 per cent of the total extent of the district. However with the provision of irrigation and reclamation of waste and fallow lands, agriculture has made some progress.

Paddy is raised over an extent of 369,457 acres in the district. It is not only the staple product of the region but also the principal food of the people. Madurai, Melur, Nilakottai, Periyakulam and Tirumangalam taluks are found to have the most favourable conditions for the cultivation of paddy and these taluks account for over 84 per cent of the total area under paddy in the district. Details of area cropped under principal crops in the district by taluks are given below :

Table 1—Acreage Under Principal Crops 1959–1960

Taluks	Area in acres				
	Paddy	Millets	Cotton	Chillies	Groundnut
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Melur	68,623	29,972	5,450	578	24,779
Nilakkottai	54,324	53,103	709	93	16,921
Tirumangalam	42,648	90,562	56,437	4,000	59,135
Kodaikanal	2,123	3,117	2	...	1
Palni	21,135	112,357	19,551	987	12,779
Madurai	93,455	10,057	207	67	9,039
Periyakulam	51,352	167,186	34,545	5,950	34,638
Dindigul	35,797	137,338	10,164	2,109	64,742
Madurai district	369,457	603,691	127,165	13,784	222,034

Normally paddy is raised in two crops, a short term crop and a long term crop. The former is begun in June and is called Kodai, while the latter is started in September and is known by the name Kalam. A good deal has been done for the improvement of paddy cultivation in the district. Loans were advanced on liberal terms for the purchase and also for the reclamation of land. Similar facilities were available even for the purchase of improved seeds and manures. A number of new State seed farms have been started in the district in order to popularise improved strains of seeds. Much progress has also been achieved in the extension of the Japanese Method of cultivation. At the close of the First Plan period 20,000 acres were under this method. This acreage has since then increased to 28,200.

Millets

The soil conditions are best suited for the cultivation of millets. These crops are found to account for a considerable portion of the total cropped area in the district. During 1959—60, they covered an acreage of 603,691 and Periyakulam, Dindigul and Palni taluks are the most important areas of their cultivation. Millets are least important in Kodaikanal where neither the soil nor the climatic conditions suit their cultivation.

Cholam

Cholam is the most important crop among this group and it is the largest yielder of grains and occupies the maximum area. It covered as much as 399,522 acres and yielded 138,030 tons of grains during 1959–60. Much of the improvement has been due to the commendable work of the Agricultural Department which has introduced new improved strains of seeds commonly known as Co. 9; Col. 12; Co. 16; K. 3 etc. These new strains of seeds are found to have a yield 10 to 15 per cent above the normal strains. Marked improvement has occurred in regard to this crop during 1959–60, for not only has the acreage increased but a considerable increase in the out-turn is also

visible. The acreage has increased from 298,100 in 1950-51 to 399,522 during 1959-60 and the yield has gone up from 82,750 tons to 138,030 tons.

Cumbu

Next to Cholam, Cumbu is most important among the millets. It is cultivated over 53,126 acres in the district and its yield is over 16,360 tons of grains. This crop is raised mostly in Dindigul, Tirumangalam and Palni taluks. A part from being an important crop, this is also the staple food of some of the ryots in the upland regions. The Agricultural Department has evolved some improved varieties which yield higher than the usual varieties. Most popular of the improved strains of seeds are Co. 1; Co. 2; Co. 3 etc.

Others

Ragi was raised over 38,945 acres and its total out-turn was 18,950 tons during 1959-60. Other crops raised in the district regions are wheat, korra, varagu samai etc. Even for these crops, new improved strains have been introduced but they are only gaining popularity.

Groundnut

Dindigul, Tirumangalam, Periyakulam and Nilakkottai are chief areas of its cultivation. This is raised over 222,034 acres in the district. With a view to increase the yield of this crop, the Agricultural Department has introduced new varieties of seeds like TMV. 1; TMV. 2 etc.

Cotton

Cotton is cultivated only in limited areas in this district. The black loamy soils are found to suit this crop but such soils are available only in small areas. Tirumangalam, Periyakulam and Dindigul are areas noted for cotton cultivation in the district. The total extent of land under this crop in Madurai is only 127,165 acres.

Chillies

Chillies also are cultivated in taluks like Periyakulam, Tirumangalam and Dindigul. The district has over 13,784 acres under this crop.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is grown in the district either in rotation with paddy in wet lands or as an independent crop in irrigated garden lands. Different types of sugarcane plants are raised here but most notable among them are POS. 2878; CO. 421; CO. 419; CO. 467; CO. 449 etc. Of these CO. 449 is most popular in the district. This perhaps is due to its heavy yield. The total area under this crop in the district was 9,118 acres during 1959-1960.

Others

Madurai has the largest acreage under fresh fruits in the State. It has 35,069 acres under these crops. Important varieties of fruits cultivated are bananas, mangoes and others. The district occupies an important position also in the production of vegetables. Dindigul, Periyakulam, Kodaikanal, Palni and Nilakkottai taluks are chief areas noted for the cultivation of fresh fruits and vegetables. Dindigul and Nilakkottai raise fruits like oranges, mangoes etc. Kodaikanal is noted for plantains and other fresh fruits.

The fairly good rainfall in the region and the presence of Vaigai and Siruliar rivers have contributed not a little to the progress of agriculture in the district. Especially after the introdution of the Periyar Scheme, by which consistent supply is assured to the region, much progress has been recorded in this sector in the district. Over 33.6 per cent of the net area sown enjoys the benefit of irrigation facilities from one source or another. Further the agricultural practices in the district regions are of a fairly good quality and the attempts of the Agricultural Department in improving cultivation here have been rewarding.

Animal Husbandry

Madurai has no special breed of cattle and the indigenous cattle in the region are of poor quality both in milk yield and drought. Farmers generally depend on cattle imported from outside the district.

With a view to improve the cattle wealth of this region various measures have been introduced like the Key Village Scheme, supply of pedigree bulls, opening of veterinary institutions etc. The farmers have exploited those measures to their benefit and the position has improved slightly. A number of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and artificial insemination centres have been opened in the district. Details are given below:

Table 2—Veterinary institutions

Description of institution	*Number*
1. Veterinary Hospitals	3
2. Veterinary Dispensaries	11
3. Veterinary First Aid Centres	9
4. Livestock Farms	...
5. Artificial Insemination Centres	5

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

Under the Five Year Plan, Key Village Extension Centres have been opened at Kambai, Cumbum, Rasingapuram, Uthamapalayam, Tirumangalam, Dindigul, Sanarpatti and Siluvathur.

As a consequence of all these measures the position of livestock in the district has improved considerably during the decade. Population of cattle according to the 1961 Cattle Census is given below.

I. Cattle

Over 3 years	Males	489,305
	Females	361,019
	Young Stock	181,168
		1,031,492

II. Buffaloes

Over 3 years	Males	28,630
	Females	138,178
	Young Stock	89,282
		256,090

III. Total Bovine	1,031,492
	256,090
	1,287,582
IV. Sheep and Goats	640,852
	330,112
	970,964
V. Total Livestock	2,318,981
VI. Total Poultry	1,298,526

CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION

With scanty rainfall, Madurai district has all along felt the need for proper irrigation facilities. The completion of Periyar project radically altered the character of agriculture in the district and more was achieved with the inauguration of the Vaigai Scheme. But the district has only a little over 33 per cent of its net sown area under irrigation.

Chief sources of irrigation

The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the rivers, tanks, wells and a few spring channels. Most of the tanks and wells are found in Dindigul, Palni and Tirumangalam taluks.

Rivers

Most important river of the region is the river Vaigai. But its tributaries *viz.*, Suruliar and Varahanadi also are significant. Though uncertain and capricious by nature these rivers have been made to yield a good supply of water throughout the year.

Major Irrigation Schemes

Most important of the irrigation schemes in the district are the Periyar Scheme and the Vaigai Project.

The Periyar System

Though designed during early second half of the last century this scheme was completed only by the close of that century. This involved the diversion of Periyar waters from the high hills on Travancore borders to Madurai District. Under this scheme at 3,000′ above sea level on the Western Ghats a dam was constructed across the river Periyar and an artificial lake formed, to store the water that formerly ran to waste in the Arabian sea. This lake impounded by the dam originally covered an area of 8,000 acres and had a maximum depth of 176′. Improvements were effected in 1910 which increased the capacity of the lake by 2,361 million cubic feet. Further with an idea to safeguard the dam against possible floods, a regulator with ten shutters, each 36′ long and 16′ high was erected. The passage from the watershed consists of two debouchers of 5,342′ and 500′ respectively. Linking these open cuttings is the tunnel of 5,704′ drilled through solid rock. This opening was originally 21′ wide but has since been widened and the flow through this is controlled by a sluice gate. Water from this flows into Vairavanam stream which feeds Suruliar and which in turn reinforces the river Vaigai. This reinforcement by Periyar waters helps Suruliar and Vaigai to irrigate more acreage. In Siruli valley alone this scheme is found to irrigate over 120,700 acres. The Peranai across Vaigai has been renovated and provided with a regulator. Main channel and its branches take off from this and irrigate the neighbouring regions. The total acreage irrigated under the Periyar Scheme is 146,000 acres in Madurai.

Vaigai Project

In order to exploit the surplus waters of Periyar which went to waste in spite of the above said scheme a new project was evolved. The reservoir has been built across Vaigai about 20 miles above the Peranai regulator but below the confluence of Suruliar with the main stream Vaigai. This scheme was taken up under the first five year plan in 1954 and completed in 1959 at a total cost of Rs. 330 lakhs. This not only assures continuous supply to the Periyar scheme ayacut but also irrigates an additional extent of 16,400 acres in Madurai alone. Ramanathapuram also is benefited by this scheme to a small extent.

Other Schemes

In addition to these two major projects the district is benefited from other schemes also. Most of them are ancient works but have proved useful till this day. Mention must be made of the Chittanai dam across Vaigai and the Nilaiyur channel that takes off from it; the Aiyampalle ayacut across Palar; the Kottai dam across Varattar and the Attur dam over Kodavanar.

Tanks

Tanks prove an useful source of irrigation in this region. There are over 2,800 tanks in the district. Of these 466 have ayacuts extending over 100 acres. These tanks are found mostly in the upland regions and are fed mostly by irregular streams. There are also a few rainfed tanks. The total net area irrigated under tanks in the district is 154,458 acres.

Wells

The district has a large number of wells which are found mostly in Dindigul, Palni and Tirumangalam taluks. In Palni taluk these wells are larger in size than elsewhere in the district, but Dindigul has the

maximum number of wells. Important crops raised under irrigation from wells are cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane. Even paddy is raised under irrigation from wells. The Grow More Food Campaign and the well subsidy have increased the popularity of wells in the district. 178,127 acres in the district receive irrigation under wells *i.e.* over 36 per cent of the net area irrigated in the district receive such facilities only from wells.

Other Sources

Apart from these there are a few spring channels that irrigate over 8,000 acres in the district.

The percentage of gross area irrigated to gross area cropped is higher than the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown. The former is 41.0 while the latter is only 35.5 in the district. This is due to the extensive acreage that receives irrigation facilities for the second crop. This increase has been mostly due to the completion of the Vaigai project. The acreage irrigated more than once totals now to 181,170. Thus the execution of irrigation projects has considerably improved the position of agriculture in the district.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Prior to the establishment of British rule and even in its early days, education was left to the local initiative. Only, after the first half of the nineteenth century did the state make any attempt to encourage education. The position of education in the district regions during the close of the first quarter of the last century, though better than that in most other areas of the province, was still disheartening. Public instruction was not considered the duty of the state even though the local chieftains sometimes took pains to patronise it.

The state-wide enquiry conducted by Sir Thomas Munroe in 1822 revealed the existence of several schools and colleges in the district. These schools were mere pial schools to teach the young to read, write and recite, while colleges were mostly Veda Patasalas attended generally by Brahmin boys who were taught the sciences of Grammar, logic and literature. However due to the peculiar nature of instruction imparted in these institutions the diffusion of knowledge among the masses was next to nothing. The Munroe Enquiry however resulted in the establishment of a Collectorate and Tahsildari Schools in each district.

The American Mission with its headquarters at Madurai took keen interest in the matter of education and started setting up schools by the beginning of the second half of the last century. Apart from this Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission at Madurai also took considerable interest in this field. The net result of this was that a number of Upper Secondary Schools and Lower Secondary Schools came to be opened at Madurai, Dindigul and Melur.

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 district region. The former was located at Madurai itself while the latter was to be at Dindigul. But owing to the mode of selection, the low pay, the absence of stimulus to the teacher, want of all training and the entire absence of supervision, the new scheme came to be a total failure. Meanwhile the Anglo Vernacular controversy was set in motion and the Board of Instruction came to be replaced by the 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 Vernacular, English and other modern subjects. After this landmark there was considerable progress in the field of education in the district which was further augmented by the Local Funds and Towns Improvement Act of 1871.

As a result of these and the rapid rise in philanthropic activities in this field the Census of 1901 noted that 17.8 per cent of the total male population were literates. This percentage though poor by itself is significant for it placed the district far ahead of other districts of the province except Malabar and Tirunelveli. The percentage of total scholars to the total population of school going age also worked out to be of the order of 14.9 per cent. The census figures further revealed that the percentage of literacy was higher in areas with concentrated Missionary activities. At the opening of this century there were eight upper secondary schools, 36 lower secondary schools, three training schools and two colleges. There existed a few technical schools and a number of primary schools also.

Elementary Education

Until 1920 elementary education was left in the hands of private agencies like Missionaries, private individuals and local boards. But in 1920 the Elementary Education Act was enacted which set up an Education Council for each district, consisting 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. The council was established in Madurai and it laid great emphasis on wide diffusion of elementary education. The Madras Education Act was modified so as to introduce an element of compulsion. This power empowered the heads of Municipalities, District Boards etc., to impose penalties on parents who withdrew their children from elementary schools. The District Education Council was replaced by Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939 which were in turn abolished in 1941 and their 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 studying in Vth Standard to total admissions considerably.

As a consequence of various measures adopted by the Government, Elementary Education has progressed

very much in the district. But the fact remains that much more has to be achieved. The number of schools as well as pupils in these institutions have gone up very much during the decade and the statements below will represent the picture.

Table 1—Progress in the number of elementary schools

Agency	Number of Elementary Schools	
	1950—1951	1959—1960
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government	263	258
Others	1,324	2,239
Total	1,587	2,497

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

Sex	Number of Pupils in Elementary Schools	
	1950—1951	1959—1960
(1)	(2)	(3)
Boys	138,611	222,379
Girls	64,284	136,016
Total	202,895	358,395

Secondary Education

The two enactments of 1871 acted as a great stimulant 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. The Local Funds and Towns Improvement Acts of 1871 entrusted education to the local bodies which made sincere 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 marked 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. So far the secondary education culminated in 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. From 1925 the managers of private schools were given the freedom to choose the medium of instruction. Though these various steps resulted in the progress of secondary education, much remained to be done. The progress of Secondary Education in the district is represented by the following tables.

Table 3—Progress in the number of Secondary Schools

Agency	Number of secondary schools		
	1930–31	1950–51	1959–60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government	1	3	4
Others	18	35	83
Total	19	38	87

Table 4—Increase in number of Pupils in Secondary Schools

Sex	Number of pupils in secondary schools		
	1930–31	1950–51	1959–60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Boys	8,599	23,872	39,474
Girls	708	5,712	14,855
Total	9,307	29,584	54,329

Recent Changes

A new orientation has been given to elementary education by the introduction of Basic Education. Main purpose of this scheme is to terminate the system of learning solely from books and give the children a chance to develop the initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness in them. Children are taught basic crafts like spinning, weaving etc. so as to make productive work the basis of learning. The Government aims to convert all the existing elementary schools into basic schools and provide at least one basic school for all villages with a population of over 500 persons. During 1959–1960, there were 570 basic schools in the district with over 67,000 pupils attending them.

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

Collegiate Education

In the field of collegiate education also, philanthropists and private agencies played a prominent role. There exist six first grade colleges in

the district and all of them are under private management. The first college to be started in the region was the Madura College. This college was started by upgrading the existing Zillah School in 1880. But paucity of students resulted in the closure of collegiate department in 1886. However due to the efforts of a public committee the institution was re-opened under the name Native College and was later re-christened as Madura College. Following the inauguration of the Madura College, the Mission School at Tirumangalam also was upgraded to the status of a second grade college in 1882. New buildings for this college were constructed at Madurai with the aid of donations from Rockefeller Foundation and the college was shifted to its own new premises in 1904. Rapid progress was recorded and in 1913 this was made a degree college. This is now known as the American College.

In addition to these two premier institutions there are four other colleges existing in the district now. Of these, two institutions are exclusively for women. These Women's Colleges are run by Christian Missionaries. The Fatima College for Women was started in 1953 with only 73 students but it has since been upgraded (1956) and has now over 520 students on its rolls. The Lady Doak College for women, originally started in 1948, has also recorded good progress. The other institutions are the Thiagaraja College, Madurai, and the Hadi Karutha Rawthar Howdia College at Uthamapalayam. Of these the former was started in 1950 and the latter in 1956. These two also are degree colleges now.

The number of students in these colleges has considerably increased since 1951. As against 2,736 students on rolls during 1951–52, there were 4,501 students during 1960-61.

Besides these regular colleges there are three colleges of oriental learning. They are the Rameswaram Devasthanam Patasala, the Palni Andavar College of Oriental Culture at Palni and the Senthamil College. The former is at Madurai. This institution was started in 1915 under the auspices of the Rameswaram Devasthanam. It offers free instruction in Sanskrit, Tamil and also English. This is affiliated to the Madras University in the faculty of oriental learning.

The district has also a Teachers' training college. This college has been instituted by the Thiagaraja Trust which runs two other colleges in the district. The Thiagaraja College of Preceptors was opened in 1956 and it has now one hundred students on its rolls.

Technical Education

The District has made some progress in this field also. The greatest contribution has been made by the Thiagaraja Trust which has started an Engineering College in the district. This college started in 1957 has now 522 students on its rolls. The establishment of the Medical College at Madurai is also an important event. This run by the Government was opened in 1954 with just 50 students. But now over 700 medical students attend this college. This is now one of the leading Medical Colleges in the State. An Agricultural College has been sanctioned for the district and this institution will come into existence shortly. Thus a good deal of progress is being recorded and with the establishment of a separate University at Madurai more rapid progress is likely to be achieved. This proposed university for Madurai is likely to come into being in 1965.

Adult Education

A good deal has been achieved in the field of elementary and secondary education. Even collegiate education has recorded considerable progress. Another field of significance is Social Education or Adult education. During 1959-60 there were in the district 123 adult education schools. The strength of these schools was 2,850 during 1959–1960.

Public Health

The dry and variable climate combined with scanty rainfall in most parts of the district cannot be considered quite conducive to good health. The only places which have fairly good climate and hence good for sound health are Kodaikanal and the Upper Palnis. The occasional visitations of extremely dangerous diseases in the district were mostly due to the spread of infections by pilgrims who collected in large numbers in sacred places like Madurai and Palni and also by workers who gathered in huge numbers during harvest seasons. Even though the Madras Town Improvement Act and Madras Local Funds Act of 1871 made it obligatory on the part of the local bodies to ensure sanitation in urban areas, no comprehensive District Health Scheme was enforced. The Act of 1933 along with the Madras Public Health Act of 1939 went a long way towards ensuring proper sanitation in urban areas. During 1951, protected water supply was in force only in Madurai, Periyakulam, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal, Palni, Dindigul and in Pannaikadu village. Since then urban water supply has made some improvements especially in the case of Madurai, Dindigul and Kodaikanal. Further the Rural Water Supply Scheme has made headway under the plan schemes. A number of drinking water wells were sunk under this scheme. The Community

Development programme also provided for the sinking of 312 wells for this purpose during 1960–1961 alone.

Major diseases which have threatened the district from time to time are Cholera, Small Pox, Mycetoma, Malaria, Respiratory diseases, and disorders of the digestive system. Of these, cholera has existed in the district even during last century. Serious havocs were caused by it during 1877, 1891, 1897 etc. The outbreak of 1877 caused a death toll of 15,600. The ravages of subsequent years were less severe in nature and the mortality caused also was of lesser magnitude. During recent times the frequency and serious nature of the outbreaks have declined and only a few times did this deadly scourge visit the district during the present century. The last decade has recorded considerable improvement in the position and due to anti-cholera activities of the Public Health Department the disease is now on the decline. During the last decade, 1953 recorded the maximum deaths due to this disease *viz.*, 1,444. Since then the incidence as well as mortality have declined and in 1960 there was only one death due to Cholera.

Small pox has made its appearance frequently in the district. There was a serious outbreak in 1877 when over 3,161 persons died due to this disease. The casualties from this disease is rather high. With the introduction of compulsory vaccination there has been a marked decrease in its incidence and a decline in the number of victim whos fall prey to its attack. The highest number of deaths due to smallpox was recorded in 1951 during the last decade. Since then it has gradually declined and in 1960 there were only 149 casualties.

Mycetoma very commonly noticed in Madurai district is also known as the Madura Leg in the region. The foot of the person, who falls a prey to Mycetoma, gets swollen and leads to gradual ulceration, rupture and discharge of fluid. In advanced cases the foot will be enormously swollen and if not treated properly will result even in death. This disease is widely prevalent in the district especially in the black cotton soil tracts of the district.

Malaria was widespread in the hilly regions of the district. In 1947–48 the District Anti-Malaria Scheme was introduced. The National Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras was introduced in 1955–56. The construction of dams and other irrigation projects and the extension of ayacut areas have tended to give rise to Malariogenic conditions. But the anti-Malaria campaign has been carefully planned and the district kept fairly free from this disease. The introduction of the National Malaria Eradication Project, commonly known as the N. M. E. P. which replaced National Malaria Control Project and its vigorous anti-Malaria compaign had decreased the incidence of Malaria in the district. During the last decade, 1951 recorded 283 deaths due to Malaria but by 1960 mortality in the district had been reduced to 47.

Respiratory diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy have fairly good incidence and heavy casualties in the district. Though advances made by medical science have proved useful in controlling these disorders of the respiratory organs the district regions continue to suffer from heavy mortalities due to these diseases. However a decline in the mortality has been marked during the last decade. The district regions continue to suffer from heavy mortalities due to diseases. In respiratory organs However a decline in the mortality has been marked during the lastdecade. Deaths due to respiratory diseases have declined from 6,572 during 1951 to 4,412 in 1960. Even the climatic conditions are not helpful in curing these diseases.

Diarrhoea and Dysentry are caused usually by disorders of the digestive systems and are quite frequent among people of the district. Though the incidence and mortality from these diseases have declined, still they constitute a serious threat to Public Health in the region. Even during the last decade there has been some improvement in the position. Mortality due to these diseases has been reduced and it has declined from 3,180 during 1951 to 2,723 in 1960.

Other diseases of frequent occurrence in the district are skin diseases, venereal diseases, rheumatic and other fevers, leprosy, hookworm etc. Skin troubles are generally attributed to the climatic conditions. Much progress has been made in the control of other diseases also. Maternal mortality is still considerable in the district. The number of such cases reported was 322 during 1960 in the district.

Madurai district has a number of Government, Municipal and Local Fund Hospitals and dispensaries besides a few aided and purely private medical institutions. The district had 69 medical institutions- hospitals and dispensaries- during 1951. Their number has gone up to 79 by 1961. In addition to these 79 hospitals and dispensaries there were also 14 Primary Health Centres in Madurai during that year. There are first class Government Hospitals at all taluk headquarters and a well equipped District Headquarters Hospital at Madurai. This hospital *i.e.*, the Erskine Hospital Madurai, is one of the leading and well equipped institutions of its kind in the State. With the opening of 14 Primary Health Centres the availability of Medical facilities in the district has improved considerably. The bed strength available in the hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 1,123 during 1951 to 1827 in 1961. Detailed information on the location of hospitals, patients treated, medical staff in these institutions etc., are furnished in Part V.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES

Madurai district has a number of industries, big, medium and small. In addition to these a variety of cottage industries also are found to flourish in this region. Nearly 41 percent of the total workers in the district are found engaged in non-agricultural occupations. But it is interesting to note that it is not either the large industries or the medium industries that support the bulk of the workers. The majority of non-agricultural workers in the district are found supported by small scale industries of various description. With the availability of plentiful supply of power especially after the inauguration of the Periyar Power project and other similar schemes, the industrial potential of the district has increased considerably.

Large scale Industries

Generally speaking large scale industries are found concentrated in Madurai and Dindigul taluks. Important industries of this category that exist in the district are textile, transport equipment, and tobacco. Brief discussion of these is given below:

Textile

Textiles constitute the most important industry in the region. This is mostly found in Madurai taluk. Out of 15 major establishments in the district nine are to be found only in this taluk. Other taluks with textile mills are Palni, Dindigul and Tirumangalam. Most of these textile estabishments are spinning mills and their total installed capacity totals to 519,674 spindles. Their total production during 1960-61 amounted to over 10.5 lakh lbs. of yarn and nearly 8 lakh yards of cloth. Important mills with their installed capacity are listed below:

Table 1—Major Textile Mills and their Installed Capacity

Name of mill	Installed capacity	
	Spindles	Looms
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madurai Mills Limited, Madurai	245,100	30
Kothandaraman Spinning Mills, Madurai	6,760	82
Visalakshi Mills	20,640	...
Meenakshi Mills, Samayanallur	37,900	...
Meenakshi Mills, Madurai	40,084	...
Mahalakshmi Mills	35,320	...
Vijayakumar Mills	30,320	...
Soundararaja Mills, Dindigul	25,600	...
Thiagaraja Mills, Kappalur Tirumangalam	22,000	...

Transport Equipment

Though there are a number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of Transport equipments, only two concerns could be listed under large scale industries. They are Messrs. Sundaram Industries (Private) Limited, Madurai and Messrs. S. G. Jayaraja Nadar & Sons (Private) Limited, Ammanayakanur. Of these the former unit is engaged in the manufacture of bodies for buses, lorries and vans. Its licensed capacity was reported to be 1080 Nos. on double shift. The latter unit at Ammanayakanur has a licensed capacity to produce various other equipments in addition to 240 Nos. of bus bodies per annum. Details of its licensed capacity for the manufacture of other transport equipments are as follows:

	Product	*Licensed capacity (per annum)*
1.	Clutch plates	60,000 Nos.
2.	Bushes	4,000 ,,
3.	U. Joint Couplings	4,000 ,,
4.	King pins	2,000 ,,
5.	U. Clamp front and near spring	1,500 ,,
6.	U. Joint teeth	400 ,,
7.	Brake lining	240 ,,

In addition to these two, there is another industrial establishment at Madurai which specialises in the manufacture of special automobile tools. This is Messrs. T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons (Private) Limited, Madurai. The licensed capacity of this unit is 75,000 Nos. of automobile tools per annum.

Tobacco

Though experiments for the manufacture of quality cigars were made as early as 1850 it was not until Messrs. Spencer & Company entered the field that some progress was noticed. Now the manufacture of quality cigars in the district has come to be the virtual monopoly of Messrs. Spencer & Company and they produce good quality cigars and cheroots in their factory at Dindigul. In addition to this unit there are other small units also engaged in this sphere of production.

Others

Messrs. Fenner & Cockill Limited at Kochadai in Madurai is another industrial establishment of

significance. This unit is engaged in the production of synthetic rubber articles such as synthetic rubber cots, rubber covered rollers, aprons, trap twister sleeves and moulded jute spinning aprons. The total licensed capacity of the unit for these various articles is 144,240 R.Ft. Apart from this, other industries that can be included under large scale industries are the three coffee curing works that exist in the region.

Medium sized industries

There are a few ancillary units of the textile mills that function in the district. The cotton ginning and pressing mills, the knitting mill, few rice mills and a few handloom factories also will come under this category of industries.

Small Scale Industries

As already mentioned this category of industries has special importance in this district. Most important of this category is the handloom industry which is discussed separately. Apart from this a number of small industries have sprung up in recent times in Madurai. The statement that follows will give an idea regarding the contribution of small scale industries in the industrial progress of the district.

Table 2—Production and Employment Potential of Small Scale Industrial Units

Sl. No.	Description of Industries	Number of Units	Approximate monthly production		Number of workers employed
			In Quantity	Value in Rupees	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Iron and Steel	95	180 MT	3,83,600	931
2.	Textiles	29	...	6,11,000	635
3.	Automobiles	3	...	7,500	136
4.	Cement and Gypsum product	8	...	19,000	69
5.	Chemicals and fertilisers	17	...	1,12,000	116
6.	Machine tools	8	60 MT	1,10,000	244
7.	Elec. Equipments for Generation, Transmission etc.,	2	7 Transformers	11,000	19
8.	Non-Ferrous metals	16	35 MT	2,16,000	276
9.	Paper and paper products	6	...	32,600	69
10.	Pharmaceuticals and Drugs	3	...	1,44,000	49
11.	Rubber goods	3	...	62,000	71
12.	Leather and leather goods	10	...	4,30,000	367
13.	Agricultural implements	8	3.5 MT	30,000	95
14.	Bicycle parts	7	...	13,000	53
15.	Glass and Ceramics	5	...	40,700	11
16.	Soaps	7	172 MT	22,280	137
17.	Cosmetics and Toilet	4	...	70,000	56
18.	Food Products	23	...	4,10,000	601
19.	Matches, fire-works etc.	5	...	59,000	210
20.	Cine products and photographic goods	4	...	46,800	53
21.	Printing industry	5	...	24,000	43
22.	Beverages	30	...	1,71,000	271
23.	Tobacco products	2	...	46,800	87
24.	Artificial diamonds	1	...	24,000	43

Lock Industry

The manufacture of locks is an important industry and about a hundred units are engaged in this work in Dindigul. In order to help the local blacksmiths in this trade, the Government has started a workshop-*cum*-servicing centre for Lock Industry at Dindigul where every year a batch of trainees will receive training in the manufacture of locks and these trainees will also be eligible for a stipend.

Industrial Colony: Madurai

In order to offset the difficulties normally experienced by small industrialists the Government has now set up an industrial colony with ready built workshops and small factories to be let on lease or rent in deserving cases, at a cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs. The colony with 18 units started functioning in August 1959. An additional ten units are being put up now. The products now include H. P. Motors, builders' hardware, wire nails, panel pins, deep-well pumpsets, bolts and nuts, tower bolts, electrical accessories, flat belts, steel almirahs and also steel racks.

Manufacture of Textools

In order to cater to the needs of the existing textile mills in the district and also to supplement the production of textools in Coimbatore district the Government has started a service centre for the manufacture of parts of textile mills and also to attend to servicing work.

Manufacture of Hurricane Lanterns

The Government has started a service centre for the manufacture of Hurricane lanterns at Palni where a number of tinsmiths are found to live. This unit will also provide servicing facilities to the manufacturers of Hurricane lanterns and other tin containers. This unit has gone into production. During 1960–61 in addition to the production of tin containers and lanterns the unit has undertaken to impart training to artisans also. The service work during that year alone was expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,50,000.

In addition to these small scale industries the Government has taken steps to improve the condition and also to popularise a number of other village and cottage industries in the district. As a consequence of these a number of industries have been started on a small scale basis. Most important among them are the Pottery industry for which a training centre has been set up at Usilampatti, Carpentry for which training centres have been established at Koilpatti, Batlagundu and Neikarapatti, and Bee-keeping industry. Further a beginning has been made in the manufacture of soap from non-edible oil. Two demonstration centres have been set up, one at Melur and the other at Checkanurani. The production of ornamental handles and artistic glassware at Madurai also should be mentioned.

Thus considerable advance has been made in the district in the industrial field. An industrial estate is already functioning at Madurai with necessary servicing and other facilities such as tool room, raw material depot, Technical information section and a common lease shop. Two other estates on the same lines are to be established shortly at Theni and at Dindigul. In addition to the Industrial Training Institute at Madurai with 682 seats for trainees, a similar Institute at Dindigul is also making good contribution in changing the industrial outlook of the district more rapidly by way of training artisans and craftsmen. As a consequence of these measures the tempo of industrial progress has been speeded and this is expected to gather further speed during the Third Plan period.

CHAPTER IX

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Some handloom centres have become famous for dyeing certain shades and Madurai earned a name for alizarine red. It is also well known for its Junnadi or "Sungadi" sarees. The Madurai Mills Company Limited, the biggest yarn spinning unit east of Suez, is in Madurai. Cotton and artsilk fabric produced on handlooms in the district are in demand all over the country; Cotton sarees of 80s count and Kodambakkam sarees containing a mixture of cotton yarn and rayon yarn have earned a reputation for their quality.

The number of handlooms which was 6,493 in 1921, increased to 7,722 in 1941, and to 49,309 in 1951 when distribution of yarn was controlled. In 1961, while the looms registered under the Cotton Textiles (Production by handloom) Control Order, 1956 were 35,676, the estimated number of cotton looms is 38,322. Since the number of art silk looms which have not been registered is 22,788 the total number of handlooms in the district is 61,110 which is about 9.0 per cent of the looms in the State. Of these 50,186 are fly shuttle looms, 1,121 throw shuttle and the remaining are frame looms. 19,069 cotton handlooms and 249 art silk looms are in the cooperative fold. The percentage of looms in the cooperative sector is 31.6.

Cotton Handloom Industry

Handloom industry is confined mostly to the four castes of hereditary weavers; the majority of weavers are Saurashtras and Devangas. Communitywise details on the basis of a sample survey are as follows:

Table 1—Distribution of weavers by caste

Name of the Caste	Number of persons covered by the survey	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sengunthar	150	8.2
2. Devangas	547	30.0
3. Saurashtras	998	54.7
4. Saliars	117	6.4
5. Others	11	0.6
Total	1,823	100.0

Salem and Madurai account for more than 50 per cent of the Saurashtras in the State.

The average number of handlooms per household is 2.5 against the State average of 3.0. On this basis the number of households with cotton handlooms is 15,329.

As in Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli only sarees, dhoties and other utility varieties are woven in the district. There is no production of lungis. The total estimated production of handloom fabrics in the district in 1960–61 was 32.47 million yards of which over 60 per cent are sarees. In and around Madurai, about 300 looms are engaged in the production of half-silk sarees containing a mixture of imported filature silk yarn, and 100s or 80s cotton yarn. The following statement shows the details of production of handloom cloth within and outside the co-operative sector.

Table 2—Production of Handloom Cloth by Co-operatives and Others

Variety	Co-operative sector	Outside the co-operative sector	Total
	(in million yards)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sarees	2.36	17.99	20.35
2. Dhoties & other varieties	7.02	5.10	12.12
Total	9.38	23.09	32.47

The output in the co-operative sector is 29 per cent of the production while the percentage of cotton looms in the co-operative fold is 49.7 per cent.

The details of construction and cost of production of cotton sarees of plain variety are given below: (1961)

Table 3—Construction and Cost Details of Sarees - Handlooms

Variety	Width	No. of ends per inch	No. of picks per inch	Cost of production	
				Per linear yard	Per square yard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1. 40s Sarees	44″	48	48	0-74	0-61
2. 60s Sarees	46″	72	72	1-40	1-09
3. 60s Sarees	47″	72	72	1-53	1-18
4. 80s Sarees	48″	80	64	1-99	1-49

Table 4—Specification etc. of half-art silk fabrics Produced in Madurai and Palni

Details	Madurai	Palni
(1)	(2)	(3)
Count of warp yarn	75D (Rayon yarn)	60s (Cotton yarn)
Count of weft	100s (Cotton yarn)	12D (Rayon yarn)
No. of ends per inch	80	64
No. of picks per inch	88	64
Width of saree	47"	45"
Cost of production per linear yard	Rs. 2.53	Rs. 1.78

The independent weavers in the district are mostly petty master weavers. It is rare to find a really independent weaver who weaves cloth himself or gets it woven by the members of his family. Seventy per cent of the looms are controlled by master weavers. The income and indebtedness of the three categories of weavers, based on the data collected in the sample survey, are exhibited in Table 5.

Weavers' Co-operatives

There were 103 weavers' co-operatives with 19,069 looms. 37 societies earned a net profit of Rs. 2,31,698 while 60 societies incurred losses to the extent of Rs. 4,97,204. The production of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector in 1960—61 was 83.70 lakhs of yards and the average production per loom is 439 yards. A sum of Rs. 29,78,021 was disbursed as wages and the average income per loom is Rs. 156.17 per annum or Rs. 13.01 per month. Out of total sales amounting to Rs. 97.93 lakhs, the sales through the Apex society are Rs. 51.62 lakhs or 52.82 per cent against the State average of 23.70 per cent which is an indication of the popularity of the goods produced in the district.

Table 5—Average income and indebtedness of weavers (in rupees)

Categories of Weavers	Income					
	Average indebtedness		Average per loom per annum		Average per household per annum	
	District	State	District	State	District	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Dependent Weaver	460	396	332	309	753	781
2. Independent weaver (petty master weaver)	1,500	2,231	115	225	2,432	2,482
3. Members of co-operatives	381	490	333	327	848	891

The following are the important handloom production centres in the district.

Sarees	*Dhoties & other varieties*
1. Madurai City	Madurai City
2. Tirumangalam	Chintamani
3. P. Thottapatti	Oddanchatram
4. Nilakottai	Andipatti
5. Dindigul	Dindigul
6. Chinnalapatti	
7. Palni	
8. Narikalpatti	
9. Vadugapatti	

Khadi

Khadi production is undertaken by the Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh, the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and Gandhigram. The total number of Khadi looms in the district in 1960-61 was 582 of which 424 were under the control of the Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh. The Gandhigram, where khadi weaving is one of the several activities, produced 1.59 lakhs of hanks of handspun yarn and 0.63 lakhs of square yards of khadi in 1960-61. The work done by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board is exhibited in the following statement.

		1960-61	*1961-62*
Spinners	Ambar	416	1,740
	Traditional	1,000	2,690
Yarn production	Ambar	1.82 (lakhs of hanks)	3.24 (lakhs of hanks)
	Traditional	31,156 hanks	3.69 ,,
Khadi production		Rs. 1,25,395	Rs. 2,09,585

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board has expanded its activities in 1961-62.

In 1961-1962, the Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh produced 3,60,000 hanks of traditional

yarn, 46,000 hanks of Ambar yarn and Khadi worth Rs. 5,21,000.

The following is the progress in the distribution of ambar charkas in the district.

	1960 — *No. of ambars distributed*	*1961* *No. of ambars active*
State Board	1,016	798
Tamil Nad Sarvodaya Sangh	88	34
Gandhigram	268	208

In the Gandhi Niketan, Kallupatti, the object of which is to carry out the constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi, training is given to workers in Khadi and Village Industries to serve the various schemes of the State Governments and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is a training centre for extension officers in Khadi and Village Industries for National Extension Scheme and Community Development Blocks. There is no khadi production for sale.

Art Silk Looms

There are 22,788 pure art silk looms in the district. If rayon yarn is not available in sufficient quantities and qualities, they take to the production of mixed fabrics. The number of pure art silk looms is thus a variable figure.

Devangas, Saurashtras and to a small extent Sengunthars are engaged in the production of art silk fabrics. Sarees form the bulk of the goods produced but blouse pieces and skirt pieces are also woven according to demand. The important centres where pure art silk fabrics are produced are :

1. Chinnalapatti
2. Siddayankottai
3. Kottapatti
4. Ramanathapuram
5. Thottampatti
6. Kulisettipatti
7. Sathakovilpatti
8. Eluvanampatti

Mixed fabrics are produced in Madurai City and many villages in Palni, Dindigul, Nilakottai and Periakulam taluks. For pure rayon fabrics the popular counts used are 100D and 120D. The details of construction particulars of a rayon saree produced in Chinnalapatti which is the most important of all rayon fabric producing centres are as follows :

Denier of warp	100D
Denier of weft	120D
Width	45″
No. of ends per inch	70
No. of picks per inch	70
No. of yards per lb.	5 yards

The cost of production is Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2.25 per yard (1961). The cost price will be much lower if rayon is available at controlled rates.

In Palni area solid (tower) border half art silk sarees are produced where cotton yarn is used for warp and rayon yarn for weft. The fly shuttle loom is converted temporarily as a throw shuttle loom. Tie-dyeing of warps is the practice to secure separate colours for the body and the '*Mundhi*' (heading). Three shuttles are used and a boy assistant is employed as in the case of a pure silk loom.

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 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 Madras City, 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 the existing Village Panchayats have been grouped into 34 panchayat unions. These panchayat unions or Panchayat Development Blocks in various taluks will provide amenities to local population. The amenities given are education, medical aid and drinking water. In the district there are 2,227 educational institutions of which 2,028 are Primary Schools, 118 secondary schools, while the rest are other institutions imparting other types of education to the local population. 244 medical institutions of various description are found to exist in these panchayat union blocks. 5,907 wells including tube wells are maintained by these blocks. The Table 1 will show details of such amenities provided in each block.

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 were returned from 139 seats. The corresponding figures for other parties are :

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

In Madurai district congress candidates have been returned from 15 constituencies out of 20 and candidates belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam from 3 constituencies. The candidate of the Forward Block was declared elected from one constituency and an independent candidate from another constituency. The analytical statistics of the results of the 1957 and 1962 General Elections are appended. They show the total number of voters of the district, number of valid votes polled, number of votes rejected and the number of votes secured by each party. A study of these statements will give a precise indication of the swing of public opinion in the district.

Table 1—Statistical details relating to Madurai District

Name of Panchayat Unions	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Other educational institutions	Medical Institutions	Wells, Tube Wells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Athoor I Block	80	2	...	13	155
2. Athoor II Block	20	17	...	...	...
3. Alanganallur	52	1	...	6	222
4. Andipatti	97	2	...	2	185
5. Batlagundu	59	3	1	12	118
6. Bodinaickanur	47	2	3	6	114
7. Chellempatti	62	...	...	1	206
8. Chinnamanur	64	3	...	17	219
9. Cumbum	36	9	4	10	33
10. Dindigul	69	...	...	5	202
11. Kalligudi	56	1	4	8	202
12. T. Kallupatti	49	4	4	2	182
13. Kodaikanal			...		
14. Madurai East	45	6	3	10	147
15. Madurai West	51	...	4	6	210
16. Melur I (North)	68	1	2	9	149
17. Melur II (South)	83	3	4	17	195
18. Natham	120	1	...	13	263
19. Nilakottai	66	3	17	13	204
20. Oddanchatram	87	2	...	9	140
21. Palayam	59	...	...	4	151
22. Palni	49	2	3	6	119
23. Sedapatti	70	6	1	2	279
24. Shanarpatti	54	1	...	1	85
25. Theni	47	4	...	4	54
26. Thenkarai	56	1	...	7	142
27. Thoppampatti	73	9	2	3	52
28. Thirumangalam	83	7	1	8	298
29. Thirupparankundram	63	3	4	12	193
30. Uthamapalayam	42	17	4	8	126
31. Usilampatti	59	2	1	10	136
32. Vadamadurai	49	1	9	2	141
33. Vadipatti	34	3	10	12	779
34. Vadasandur	79	2	...	6	206
Total All Panchayat Blocks	2,028	118	81	244	5,907

SOURCE : Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras

Table 2—Statement showing the Results of the General Elections 1962

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Madurai District

Sl. No. and name of Constituency	Electorate	No. of persons voted	No. of valid votes polled	No. of rejected votes	Name of the elected party	No. of votes secured by the elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Palni	86,709	67,394	64,570	2,824	Independent	29,908
2. Kodaikanal	90,838	64,802	62,481	2,321	Congress	31,062
3. Bodinaickanur	91,637	67,788	64,825	2,963	Congress	35,398
4. Uthamapalayam	91,106	69,213	67,246	1,967	D. M. K.	28,907
5. Theni	80,162	63,808	62,433	1,375	D. M. K.	37,404
6. Andipatti (S. C.)	90,409	45,902	43,461	2,441	Congress	19,853
7. Tirumangalam	91,765	66,922	63,805	3,117	Congress	34,188
8. Usilampatti	99,021	73,122	70,061	3,061	Forward Bloc	47,069
9. Madurai East	1,01,097	77,894	76,233	1,661	Congress	36,679
10. Madurai Central	84,596	61,757	60,076	1,681	Congress	32,801
11. Tirupparamkundram	1,10,842	85,367	82,882	2,485	Congress	35,491
12. Samayanallur (S. C.)	87,481	66,114	63,358	2,756	Congress	33,091
13. Melur	94,071	70,134	67,117	3,017	Congress	28,986
14. Sholavandan (S. C.)	78,247	58,515	55,883	2,632	Congress	25,911
15. Nilakkottai	90,229	65,944	63,587	2,357	Congress	20,187
16. Athoor	1,05,730	71,465	68,848	2,617	D. M. K.	34,632
17. Oddanchatram	85,019	58,721	56,004	2,717	Congress	30,380
18. Dindigul	89,114	68,952	66,446	2,506	Congress	32,047
19. Vadamadurai	71,585	50,054	48,258	1,696	Congress	27,975
20. Vadasandur	94,573	65,308	62,559	2,749	Congress	30,394

Table 3—Statement showing the Results of the General Elections 1957

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Madurai District

Sl. No. and name of Constituency	No. of Electors	No. of persons voted	No. of valid votes	No. of rejected votes	Name of the elected party	No. of votes secured by the elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Uthamapalayam	94,840	57,226	57,008	218	Congress	30,559
2. Bodinaickanur	88,886	54,067	53,671	396	Congress	31,188
3. Kodaikanal	93,864	44,236	44,024	212	Congress	21,107
4. *Theni	158,034	78,679	143,424	13,934	Congress	38,185
					Congress	26,673
5. Usilampatti	86,904	47,879	47,696	183	Independent	31,631
6. Tirumangalam	86,991	48,727	48,477	250	Independent	25,844
7. Madurai East	97,680	43,759	43,659	100	Congress	21,859
8. Madurai Central	93,744	43,236	43,138	98	Congress	20,305
9. Tirupparamkundram	95,174	44,174	44,057	117	Congress	19,258
10. *Nilakkottai	152,137	81,641	153,956	9,326	Congress	43,120
					Congress	29,623
11. *Melur	170,331	78,103	149,368	6,838	Congress	33,123
					Congress	31,461
12. Vadamadurai	70,949	32,099	31,808	291	C. R. C.	13,996
13. Vadasandur	91,194	52,211	51,956	255	Congress	26,312
14. Dindigul	93,280	44,429	44,290	139	Congress	21,417
15. Athoor	110,089	54,525	54,294	231	Congress	22,929
16. Oddanchatram	81,873	36,163	36,038	125	Congress	26,646
17. Palni	85,382	47,289	47,114	175	Congress	24,772

* Includes seats reserved for Scheduled Castes

Table 4—Number of Seats and Votes secured by Various Parties in 1962 General Elections and its Percentage to Total Valid Votes

Madurai

Name of Party	Number of seats secured	Number of valid votes	Number of votes secured	Percentage to col. 3	State percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Congress	15		580,723	45.72	46.14
D. M. K.	3		256,221	20.17	27.10
Independent	1		98,686	7.77	5.34
Swatantra	...	1,270,133	66,465	5,23	7.82
Social Labour	...		13,438	1.06	0.34
Communist	...		157,230	12.38	7,72
Sangh	...		4,922	0.39	0.08
Praja Socialist Party	...		13,456	1.06	1.26
Forward Block	1		78,992	6.22	1.37

Table 5—Number of Seats and Votes secured by Various Parties in 1957 General Elections and its Percentage to Total Valid Votes

Madurai

Name of Party	Number of seats secured	Number of valid votes	Number of votes secured	Percentage to col. 3	State percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Congress	17		512,552	46,85	45.34
Communist	...		75,643	6.92	7.40
D. M. K.	...	1,093,978	86,475	7.90	12.80
Congress Reform Committee	1		94,877	8.67	5.25
Praja Socialist Party	...		38,688	3.54	2.64
Independent	2		285,743	26.12	24.68

CHAPTER XI

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS

The economy of Madurai district has developed greatly as a consequence of the First and Second Five Year Plans. The excessive dependence on agriculture by the people for their livelihood has dwindled through the Plans, although agriculture continues to be the mainstay of the people of the district. The Plans, particularly the Second Plan, aimed at starting new industries in various rural centres with a view to raising the standard of living of the common man. In the field of power development, irrigation, community development and education too, the district has recorded palpable progress.

In the following paragraphs, an account of the achievements made in the district during the First and Second Plans is given.

Agriculture

There has been increase in the area under cultivation of different crops in the district during the decade. The net sown area in the district went up from 1,205,261 acres in 1950–51 to 1,341,885 acres at the end of the First Plan and 1,391,464 acres at the end of the Second Plan. The area under paddy cultivation has gone up from 316,436 acres in 1950–51 to 346,996 acres in 1955–56 and 400,044 in 1960–61. Production of different crops has also increased during the plans and this is revealed by the following figures for important crops :

Table 1—Production of Chief Crops in the District

Crops	Production in Tons		
	1950–51	1955–56	1960–61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rice	230,250	217,230	252,560
Cholam	82,750	108,450	133,610
Cumbu	9,180	17,100	16,850
Ragi	16,740	21,330	20,920
Groundnut	53,690	71,080	119,660
Sugarcane	295,900	275,470	421,800
Cotton (bales)	30,290	49,780	44,040

It has been roughly estimated that the district has now reached self-sufficiency in foodgrain production from a deficit status which it had at the beginning as well as at the end of the First Plan.

The number of agricultural depots has increased from 18 to 30 during the Second Plan period. During 1956–61, six seed farms have started functioning and the seeds grown here were distributed throughout the district. The Japanese method of cultivation, first introduced in 1953 was followed in 20,000 acres at the end of the First Plan and 282,000 acres at the end of the Second Plan. During the Second Plan period 290,000 tons of Chemical fertilizers were distributed, and these were used in 476,409 acres of land resulting in additional yield of foodgrains to the tune of 63,326 tons.

The following statement shows the progress in the preparation and use of compost manure in rural and urban areas of the district during the decade :

Table 2—Progress in the use of Compost Manure

	Prepared (in tons)	Used (in tons)	Resultant extra production of foodgrains (in tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural areas			
First Plan period	68,636	13,726	1,716
Second Plan Period	142,690	25,538	7,134
Urban areas			
First Plan period	143,626	28,724	3,590
Second Plan period	134,355	26,871	6,718

During the First Plan period, 113 tons of green manure were prepared. These were used in 6,355 acres and resulted in extra production of 578 tons. During the Second Plan, 368 tons of green manure were prepared. They were used in 55,250 acres and resulted in 5,520 tons of increased production. During the Second Plan, 10 tractors were given on a rental basis and over 15,000 improved agricultural implements were distributed at subsidised rates.

Plant protection schemes are very important for agricultural development. The progress in the distribution and use of insecticides during the Plans are given overleaf :

Table 3—Insecticides distributed during the Plan periods

Details of Progress	Period	
	First Plan	Second Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Insecticides distributed (in tons)	208	574
(2) Area of land in which used (in acres)	78,321	337,447
(3) Additional Production (in tons)	3,914	16,894

Schemes to improve fruit gardens were taken up in Kodaikanal, Dindigul and Periakulam taluks. A fruit garden was established at Periakulam during the First Plan period. Between 1951–56, 167,481 fruit seedlings were distributed. During the Second Plan, the scheme was intensified. For those growing new fruit trees, a long-term loan of Rs. 300 per acre was given and to renew the existing gardens a short-term loan of Rs. 65 was given.

During the Second Plan period, steps were taken to augment production through modern methods. Tractors, oil engines and electric motor pump sets were supplied on hire purchase system. Dusters, sprayers and modern agricultural implements like Bose ploughs, etc., were distributed to ryots at subsidised rates.

Forest

The forest area of the district is around four lakh acres. During the last 10 years, in Madurai north region, 1,060 acres of pasture were developed at a cost of Rs. 15,700. Cashew cultivation was made in 60 acres at a cost of Rs. 3,000. During the last 10 years, teak and other trees were planted in an area of 60 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,29,700. Soft wood trees (used in match industries) were grown during the plans in 732 acres at a cost of Rs. 75,600. Wattle and other trees came to be cultivated in 5,752 acres during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 3.79 lakhs.

Soil conservation schemes were also taken up during the Plans. To prevent soil erosion, forests were grown during the plans in 6,727 acres at a cost of Rs. 2.44 lakhs. Steps were also taken to preserve wild life in the forest areas. Lac producing centres in three places were opened during the Second Plan period. Lac production has increased from 33,390 pounds in 1958–59 to 38,883 pounds in 1960–61. In Madurai south range, tamarind trees have been planted in 320 acres at a cost of R. 5,800.

Animal Husbandry

The cattle population of Madurai district has increased from 22,72,082 in 1951 to 25,25,000 in 1961. During the First Plan period, the Premium Scheme, the Cattle Distribution Scheme and the scheme for Artificial Insemination Centres were implemented. A village centre was started at Toppampatti where stud bulls were bred and medical aid was given. There are 13 Key Village Centres in the district now and 5 artificial insemination centres. During the Second Plan period, artificial insemination was administered on 9,050 cows, and 520 calves were born of them. To protect calves, the Government gave Rs. 10 per calf and 750 calves were thus protected during the Second Plan period. Extension centres have been opened in eight villages in the district. Government aid was also given to the ryots to the extent of 50% for purchasing stud bulls. For improving poultry keeping methods, four centres were opened in the district during the Plans in rural areas. At a cost of Rs. 17,500 each, buildings have been constructed at the Gandhigram and Kodaikanal poultry units. To prevent communicable diseases among cattle, two mobile centres have started functioning in the district. There are now 21 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries in the district, besides 8 first-aid centres.

Fisheries

The district has no coastline and depends on inland waters for fisheries development. During the First Plan period, experimental fish yards were opened at Madurai, Kallupatti, Vadugapatti and Kodaikanal. Seven tanks were taken over by the Government in Madurai and Nilakottai taluks during this period. Schemes for the development and exploitation of fisheries in Periar Lake and Vaigai Reservoir were also made at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Fingerlings were introduced in big tanks like the Teppakkulam tank at Madurai and other irrigation tanks in Tirumangalam taluk. Rural Fishery Demonstration Units were opened in several tanks, south of Vaigai river. The number of fishes distributed for purposes of multiplication in the district was 70 lakhs during the Second Plan period. Nearly 9 lakh fishes were let into the Vaigai Reservoir during 1956–61. Good quality fishes are distributed at subsidised rates. During the two Plans, loans totalling to Rs. 17,750 were given to fishermen through the three Co-operative Societies to purchase nylon nets and threads and to get mechanised boats through hire-purchase system. For Dindigul municipality, a loan of Rs. 11,870 was given for improving the fish market.

Co-operation

Some progress has been achieved in the field of co-operation during the decade. Roughly 83.5% of the villages came under co-operative fold in 1955–56 and now all the villages are covered by it. The percentage of persons who came under the co-operative fold was 23.6 in 1950–51 and now it has increased to 66.7. At the end of the First Plan, there were 846 Village Credit Societies and during the Second Plan period, 122 new societies were formed, thus raising the total to 968. During 1955–56, loans to agriculturists amounted to Rs. 81 lakhs and in 1960–61 it was Rs. 253 lakhs. During the four years 1957–61, aid amounting to Rs. 61,374 has been given to 286 co-operative societies. Aid amounting to Rs. 83,920 was given to the District Central Co-operative Bank during the past five years.

During the First Plan period, there were 6 Co-operative Sales Societies. Three more societies were started during the Second Plan period and now there are nine Co-operative Sales Societies. These societies received loans to the tune of Rs. 1,72,450 and aid of Rs. 45,775 during the past five years. The Agricultural Banks got a loan amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs and monetary aid of Rs. 1.34 lakhs for building godowns. Sixteen sales depots have been constructed so far. The Government have taken shares to the value of Rs. 65,000 in 10 agricultural banks. Full finance scheme was first introduced in 1959 in Tirupparankundram Development Block. During 1959–60, short term loans of Rs. 894 lakhs and medium term loans of Rs. 5.66 lakhs were given to members of agricultural co-operative banks. The number of agricultural banks in the district increased from 9 to 43 during 1957 to 1961 and the number of members in them went up from 4,364 to 41,935. Since 1959–60, credit distributing unions were started under the Plans. Seven such unions in 1959–60 and two in 1960–61 were started in the district. There were seven Land Mortgage Banks in 1955–56 and three more were opened during the Second Plan period. Milk Supply Co-operative Societies increased from 162 in 1955–56 to 196 in 1960–61. Milk production has gone up in these societies from 2,741 to 6,305 Madras measures during the Second Plan period. Loans and grants were given to these societies too.

From 97, the number of weavers' co-operative societies has gone up to 105 during the planning decade. Government help to these societies was rendered as follows :

Monthly aid towards rebates in sale	Rs. 18,79,885
Loans	Rs. 3,21,525
Contribution to share capital	Rs. 1,48,339
Loans for building houses	Rs. 8,75,300

A cooperative training centre was established at Tirunagar in 1956. A Co-operative Farming Society was established in Valandur in 1956. During the Second Plan period, three more co-operative farms came into existence. Four Co-operative Housing Societies during the First Plan period and 37 Co-operative Housing Societies during the Second Plan period came into existence and now, in all, there are 78 Housing Co-operative Societies in the district.

Ten Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies have been formed in this district and the Government have sanctioned them a sum of Rs. 6,28,000 to be utilised in a period of 5 years.

Community Development

The district has been divided into 34 blocks. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 10 stage-I blocks, 14 stage-II blocks and 2 pre-extension blocks. Loan facilities were given to the ryots for purchasing agricultural implements for installing pump sets for digging wells, etc.

During the First Plan period, 292 wells were dug and three overhead tanks were installed under a scheme to increase drinking water facilities. During the Second Plan period 882 wells were dug and 37 overhead tanks were installed. The schemes completed with the help of the public in cash and kind during the Plans are as follows :

Installation of overhead tanks	14 works
Small wells	448 ,,
Schools	219 ,,
Roads	766 ,,

The extension programme under agriculture is designed to augment production by distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers, by the use of improved agricultural implements and by the adoption of new methods of cultivation. An agricultural depot is attached to each block and the requirements of seeds, pesticides, etc., of the ryots in the block is met from the depot. The advantage of Japanese method of cultivation is propagated and ryots are encouraged to adopt this method so as to get increase in production.

During the two Plan periods, the entire district has been covered by panchayats. The total number of panchayats constituted in the district is 856.

Irrigation

The total area under irrigation in the district has increased from 431,500 acres in 1950–51 to 442,053 acres in 1955–56 and to 494,402 acres in 1960–61. The

Vaigai Reservoir is an important irrigation project of the Plans. A sum of Rs. 83.41 lakhs and Rs. 174 lakhs were spent during the First and Second Plans for this project. The capacity of this reservoir is 68,000 lakh cubic feet. The length of the dam is 11,675 feet and its height is 110 feet. Irrigational facilities are provided by this project to Tirumangalam and Melur taluks in Madurai district, besides Sivaganga and Tiruppattur taluks of Ramanathapuram district. A 17½ mile-long canal has been constructed in Tirumangalam taluk to provide facilities for 10,000 acres of land. Water was let out from the reservoir in 1958. During 1959-60, 11,884 acres of land were irrigated. Since July 1960, a total area of 10,384 acres got irrigational facilities through the Tirumangalam canal. By the lowering of the water-shed cutting at Thekkady in Periyar Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs, 4,000 acres of land are benefited.

Towards minor irrigation works, a sum of Rs. 8.30 lakhs was spent during the last 10 years. The number of minor works completed was 188. An ayacut of 32,980 acres was brought under cultivation through this and the additional increase in food production is estimated at about 6,120 tons.

For construction of filterpoints, a loan of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was given during the First Plan period. Over 150 wells were dug. During the Second Plan period, 122 filter point wells were dug. In 1950-51, 548 oil engines and 728 electric pump sets were functioning in the district and they increased in 1960-61 to 1,096 and 6,416 respectively.

Table 4—Area under irrigation through various sources

Source of irrigation	Area under irrigation in acres		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government canals	181,900	136,385	153,636
Tanks	95,400	131,849	154,458
Wells-sole irrigation	150,300	165,163	178,127
Other sources	3,900	8,656	8,181
Total	**431,500**	**442,053**	**494,402**

As against the provision of Rs. 5.70 lakhs for irrigation during the 10 years in the district, an amount of Rs. 8.38 lakhs was spent.

Power

With a view to meet the growing power requirements of the district, the Periyar Hydro Electric Scheme was taken up and was completed in the record time of three years. The first unit of 35,000 K.W in the power house was taken up in 1955 and was commissioned in 1958. The power house is now generating its full installed capacity of 105,000 K.W. This was the first Hydro Electric Station in the district. The project was designed to utilize the discharge from the Periyar lake below the existing tunnel where a head of about 1,230 feet was available for power production. The cost of the project is Rs. 10.09 crores. The capacity of the project can be increased to 140,000 K.W. The Thermal station at Samayanallur completed in 1951, meets the short-fall in the production of power during summer. The second unit of this Thermal station was commenced in 1951 and completed in 1954. The installed capacity of this station is 14,000 K.W.

For a good distribution and augmentation of power supply, the transmission lines of the Periyar-Theni-Madurai 110 K.W. double circuit line and the Theni-Sembatti-Trichy 110 K.W. double line were laid during the Second Plan period. The following statement shows the progress of the district in the field of power distribution during the Plans.

Table 5—Progress of Electrification in the district

	First Plan period	Second Plan period
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of villages electrified	55	321
Number of electric pump sets installed	358	2,106
No. of houses supplied with power	3,094	8,221
No. of street lights electrified	40	1,964
No. of industries electrified	68	165
Low tension transmission lines	147	380
High tension transmission lines	70	212
No. of distribution transformers	58	134

Industries

The district has a number of major industrial units. Besides textiles, the other important industries in the district are leather-tanning, match-manufacture, cotton ginning and pressing. There are over 500 factories, rice mills, textile mills and printing presses.

During the First and Second Plans, the following schemes have have been implemented under Small-Scale Industries in the district.

1. Establishment of workshop-*cum*-servicing centre for lock industry (cost Rs. 8 Lakhs)
2. Industrial colony, Madurai (Rs. 8.18 lakhs)

3. Establishment of service-*cum*-training centre for the manufacture of hurricane lantern at Palni (cost Rs. 4.72 lakhs)

4. Establishment of service centre for the textile mill parts with tool room section at Madurai (cost Rs. 5.92 lakhs)

The industrial colony at Madurai is functioning since August 1958 with 19 industrial units and now roughly Rs. 2 lakh worth goods are manufactured here every month. The service centre for the manufacture of simple parts for textile mills was started in April 1959. The service centre for the manufacture of hurricane lanterns has gone into production and, to start with, containers are being manufactured.

The village industries have also been resuscitated by the Plan schemes. Three training centres for carpentry and blacksmithy were started at Koilpatti, Batlagundu and Neikkarapatti at a cost of Rs. 74,900. Apart from this, 3 production centres are functioning at Dharmattupatti, Alanganallur and Thadicombu. A training-*cum*-production centre for pottery industry was established at Usilampatti for imparting training in the manufacture of glazed pottery articles and white glaze articles and in the use of improved types of tools and kilns. This unit was opened in September 1958 and the cost of the scheme was Rs. 30,810. Five flaying centres have been established in the district. Two demonstration units for the manufacture of soaps with non-edible oil are functioning at Melur and Checkanurani. Upto March 1960, 38,194 lbs. of soaps have been manufactured. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 21,014. To develop bee-keeping industry in Usilampatti block, bee-hives were distributed at half-cost and Rs. 5,625 was sanctioned for this scheme. So far, 304 bee-hives have been distributed. Though sanctioned under First Plan, the demonstration-*cum*-production centre for hand-made paper at Gandhigram was started in the Second Plan period and so far 45,889 lbs. of paper of all varieties have been produced. Palm-gur manufacture is also an important village industry in the district and the Government as well as the Khadi and Village Industries Board gave substantial loans and grants for the cooperative societies engaged in this venture.

A Handicraft Sales Society was established in Madurai and it was given a loan and grant of Rs. 5,000 respectively during 1957–58. Training centres for manufacturing ornamental handles, glass bangles and beads, art metal, artistic glassware, etc., were started during the Plans. In 1956–57, 16 cases were given loans amounting to Rs. 1,600 and in 1959–60, 723 cases were given loans to the tune of Rs. 99,520.

Industrial cooperatives among small industries numbered 3 in the district in 1950–51. In 1960–61, this number has risen to 28. The Central and State Governments have given aid of Rs. 5.02 lakhs and grant of Rs. 38,250 respectively, besides a loan of Rs. 3.08 lakhs. The annual production in these co-operatives is now worth Rs. 19.06 lakhs as against Rs. 2.54 lakhs before planning. The number of Village Industrial Co-operative Societies increased from 1 to 30 during the decade and the Government gave loans and grants of Rs. 2.3 lakhs and Rs. 41,260 respectively. The production through these societies was worth Rs. 11,684 before 1950–51 and now it has gone up to Rs. 5.8 lakhs. With the start of one more Coir Society during the Second Plan period, there are now 4 Coir Societies in the district. Goods produced in these societies are worth Rs. 1,82,335.

The progress of Handloom Weavers' Co-operatives during the two Plans in the district is revealed by the following data :

Table 6—Progress of Co-operation among Handloom Weavers

(1)	1950–51 (2)	1955–56 (3)	1960–61 (4)
No. of societies	18	60	130
No. of looms	2,030	8,531	22,078
No. of weavers in co-operatives	4,090	7,455	13,370

During the First Plan period Rs. 1.02 crores worth of goods were made and, during the Second Plan period, this increased to Rs. 3.38 crores. This shows the tremendous progress achieved by the weavers' co-operative societies of the district. The Government also gave substantial loan and aid to them.

Khadi Improvement Scheme was introduced first at T. Kalluppatti in the district in 1952. The progress of this industry is revealed by the following approximate figures.

Table 7—Progress of Khadi Impovement Scheme

Year (1)	No. of weavers (2)	No. of spinners (3)	Yards produced per annum (4)
1952	16	500	1,000
1955–56	50	1,000	10,000
1960–61	250	5,000	100,000

Now, every year, Rs. 3.7 lakhs worth khadi cloth is sold in the district. Ambar charkas scheme came into

force in 1956. Training facilities in this charka are widespread in the district.

Several private industries have also been started during the Plan period as a consequence of the improved power supply in the district. There is however wider scope for further expansion of the industrial sector in the district.

Transport

The total mileage of roads in the district was 1,831 in 1950–51 and 2,345 in 1960–61. The mileage of concrete roads increased from 28 in 1950-51 to 35 at the end of First Plan and 66 at the end of Second Plan. The mileage of unmetalled roads in the district went down from 511 in 1950–51 to 288 in 1960–61. The road mileage of the district went up from 1,163 in 1950–51 to 1,170 at the end of the First Plan and 1,253 at the end of the Second Plan. There has been no change in the mileage of National and State highways in the district during the decade. During the Plan period, 18 miles of cement concrete roads and 388½ miles of tarred roads were laid.

In Madurai, a bridge across Vaigai was renovated at a cost of Rs. 75,000 during the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period, bridges and causeways were built at a cost of Rs. 21.75 lakhs.

During the First Plan period, the culverts and dips at Madurai - Theni road, Periakulam - Kuruvanoothu road, Tirumangalam - Usilampatti road, and the Dindigul - Vettanam road were improved. In the Batlagundu - Peraiyur road, a causeway was built across Manyalar at a cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

During the Second Plan, in the northern division, 30 works were completed at a cost of over Rs. 8 lakhs. In the southern division, 5 works were finished at a cost of Rs. 1.02 lakhs. The steel bridge at Periakulam-Kumuli road was improved, a culvert was constructed in Madurai-Theni road, and a bridge across Suruliar at Aranmanaipudur was built–all at a cost of Rs. 49,000. A road-laying scheme between Bodinaickanur and Podimade (near Kerala border) for 12½ miles, which will be motorable, was taken up in the plan and till 1960-61 Rs. 21.4 lakhs have been spent on it.

There have been substantial increases in the number of routes, number of buses, taxis, public carriers, etc., in the district during the plan period.

Education

At the beginning of the planning era, there were 1,619 elementary schools and 199 higher elementary schools in the district and, in 1960–61, they have increased to 2,198 and 261 respectively. Schools have been established in all villages with population above 300. As against 207,002 children who attended school in 1951, 301,463 children are now attending schools. The number of teachers in schools went up from 5,446 in 1955–56 to 10,640 in 1960–61. The number of basic schools which were 27 with 3,157 pupils in 1950–51 increased to 570 with 90,739 pupils in 1960–61.

Mid-day meals scheme is in force in 2,283 schools in 1960–61 as against 827 in 1957. Nearly a lakh of pupils are benefited by this scheme now. Roughly Rs. 2.29 lakhs have been spent during the Plan period in the free distribution of clothes to needy children. Over 1,800 schools were benefited under the School Improvement Scheme.

During 1950–51, there were 34 high schools with 27,565 students and, in 1960–61, the figures have increased to 83 and 46,481 respectively. Craft instruction was also introduced in several schools. To improve the standard of high school education, more facilities were made with Government of India assistance. The number of basic training schools in 1950–51 was 2 and it increased to 17 in 1960–61. For the Melur Basic Training School, a school building with all facilities was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.11 lakhs in 1959–60. For the Dindigul Basic Training School, a sum of Rs. 20,000/- was spent for improving the facilities.

The number of colleges in the district increased from 4 to 6 during the plan period. During the Second Plan period, the Madurai Engineering College was opened in the private sector, with Government assistance.

Adult education centres and library and reading rooms were opened in large numbers in the rural areas of the district. At the beginning of planning, there were 48 adult education schools with 2,145 persons on rolls. Now there are 135 such schools. An Adult Education Training School was started at Tirumangalam in May 1957.

There was only one central library in the district in 1950–51 and now there are 48 branch libraries and 49 book distribution centres. The literacy percentage in the district has increased from 20.3 in 1951 to 32.3 in 1961, thus indicating the progress of the district in the field of education.

Public health

The Madras Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was brought into force in 12 panchayats in the district during the decade. Several important drinking water

supply schemes were implemented expeditiously with a view to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.

At the commencement of the First Plan, the district had 17 maternity and child welfare centres functioning in District Board and Panchayat Union Centres. Since then, 8 maternity and child welfare centres were opened in 1955–56 under a Plan Scheme. During the Second Plan period, 45 maternity and child welfare centres were opened in the district. Besides, 7 centres are functioning under the control of Social Welfare Extension Project Implementing Committee, Madurai.

The bed-strength at the Madurai Erskine Hospital increased from 800 in 1951 to 1,100 in 1961. Permission was given by the Government for providing improved facilities for treatment of diseases. Government hospitals are now functioning at Dindigul, Periakulam, Palni, Melur, Tirumangalam, Bodinaickanur, Usilampatti and Kodaikanal. Under the Local Bodies and Panchayat Unions too, dispensaries are functioning. In Dindigul, Palni, Periakulam, Nilakkottai, Tirumangalam, Melur and Kodaikanal taluks, there are 20 dispensaries and 12 village medical centres.

An Infectious Diseases Hospital was completed in 1958 under the First Plan Scheme with 40 beds. As against 200 people treated in 1958, over 1,500 persons were treated in 1960. Twelve Primary Health Centres and 57 sub-centres were opened during the First and Second Five Year Plans. It has been envisaged that the blocks which do not have Primary Health Centres will have them soon to integrate medical and public health services rendered to the rural population.

Training is imparted to Thais and nearly 400 of them have been trained during the Plan period. The environmental hygiene scheme also sought to improve soil sanitation in rural areas. As against the Second Plan target of 1,920 latrines for the district, 2,132 latrines have been constructed.

Under the hospital improvement schemes, 3 wards are being built at the Dindigul hospital. An X-ray unit has been built here. A blood collection centre is also being added. At the Palni Government hospital, an up-to-date operation theatre and an X-ray unit have been set up. With the addition of a ward with 20 beds, the bed-strength of this hospital is now 63. An out-patient department has also been opened here. At Periakulam hospital, an X-ray unit has been opened and 24 beds have been added. Now, bed-strength here is 60. A new ward with 40 beds is under construction under the Second Plan at the Melur hospital. At the Tirumangalam hospital, a new ward of 48 beds is nearing completion. A maternity unit has been added here. The bed-strength at the Usilampatti hospital has gone up from 20 to 32. Steps ware taken to control and eradicate Guinea-worm disease.

To inculcate the idea of planned parenthood in the minds of the people, particularly in rural areas, 6 rural family planning clinics have been opened during the Second Plan period. These clinics provide the necessary information on the subject of family planning and also distribute contraceptives at nominal prices. The urban family planning clinics appear to be more popular. In April 1960 alone, 625 persons were attended to at the clinic at Ramnad road, Madurai, and this figure was the highest attendance reported in the whole of India for April 1960. This clinic was chosen as the 'clinic of the month' for April 1960 by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.

For leprosy treatment, a centre was established at Sembatti. More sub-centres are now functioning at Tirumangalam, Kallupatti and Usilampatti.

The Pilot Health Project at Gandhigram was established to determine the minimum health services required to be provided for the rural development areas and to develop experience needed for evolving a model pattern of rural health services including both preventive and curative elements, which could be projected into other development areas. A medical research centre with all facilities has been opened at Dindigul under this project. The Pilot Project study is in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Madras State Medical Health Department, and is to function approximately for 5 years since May 1959.

The establishment of the Medical college at Madurai is an important landmark. It was started in 1954 and Rs. 41.45 lakhs have been spent during the plans. From 50 students in the initial stages, the college strength has now gone up to 150.

About Rs. 1.81 crores have been spent on 11 major works to provide drinking water supply.

Harijan welfare

During the First Plan period, there were 16 Harijan schools with 40 teachers and an expenditure of Rs. 1.13 lakhs was made. During the Second Plan period, four more schools for Harijans came into being. In these schools, Harijans as well as members of other backward classes receive education. The midday meals scheme was brought into force in 1955–56. During the Second Plan period, roughly Rs. 1.6 lakhs was spent on education. Also Rs. 1.27 lakhs was spent on midday meals to Harijans in other schools during the first four years of the Second Plan.

During 1956–61, 11,318 scholarships to Harijans were given for the purchase of books, etc. at a cost of Rs. 2,15,530/-. Grants for feeding were made to the tune of Rs. 83,946/-. In high schools, 1,594 scholarships were given for Rs. 72,885/-. Scholarship fees were given in respect of 15 cases during the last three years which amounted to Rs. 84,118/-. In granting 1,238 scholarships, Rs. 514,103 was spent.

Towards Harijan hostels, a sum of Rs. 4.92 lakhs was spent during First Plan period. For purchasing books etc., Rs. 3,000/- was spent each year. Thirty one hostels receive aid and they accommodate Harijans, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and denotified tribes. Food grants numbering 8,732 were given at a cost of Rs. 11.5 lakhs. During the Second Plan period, 3,279 people stayed in Government hostels and have spent Rs. 4,45,423/- towards their maintenance.

To improve drinking water supply to backward communities, 34 works were completed in the First Plan period at a cost of Rs. 26,912/-. During the Second Plan period, 134 wells were dug and 156 were repaired and brought into use. Seventy bath-rooms were constructed for lower classes of people. All these cost the Government a sum of Rs. 1,92,778/-.

During 1951–56, 361 house-sites were set apart for Harijans. In the Second Plan period, 4,593 sites were set apart in 124 villages at an expense of Rs. 4,32,269/-.

In the field of agriculture, for distribution of bulls, seeds and agricultural implements to members of backward classes, grants were given to 2,089 agriculturists totalling Rs. 5,95,365/-. For tribal people, till 1959–60, assistance was given to agriculturists in the form of loans and grants of 50% each. Since 1960–61, the entire assistance was given in the form of grant.

For digging irrigational wells, an aid of Rs.1,500/- for each well was given to Harijans. During the Second Plan period, for digging 132 wells, an amount of Rs. 1.98 lakhs was given. Several working implements were distributed to Harijans and since 1957, 318 of them were given in 170 villages at a cost of Rs. 58,214/-. During 1959–60, Rs. 10,000/- was spent in block areas for distributing charkas. Two community centres were opened at Kottampatti and Koniyampatti in 1959–60. An expenditure of Rs. 6,000/- is being incurred each year.

To eradicate communicable diseases among 'Puliyar' castes in lower Palni region, liberal grants were made during the plan period. For hill tribes, four wells were dug every year. For digging new wells and repairing old ones, loans and grants were given to the tribes. During the last three years, 113 persons got such help and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 8.66 lakhs. Towards purchase and distribution of cattle to 1,103 persons, a sum of Rs. 5.52 lakhs was spent during the Second Plan period. Towards helping 'Kallars', the annual expenditure increased from Rs. 6.76 lakhs in 1951–52 to Rs. 7.51 lakhs in 1955–56 and Rs. 24 lakhs in 1960–61. All facilities are provided to these tribes too under the plan schemes.

Women's welfare schemes were also implemented during the plans. In particular, emphasis was laid on the improvement of the living conditions of the women belonging to the scheduled tribes popularly known as "Adivasis". Under the Second Five Year Plan, two work centres have been started for the Adivasi women in Thandikudi and Mangalamkombu in 1958. Training is also given in these centres. During the period, 1958–61, Rs. 37,912/- was spent on these two centres.

Town planning

Town planning works have increased in number consequent on the increase in urban population. During the First Plan period, Rs. 4.6 lakhs were spent on town planning works in Madurai City. The expenditure during the Second Plan period was Rs. 3,49,070/-. Fourteen town planning schemes were taken up in Madurai city during the Second Plan period. Town planning schemes were taken up in Dindigul, Bodinaickanur and Cumbum Municipalities.

Housing

At the beginning of the First Plan, there were 37 housing co-operative societies in the district. Four societies and 37 societies during the First and Second Plan periods came into existence.

Under the State Housing Scheme, 725 houses were built before the planning era. During the First and Second Plans, 325 and 275 houses were built respectively. The aid given by the Government during the last five years was Rs. 39,17,236/-. The number of houses constructed under the schemes in the Second Plan are shown in the statement below:

Table 8—Progress recorded by various Housing Schemes under Second Plan

Scheme	1956–1957	1957–1958	1958–1959	1959–1960	1960–1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Housing Scheme	57	24	31	16	15
Low Income Group Housing Scheme	35	41	42	40	29
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	...	...	...	1	1
Rural Housing Scheme	14	6	10	14	2
Total	106	71	83	71	47

Houses were built for police staff during the Second Plan period under the Police Housing Scheme. Over 200 quarters have been provided to the staff so far. Among Community Development Blocks, 8 out of 26 possess housing facilities for their staff now. Sixty-four quarters have been completed for Gramasevaks and sixteen are in progress. For weavers, 150 houses have been built. Six hundred and seventy houses have been built at a cost of Rs. 3.59 lakhs during 1956–61 for 'Kallars'. For Harijans, 1,780 houses were built in 111 villages at a cost of Rs. 9.38 lakhs during Second Plan period. Also, 700 houses for hill tribes were built during 1956-61. A housing colony was completed in 1958–59 at a cost of Rs. 44,700/-. Housing conditions have thus improved substantially in the district during the decade.

Employment opportunities also have increased in the district. The number registered in the employment exchange in the district during 1951–56 was 50,470 and during 1956–61 it increased to 79,360. The positions offered to them showed increase from 7,743 during the First Plan period to 13,599 during the Second Plan period. The number of vacancies notified to the exchange increased from 10,758 during 1951–56 to 14,847 in 1956–61.

Tourism was developed during the Plan periods. The First Plan did not go beyond publicising the tourist attractions. During the Second Plan, an amount of Rs. 25.25 lakhs was spent in the district towards the improvement of tourism. A tourist rest house and a low income group rest house at Madurai have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

As a result of the two Plans, more people have come to enjoy the fruits of economic progress. The planning decade has resulted in solving a few of the economic maladies in the district. The result of Plan schemes is not yet patent in the form of increased standard of living due to the continuous increase in population. However, the achievements of the Madurai district augur well for the future.

Table 8—Details of expenditure on Second Plan Schemes

Head of Development	Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)					Total for five years
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation Land Development	8.23	15.57	16.27	27.42	36.70	104.19
Animal Husbandry	1.61	3.12	4.57	5.51	8.11	22.92
Dairying & Milk Supply	1.19	1.03	1.30	1.37	1.37	6.26
Fisheries	0.41	0.08	0.44	0.88	1.11	2.92
Forests, Soil Conservation	1.20	1.99	2.42	3.82	4.57	14.00
Community Development	27.16	12.40	19.50	28.99	31.77	119.82
Co-operation	1.50	2.53	4.24	7.35	9.62	25.24
Irrigation	25.76	31.49	22.00	10.10	19.12	88.27
Power—(Rural Electrification)	79.00	69.00	67.47	49.24	74.43	339.14
Large & Medium Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village & Small Industries						
(i) Handloom	1.20	0.77	1.69	1.45	6.14	11.25
(ii) Small Scale Industries	0.39	4.09	5.92	7.69	13.60	31.69
(iii) Industrial Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Handicrafts	...	0.52	0.78	0.25	0.66	2.21
(v) Coir	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Sericulture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads	5.39	6.36	9.35	11.42	11.24	43.76
Education	6.32	18.14	25.89	35.03	42.19	127.57
Technical Education	...	0.30	4.40	13.33	7.00	25.03
Health						
(i) Urban Water Supply	19.20	30.13	34.06	26.24	21.22	130.85
(ii) Rural Water Supply	0.62	0.54	1.09	3.01	8.60	13.86
(iii) Health	0.59	0.90	1.22	4.64	7.53	14.88
(iv) Medical	22.31	28.71	23.00	37.19	39.35	150.56
Welfare of Backward Classes	6.12	9.29	11.39	11.86	20.73	59.39
Social Welfare	...	...	...	0.57	0.65	1.22
Housing	2.81	4.81	6.92	7.58	4.96	27.08
Labour Welfare	...	0.11	0.59	7.07	5.46	13.23
Miscellaneous						
(i) Statistics	...	0.01	0.18	0.15	0.32	0.66
(ii) Town Planning	2.23	3.82	2.68	6.75	0.15	15.63
(iii) Broadcasting	0.05	0.08	0.23	0.29	0.27	0.92
(iv) Loans to Local Bodies	1.58	1.77	1.50	1.56	2.57	8.98
(v) Tourism	...	...	...	0.15	2.10	2.25
Total	**214.81**	**247.56**	**269.10**	**290.71**	**381.54**	**1,403.78**

Source : Finance (P & D) Department, Madras

CHAPTER XII

TEMPLES

With a view to prepare a directory of temples in the State, a questionnaire calling for the necessary particulars was sent to all the temples through the Revenue Department. Of the 445 temples under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board in Madurai district, details have been received from 359 shrines under the Board and 12 temples outside the Board.

Table 1—Talukwise distribution of Temples

Taluk	No. of temples		
	Under Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Board	Outside the Board	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Dindigul	54	...	54
2. Palni	30	2	32
3. Kodaikanal	6	...	6
4. Periakulam	71	1	72
5. Nilakottai	56	1	57
6. Melur	49	...	49
7. Madurai	51	3	54
8. Tirumangalam	42	5	47
	359	**12**	**371**

Table 2—Classification of temples by Deities

Deities	Number
(1)	(2)
Siva temples	81
Vishnu temples	92
Temples for Murugan	18
Temples for Vinayakar	46
Temples for village goddesses	76
Temples for other deities	58
Total	**371**

In 7 of the Siva temples, the *moolavar* is a *swayambu lingam.*

Temples which cover an area of one acre and above are only 29 or 8 per cent.

The following temples have jewellery exceeding Rs. one lakh.

Sri Meenakshiamman temple, Madurai Rs. 14.88 lakhs.

Sri Dhandayudhapaniswamy temple, Palni Rs. 14.13 lakhs.

Sri Kudalayar temple, Madurai Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

75 shrines get an income exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum from their immovable properties.

The directory of Madurai district gives an account of all the temples in the district. A brief account of the following two famous temples is included in the Handbook.

1. Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple, Madurai.
2. Sri Dhandayudhapaniswamy temple, Palni.

Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple, Madurai

The above temple is one of the famous shrines of Tamil Nad. Pilgrims from North India visit it throughout the year. According to legend, the *Swayambu-lingam* in this temple was worshipped by Indra. One Dhanjayan, a merchant who happened to make a halt in the forest of *Kadamba* trees saw the *lingam* and informed the Pandya ruler, who built a temple after clearing the forest. As Appar and Sambandar have sung in praise of the deities, the temple should have been in existence even in the 7th century A. D. The *Moolavar* is known as Kadambavana Sundarar and the festival idol is Soma Sundarar. His other names are Kalyanasundarar and Abhirama Sundarar. The presiding goddess is Sri Meenakshi who is also known as Thadathagaipiratti and Angaiyarkanni. On account of rivalry among two Pandya princes, one of them invoked the help of Sultan Ala-ud-din of Delhi who sent his General Malik-Bin-Kafur to Madurai. The latter demolished the temple and plundered its wealth. The present temple was built by Viswanatha Nayak, the Commander-in-chief of the Vijayanagar rulers between 1529 and 1564 A. D. The Nayak Rulers have spent enormous sums for making additions and renovations to the temple. The existing temple is thus about 400 years old and is a fine example of the Dravidian style of architecture. Whenever Madurai was under Muslim rule prior to the attainment of supremacy of

the British, there were no *poojas* in the temple. From 1801 onwards, when the East India Company took over the management of the temple, there has been no interruption in the *poojas*.

The Goddess, to whom *poojas* are performed first, is in standing pose. All the sub-gods which are usually found in a Saivite temple are installed here. The four main towers are visible at a distance of four to five miles. The sanctum of Sri Meenakshi is so designed that on the Tamil New Year's Day when the sun enters the sign of *Mesha* (Aries) its rays fall on the deity's face at sunrise. The area covered by the temple is about 14 acres. There are 44 stone inscriptions on the walls, pillars and towers.

Poojas are performed six times daily by Bhattamars, a sub-sect among Brahmins. They were in the enjoyment of *inam* lands but on the abolition of *inams*, they are given a share from the amount collected under *archana* charges. There are ornaments worth Rs. 14.88 lakhs in the temple. The income from immovable properties, hundi collections and *archana* charges, is about Rs. 12 lakhs per annum. A reading room and an orphanage at Kallupatti with 20 boys are maintained by the temple. There are several *Vahanas* of which two gold palanquins deserve special mention. Festivals are observed throughout the year but the main ones are; *Chitra* festival (10 days) *Avani Moolam* (22 days) and floating festival (10 days) in the month of *Thai*. About five lakhs of people from far and wide and particularly from the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli attend the *Chitrai* festival, while the attendance at the other two festivals will be about 2 lakhs.

The temple is managed by a Board of Five Trustees and an Executive Officer.

Sri Dhandayuthapani temple, Palni

Palni is 36 miles from Dindigul and can be reached by train or bus. This is one of the six centres specially sacred to Muruga. In the *Puranas* the place is known as Thiru Avinankudi. The main temple was built prior to the 9th century A. D. by the Chera rulers. The several *mandapas* were added from time to time between the 13th and 17th centuries by the Kongu Cholas, later Pandyas and Vijayanagar rulers. Sri Dhandayuthapani, the presiding deity, is not a stone idol but made of nine different varieties of medicinal minerals *(Nava Pashanam)* so that all the articles which come into contact with Him are potent medicines having curative powers. Every devotee who visits the temple performs an *abishegam* of *Pancha-mirtam*, a semi liquid sweet eatable made of plantain fruits, honey, country sugar, sugar candy, dried grapes, date fruits, ghee etc. The deity is installed on a hill, the height of which is about 450 feet; a fine flight of 660 steps has been constructed by the Devastanam for the convenience of the pilgrims. At the foot of the rock is the temple of Sri Muthukumaraswamy which has been sung by Nakkirar and Avvayar. This is the original temple and the famous *Panguni Uthiram* festival is celebrated for this God.

The hereditary Brahmin priests perform six *poojas* daily. They are entitled to a share in *archana* and *Dheeparadanai* charges collected form the devotees; no monthly salary is paid to them. The temple has jewels worth Rs. 14.13 lakhs. The immovable properties comprise 740 acres of wet and dry lands, 36 houses and some vacant sites. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,17,000. The income under *hundi* collections and *abishegam* and *archanai* charges is about Rs. 5 lakhs. There are several gold and silver *Vahanas*. Two ivory palanquins are of exquisite beauty.

Among the several festivals, the *Skanda shashti* in the month of *Ippasi* for Dhandayuthapani and the *Panguni Uthiram* for Muthukumaraswamy in the temple at the foot of the hill are the main ones. Three to four lakhs of people assemble for these festivals.

The following institutions are maintained by the temple.

(i) A college where there is a three-year degree course for oriental studies and culture.

(ii) A school for teaching 'Nadaswaram' music and '*tavil*' (tabor). The strength is 30 candidates.

(iii) A Thevaram school where there are 14 students.

(iv) An orphanage.

(v) A school where vedas are taught.

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

Part II

CENSUS TABLES

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

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A SERIES

A I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

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

Urban Areas

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

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

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

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

Taluk	Name of the new urban area	Class of town	Population	
			1961	1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dindigul	Chinnalapatti	IV	17,963	13,291
Madurai	Thallakulam	V	6,892	3,798
	Sathamangalam	VI	1,432	878
	Ponmeni	V	6,638	3,160
	Madakulam	IV	19,209	5,397
	Avaniapuram	IV	13,151	9,450

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

Year	*Number of towns*	*Year*	*Number of towns*
1961	32	1931	19
1951	26	1921	14
1941	23	1911	11
		1901	9

Village

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

Year	*Number of villages*	*Year*	*Number of villages*
1961	875	1931	1,066
1951	1,076	1921	1,057
1941	1,058	1911	1,097
		1901	4,113

The statement below will show the number of persons per occupied Census House, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural-urban population to total population and the density per sq.mile in each taluk.

District / Taluk	Persons per occupied census house			No. 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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madurai District	**5.55**	**5.09**	**6.93**	**998**	**1,011**	**971**	**100.00**	**68.37**	**31.63**	**660**	**466**	**6,517**
Dindigul Taluk	5.47	5.28	6.56	1,005	1,013	970	100.00	81.59	18.41	674	556	12,448
Palni Taluk	4.63	4.44	5.47	1,011	1,021	975	100.00	78.55	21.45	462	367	8,247
Kodaikanal Taluk	4.66	4.45	5.40	947	954	927	100.00	74.64	25.36	141	107	1,978
Periyakulam Taluk	6.15	5.88	6.70	993	994	992	100.00	64.87	35.13	592	405	3,946
Nilakkottai Taluk	5.29	5.29	5.27	1,008	1,011	988	100.00	88.90	11.10	709	648	2,915
Melur Taluk	4.62	4.58	4.93	1,025	1,029	996	100.00	88.63	11.37	501	451	3,448
Madurai Taluk	6.59	4.47	7.97	975	1,032	955	100.00	26.81	73.19	2,502	769	14,303
Tirumangalam Taluk	5.20	5.11	5.97	1,007	1,005	1,025	100.00	87.96	12.04	569	516	2,320

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)
Madurai District	**T**	**4,868.9**	**12,610.4**	**660**	**875**	**14**	**32**	**578,222**	**3,211,227**	**1,607,229**	**1,603,998**
	R	**4,713.0**	**12,206.7**	**466**	**875**	**14**	**...**	**431,677**	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**
	U	**155.9**	**403.7**	**6,517**	**...**	**...**	**32**	**146,545**	**1,015,745**	**515,265**	**500,480**
1. Dindigul Taluk	T	893.7	2,314.7	674	143	4	2	110,099	602,547	300,555	301,992
	R	884.8	2,291.6	556	143	4	...	93,187	491,637	244,257	247,380
	U	8.9	23.1	12,448	...	...	2	16,912	110,910	56,298	54,612
Dindigul (M)	U	5.41	14.01	17,181	...	...	1	14,195	92,947	47,304	45,643
Chinnalapatti (P)	U	3.50	9.07	5,132	...	...	1	2,717	17,963	8,994	8,969
2. Palni Taluk	T	624.9	1,618.5	462	118	3	3	62,407	288,809	143,594	145,215
	R	617.4	1,599.0	367	118	3	...	51,080	226,873	112,234	114,639
	U	7.5	19.5	8,247	...	...	3	11,327	61,936	31,360	30,576
Keeranur (P)	U	3.70	9.58	1,359	...	...	1	1,004	5,027	2,376	2,651
Palni Town-group	U	3.81	9.87	14,937	...	...	2	10,323	56,909	28,984	27,925
(a) Palni (M)	U	2.03	5.26	19,622	...	...	1	6,992	39,832	20,564	19,268
(b) Ayakudi (P)	U	1.78	4.61	9,594	...	...	1	3,331	17,077	8,420	8,657
3. Kodaikanal Taluk	T	360.4	933.4	141	20	3	1	10,882	50,710	26,044	24,666
	R	353.9	916.6	107	20	3	...	8,502	37,850	19,372	18,478
	U	6.5	16.8	1,978	...	...	1	2,380	12,860	6,672	6,188
Kodaikanal (T)	U	6.50	16.83	1,978	...	...	1	2,380	12,860	6,672	6,188
4. Periyakulam Taluk	T	1,106.0	2,864.5	592	103	1	10	106,475	654,303	328,274	326,029
	R	1,047.7	2,713.7	405	103	1	...	72,174	424,469	212,868	211,601
	U	58.3	150.8	3,946	...	...	10	34,301	229,834	115,406	114,428
Periyakulam (M)	U	0.94	2.44	38,654	...	...	1	5,377	36,335	18,148	18,187
Bodinayakanur (M)	U	2.15	5.57	20,890	...	...	1	5,307	44,914	22,521	22,393
Allinagaram (P)	U	7.00	18.13	3,515	...	...	1	4,427	24,606	12,502	12,104

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)
Andipatti-Jakkampatti (P)	U	1.50	3.88	6,423	...	...	1	1,548	9,634	4,957	4,677
Thevaram (P)	U	1.50	3.88	7,453	...	...	1	1,940	11,180	5,694	5,486
Chinnamanur (P)	U	9.00	23.31	2,287	...	...	1	3,366	20,586	10,321	10,265
Uthamapalayam Town-group	U	11.00	28.49	2,312	...	...	2	4,153	25,427	12,786	12,641
(a) Uthamapalayam (P)	U	3.00	7.77	4,703	...	...	1	2,146	14,110	7,152	6,958
(b) Kombai (P)	U	8.00	20.72	1,415	...	...	1	2,007	11,317	5,634	5,683
Cumbum (M)	U	20.15	52.19	1,614	...	...	1	4,548	32,517	16,189	16,328
Gudalur (P)	U	5.00	12.95	4,927	...	...	1	3,635	24,635	12,288	12,347
5. Nilakkottai Taluk	T	410.4	1,062.9	709	93	...	3	55,047	291,006	144,894	146,112
	R	399.3	1,034.2	648	93	...	...	48,922	258,712	128,648	130,064
	U	11.1	28.7	2,915	...	...	3	6,125	32,294	16,246	16,048
* Nilakkottai (P)	U	3.82	9.90	2,005	...	...	1	1,522	7,661	3,853	3,808
Batlagundu (P)	U	1.00	2.59	10,519	...	...	1	1,870	10,519	5,317	5,202
Sholavandan (P)	U	6.26	16.21	2,255	...	...	1	2,733	14,114	7,076	7,038
6. Melur Taluk	T	484.3	1,254.3	501	84	...	2	52,538	242,520	119,780	122,740
	R	476.3	1,233.6	451	84	...	...	46,942	214,934	105,956	108,978
	U	8.0	20.7	3,448	...	...	2	5,596	27,586	13,824	13,762
Natham (P)	U	4.00	10.36	3,189	...	...	1	2,559	12,757	6,399	6,358
Melur (P)	U	4.00	10.36	3,707	...	...	1	3,037	14,829	7,425	7,404
7. Madurai Taluk	T	268.0	694.2	2,502	123	3	7	101,833	670,650	339,509	331,141
	R	233.7	605.3	769	123	3	...	40,207	179,768	88,469	91,299
	U	34.3	88.9	14,303	...	...	7	61,626	490,882	251,040	239,842

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

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)
Thallakulam Town-group	U	3.08	7.98	2,703	...	...	2	1,736	8,324	4,039	4,285
(a) Thallakulam (P)	U	2.59	6.71	2,661	...	...	1	1,526	6,892	3,336	3,556
(b) Sathamangalam(P)	U	0.49	1.27	2,922	...	...	1	210	1,432	703	729
Madurai (M)	U	8.56	22.17	49,627	...	...	1	50,243	424,810	217,638	207,172
Tirupparankunram Town-group	U	22.68	58.74	2,546	...	...	4	9,647	57,748	29,363	28,385
(a) Ponmeni (P)	U	1.80	4.66	3,688	...	...	1	1,529	6,638	3,337	3,301
(b) Madakulam (P)	U	4.61	11.94	4,167	...	...	1	2,124	19,209	9,597	9,612
(c) Avaniapuram (P)	U	10.09	26.13	1,303	...	...	1	2,674	13,151	6,540	6,611
(d) Tirupparankunram (P) ‡(e) Tirupparankunram (N. P.)	U	6.18	16.01	3,034	...	...	1	3,320	18,750	9,889	8,861
8. Tirumangalam Taluk	T	721.2	1,867.9	569	191	...	4	78,941	410,682	204,579	206,103
	R	699.9	1,812.7	516	191	...	...	70,663	361,239	180,160	181,079
	U	21.3	55.2	2,320	...	...	4	8,278	49,443	24,419	25,024
Usilampatti (P)	U	8.00	20.72	1,973	...	...	1	2,377	15,781	7,865	7,916
* Elumalai (P)	U	6.31	16.34	1,590	...	...	1	1,404	10,036	4,912	5,124
Tirumangalam (P)	U	4.00	10.36	4,408	...	...	1	3,251	17,633	8,630	9,003
* Peraiyur (P)	U	3.00	7.77	1,998	...	...	1	1,246	5,993	3,012	2,981

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

(i) M—Municipality (ii) P—Panchayat (iii) N. P.—Non-Panchayat (iv) T—Township

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

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

‡ Tirupparankunram (N. P.) has been merged with Tirupparankunram (P) in 1961.

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A I

Statement showing 1951 territorial units constituting the present set up of Madurai District

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

State District Taluk	1951 Territorial units	Details of gain in territories			Details of loss in territories			Net Area Sq. miles	Gain+ Loss— Sq. kms.
		Brief description	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. kms.	Brief description	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. kms.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madurai District		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX I

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

Name of Municipality	Area in Sq. miles		Remarks
	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madurai	8.50	8.56	Computational Error.
Palni	6.64	2.03	The change is due to jurisdictional change.

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 to total rural population of the state	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the state
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madurai District	**83**	**572,784**	**2.32**	**1**	**1,432**	**0.02**
Dindigul Taluk	23	156,740	0.63	...	...	...
Palni Taluk	3	20,717	0.08	...	...	...
Kodaikanal Taluk	1	7,557	0.03	...	...	...
Periyakulam Taluk	30	227,471	0.92	...	...	...
Nilakkottai Taluk	14	88,576	0.36	...	...	...
Melur	6	33,496	0.14	...	...	...
Madurai Taluk	1	6,478	0.03	1	1,432	0.02
Tirumangalam Taluk	5	31,749	0.13	...	...	...

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A I

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District and Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population			Institutional population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madurai District	T	**4,401**	**2,852**	**1,549**	**22,020**	**14,586**	**7,434**
	R	**1,255**	**648**	**607**	**3,559**	**2,592**	**967**
	U	**3,146**	**2,204**	**942**	**18,461**	**11,994**	**6,467**
1. Dindigul Taluk	T	568	333	235	3,835	2,416	1,419
	R	201	102	99	869	553	316
	U	367	231	136	2,966	1,863	1,103
2. Palni Taluk	T	1,343	776	567	769	403	366
	R	524	255	269	203	156	47
	U	819	521	298	566	247	319
3. Kodaikanal Taluk	T	75	38	37	1,058	598	460
	R	75	38	37	14	8	6
	U	...	...	...	1,044	590	454
4. Periyakulam Taluk	T	248	153	95	1,517	825	692
	R	58	37	21	56	37	19
	U	190	116	74	1,461	788	673
5. Nilakkottai Taluk	T	300	130	170	1,301	904	397
	R	12	3	9	1,079	684	395
	U	288	127	161	222	220	2
6. Melur Taluk	T	182	109	73	335	232	103
	R	177	104	73	3	3	...
	U	5	5	...	332	229	103
7. Madurai Taluk	T	1,508	1,209	299	10,805	7,853	2,952
	R	50	24	26	646	546	100
	U	1,458	1,185	273	10,159	7,307	2,852
8. Tirumangalam Taluk	T	177	104	73	2,400	1,355	1,045
	R	158	85	73	689	605	84
	U	19	19	...	1,711	750	961

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. There has been no jurisdiction change since 1951.

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)
Madurai District	1901	1,699,477	...	...	830,729	868,748
	1911	1,917,152	+ 217,675	+ 12.81	938,739	978,413
	1921	1,996,737	+ 79,585	+ 4.15	982,391	1,014,346
	1931	2,184,932	+ 188,195	+ 9.43	1,076,123	1,108,809
	1941	2,473,866	+ 288,934	+ 13.22	1,225,370	1,248,496
	1951	2,891,817	+ 417,951	+ 16.89	1,439,258	1,452,559
	1961	3,211,227	+ 319,410	+ 11.05	1,607,229	1,603,998

A III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

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

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

The total number of villages in the district is 875 and a rural population of 2,195,482 persons are found to live in these villages. The average village population of the district is 2,509. The same for taluks is given below in descending order :

Taluks		*Persons per inhabited village*
Periakulam	...	4,121
Dindigul	...	3,438
Nilakkottai	...	2,782
Melur	...	2,559
Palni	...	1,923
Kodaikanal	...	1,893
Tirumangalam	...	1,891
Madurai	...	1,462

The number of villages with less than 200 persons is found to be uniformly low in all taluks except perhaps in Kodaikanal where villages of this category account for one fourth of the total number of villages. Dindigul, Nilakkottai and Tirumangalam taluks have no villages of this population size. Villages of 1,000–1,999 and 2,000–4,999 population are generally frequent in all taluks. The number of villages of 1,000–1,999 population size varies from 17 in the case of Melur to 78 in the case of Tirumangalam. This is excepting Kodaikanal taluk. Similarly the number of villages of 2,000-4,999 category varies from 20 in Madurai to 86 in Dindigul taluk. The number of such villages in Kodaikanal is only 9. Periakulam and Dindigul taluks have the largest number of villages of 5,000–9,999 and 10,000 and above categories. In other taluks the number of such villages is uniformly low.

Majority of the rural population in the district is found to live in villages of 2,000–4,999 population size. These villages have over 50.6 per cent of the total rural population in them. The number of such villages in the district totals to 340 of which as many as 86 are in Dindigul and 56 in Tirumangalam taluk. Next in importance are the villages of 5,000–9,999 population size. These villages account for 21.6 per cent of the total rural population of the district. Villages of 1,000–1,999 rank next with over 17.5 per cent of the total rural population residing in these villages.

Considering the percentage of rural population living in these villages we will find that villages of 2,000-4,999 and 5,000–9,999 population sizes are most significant for they together account for 72.23 per cent of the rural population in the district. Only a little over 4 per cent of the rural population is found to live in villages of 10,000 or above population. The statement below will show the percentage of rural population living in villages of various population sizes in the district.

District/Taluk	Percentage of rural population living in villages of population and size						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madurai District	**0.04**	**0.32**	**5.39**	**17.53**	**50.63**	**21.60**	**4.49**
Dindigul	...	0.09	1.53	6.81	59.69	27.62	4.26
Palni	0.12	1.56	7.40	24.62	57.17	9.13	...
Kodaikanal	0.18	0.65	1.38	12.33	65.49	19.97	...
Periakulam	0.07	0.21	1.10	6.85	38.18	37.90	15.69
Nilakkottai	...	...	3.64	17.27	44.86	30.00	4.23
Melur	0.06	0.37	3.79	11.64	68.56	15.58	...
Madurai	0.10	0.25	17.91	45.25	32.89	3.60	...
Tirumangalam	...	0.19	10.80	30.67	49.55	8.79	...

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

Percentage of Village and Population by Class of Village

Year	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 total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1901	69.29	18.79	14.39	16.82	8.90	20.84	6.30	31.05	1.00	10.08	0.12	2.42
1911	28.44	4.47	22.79	11.12	22.97	21.54	21.70	43.69	3.74	16.27	0.36	2.91
1921	26.49	4.05	21.66	10.11	23.75	20.96	23.18	43.84	4.45	17.91	0.47	3.13
1931	26.83	4.03	19.79	9.10	24.95	21.56	23.74	45.10	4.13	16.01	0.56	4.20
1941	25.52	3.42	19.75	8.79	24.29	20.89	24.67	44.92	5.77	21.98	...	...
1951	22.49	2.87	17.10	6.58	25.65	18.92	27.60	46.38	6.70	22.44	0.46	2.81
1961	3.77	0.36	17.60	5.39	30.29	17.53	38.86	50.63	8.57	21.60	0.91	4.49

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

Years	*Percentage of villages*	*Percentage of population*
1901	69.29	18.79
1931	26.83	4.03
1961	3.77	0.36

Among villages of 500–999 population size there has been an increasing trend in the percentage of villages while the percentage of population living in these villages has actually recorded a decline. The percentage of villages has moved up from 14.39 in 1901 to 17.60 in 1961 while the percentage of population moved down from 16.82 in 1901 to 5.39 in 1961. The same is the case in the villages of 1,000–1,999 population size. Among them the percentage of villages has moved up, while population percentage has actually recorded a decline. But in the case of villages of 2,000–4,999 category both the percentage of villages and also the percentage of population in them have increased. Among them the percentage of villages increased from 6.30 in 1901 to 38.86 in 1961. The percentage of population has recorded only a lesser increase. It increased from 31.05 to 50.63.

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

Villages Classified by Population

District/Taluk	Total No. of villages	Total Rural population			Villages with population of							
					Less than 500		500—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000 and above	
		Persons	Males	Females	No. of villages	Persons	No. of villages	Persons	No. of villages	Persons	No. of villages	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madurai District	**875**	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**	**33**	**7,924**	**419**	**503,242**	**340**	**1,111,532**	**83**	**572,784**
Dindigul Taluk	143	491,637	244,257	247,380	1	420	33	41,008	86	293,469	23	156,740
Palni Taluk	118	226,873	112,234	114,639	13	3,796	60	72,660	42	129,700	3	20,717
Kodaikanal Taluk	20	37,850	19,372	18,478	6	315	4	5,191	9	24,787	1	7,557
Periakulam Taluk	103	424,469	212,868	211,601	4	1,169	25	33,764	44	162,065	30	227,471
Nilakkottai Taluk	93	258,712	128,648	130,064	...	...	43	54,088	36	116,048	14	88,576
Melur Taluk	84	214,934	105,956	108,978	3	910	28	33,171	47	147,357	6	33,496
Madurai Taluk	123	179,768	88,469	91,299	4	619	98	113,541	20	59,130	1	6,478
Tirumangalam Taluk	191	361,239	180,160	181,079	2	695	128	149,819	56	178,976	5	31,749

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 population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madurai District	**875**	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**	**14**	**461**	**455**
1. Dindigul Taluk	143	491,637	244,257	247,380	...	...	...
2. Palni Taluk	118	226,873	112,234	114,639	3	120	147
3. Kodaikanal Taluk	20	37,850	19,372	18,478	5	47	23
4. Periakulam Taluk	103	424,469	212,868	211,601	2	152	131
5. Nilakkottai Taluk	93	258,712	128,648	130,064	...	...	...
6. Melur Taluk	84	214,934	105,956	108,978	1	60	62
7. Madurai Taluk	123	179,768	88,469	91,299	3	82	92
8. Tirumangalam Taluk	191	361,239	180,160	181,079	...	...	...

District/Taluk	I-Villages with less than 2,000 population (contd.)								
	200 - 499 population			500 - 999 population			1,000 - 1,999 population		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Madurai District	**19**	**3,513**	**3,495**	**154**	**58,544**	**59,768**	**265**	**191,218**	**193,712**
1. Dindigul Taluk	1	205	215	10	3,677	3,845	23	16,703	16,783
2. Palni Taluk	10	1,782	1,747	22	8,417	8,377	38	27,723	28,143
3. Kodaikanal Taluk	1	134	111	1	265	259	3	2,403	2,264
4. Periakulam Taluk	2	456	430	6	2,414	2,271	19	14,721	14,358
5. Nilakkottai Taluk	...	...	...	12	4,673	4,739	31	22,247	22,429
6. Melur Taluk	2	384	404	11	3,976	4,181	17	12,216	12,798
7. Madurai Taluk	1	216	229	42	15,831	16,363	56	39,907	41,440
8. Tirumangalam Taluk	2	336	359	50	19,291	19,733	78	55,298	55,497

District/Taluk	II-Villages with a population of 2,000 - 9,999						III-Villages with a population of 10,000 & above		
	2,000 - 4,999 population			5,000 - 9,999 population					
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Madurai District	**340**	**551,683**	**559,849**	**75**	**237,161**	**237,118**	**8**	**49,384**	**49,121**
1. Dindigul Taluk	86	145,691	147,778	21	67,644	68,153	2	10,337	10,606
2. Palni Taluk	42	64,041	65,659	3	10,151	10,566	...	...	...
3. Kodaikanal Taluk	9	12,715	12,072	1	3,808	3,749	...	...	...
4. Periakulam Taluk	44	80,715	81,350	25	80,919	79,941	5	33,491	33,120
5. Nilakkottai Taluk	36	57,547	58,501	13	38,625	39,000	1	5,556	5,395
6. Melur Taluk	47	72,599	74,758	6	16,721	16,775	...	...	...
7. Madurai Taluk	20	29,116	30,014	1	3,317	3,161	...	...	...
8. Tirumangalam Taluk	56	89,259	89,717	5	15,976	15,773	...	...	...

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

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on towns and town-groups in the district classified according to their population. This also gives information on population of these towns/town-groups and their variation during the last three Censuses *viz.*, 1941–1951.

The concept of town-group has been newly introduced during this Census. Towns which are either contiguous or near each other having separate legally constituted civic administration like municipality, panchayat, cantonment or a township have been grouped together to form a town-group which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. There exists four such town-groups in the district now and they are the Palni town-group in Palni taluk, Uthamapalayam town-group in Periakulam taluk, Thallakulam and the Tirupparankunram town-groups in Madurai taluk. These towns and town-groups have been divided into six classes according to their population as shown below:

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

Increases in the number of towns

The number of towns excluding town-groups has gone up considerably when compared to the position in 1941 or even in 1951. The total number of towns of all classes was 23 in 1941 but this has been recorded as 32 in 1961. Even the percentage of population in these towns has increased considerably.

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 towns during the period 1941–1961.

Class of Town/ Town-group	1961		1951		1941	
	Number	Percentage to total no. of towns and town-groups	Number	Percentage to total no. of towns and town-groups	Number	Percentage to total no. of towns and town-groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	3.85	1	3.85	1	4.35
II	3	11.54	1	3.85	1	4.35
III	7	26.92	4	15.38	4	17.39
IV	10	38.46	14	53.85	8	34.78
V	5	19.23	4	15.38	9	39.13
VI	...	...	2	7.69	...	...
Total	**26**	**100.00**	**26**	**100.00**	**23**	**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 overleaf.

Class of town	1961		1951		1941	
	Number	Percentage to total no. of towns	Number	Percentage to total no. of towns	Number	Percentage to total no. of towns
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	3.13	1	3.85	1	4.35
II	1	3.13	1	3.85	1	4.35
III	7	21.87	4	15.38	4	17.39
IV	16	50.00	14	53.85	8	34.78
V	6	18.75	4	15.38	9	39.13
VI	1	3.12	2	7.69	...	...
Total	**32**	**100.00**	**26**	**100.00**	**23**	**100.00**

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

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

Class of town	1961		1951		1941	
	Number	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number	Percentage of population to total urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	41.82	1	44.92	1	41.53
II	1	9.15	1	9.73	1	9.77
III	7	22.00	4	15.93	4	17.58
IV	16	22.77	14	24.19	8	18.42
V	6	4.12	4	4.01	9	12.70
VI	1	0.14	2	1.22	...	...

The percentage of urban population in Class I town is quite heavy. Class I town is found to account for nearly 42 per cent of the total urban population. Class III towns also have recorded considerable improvement by way of increase in the percentage of urban population residing in them. Class V and VI towns account only for a small percentage of urban population in the district.

Density of population per square mile in different classes of towns

The density of population per square mile is found to be heavy in Class I towns. The lowest density is noticed under Class V towns where it does not exceed 2,550. The density per square mile in total urban areas in the district is 6,517 and it is found that only Class I and II towns have recorded higher density per square mile in the district. The following statement will show the density per square mile under different categories of towns :

Class of town	*Density per sq. mile*	*Class of town*	*Density per sq. mile*
I	49,627	IV	2,938
II	17,181	V	2,550
III	4,829	VI	2,922

Statement of changes in classification of towns 1941—1961

District/Taluk/Town-group/Town	1961	1951	1941
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dindigul Taluk			
Dindigul (M)	II	II	II
Chinnalapatti (P)	IV	...	...
Palni Taluk			
Kiranur (P)	V	VI	V
Palni (T. G)	II	III	III
Palni (M)	III	III	III
Ayakudi (P)	IV	IV	IV
Kodaikanal Taluk			
Kodaikanal (T)	IV	IV	V
Periakulam Taluk			
Periakulam (M)	III	III	III
Bodinayakanur (P)	III	III	III
Allinagaram (P)	III	IV	IV
Andipatti Jakkampatti (P)	V	V	V
Thevaram (P)	IV	IV	V
Chinnamanur (P)	III	IV	IV
Uthamapalayam (T. G)	III	III	III
Uthamapalayam (P)	IV	IV	V
Kombai (P)	IV	IV	V
Cumbum (M)	III	III	III
Gudalur (P)	III	IV	IV

District/Taluk/Town-group/Town	1961	1951	1941
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nilakkottai Taluk			
Nilakkottai (P)	V	V	...
Vattalagundu (P)	IV	IV	V
Sholavandan (P)	IV	IV	IV
Melur Taluk			
Natham (P)	IV	IV	V
Melur (P)	IV	IV	V
Madurai Taluk			
Thallakulam (T. G)	V	...	...
Thallakulam (P)	V	...	...
Sathamangalam (P)	VI	...	...
Madurai (M)	I	I	I
Tirupparankunram (T. G)	II	V	V
Ponmeni (P)	V	...	...
Madakulam (P)	IV	...	...
Avaniapuram (P)	IV	...	...
Tirupparankunram (P)	IV	V	V
Tirumangalam Taluk			
Usilampatti (P)	IV	IV	IV
Elumalai (P)	IV	V	...
Tirumangalam (P)	IV	IV	IV
Peraiyur (P)	V	VI	...

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

District/Town-group/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			All Classes				
Madurai District	...	**1941**	**575,751**	...	...	**288,058**	**287,693**
(155.87 Sq. Miles		**1951**	**805,304**	**+ 229,553**	**+ 39.87**	**405,983**	**399,321**
403.70 Sq. Km.)		**1961**	**1,015,745**	**+ 210,441**	**+ 26.13**	**515,265**	**500,480**
			Class I				
Madurai District	...	**1941**	**239,144**	...	...	**120,596**	**118,548**
(8.56 Sq. Miles		**1951**	**361,781**	**+ 122,637**	**+ 51.28**	**183,950**	**177,831**
22.17 Sq. Km.)		**1961**	**424,810**	**+ 63,029**	**+ 17.42**	**217,638**	**207,172**
Madurai	M	1941	239,144	...	...	120,596	118,548
(8.56 Sq. Miles		1951	361,781	+ 122,637	+ 51.28	183,950	177,831
22.17 Sq. Km.)		1961	424,810	+ 63,029	+ 17.42	217,638	207,172
			Class II				
Madurai District	...	**1941**	**56,275**	...	...	**28,566**	**27,709**
(31.90 Sq. Miles		**1951**	**78,361**	**+ 22,086**	**+ 39.25**	**39,819**	**38,542**
82.62 Sq. Km.)		**1961**	**207,604**	**+ 129,363**	**+ 165.19**	**105,651**	**101,953**
Dindigul	M	1941	56,275	...	...	28,566	27,709
(5.41 Sq. Miles		1951	78,361	+ 22,086	+ 39.25	39,819	38,542
14.01 Sq. Km.)		1961	92,947	+ 14,586	+ 18.61	47,304	45,643
Tirupparankunram	T. G.	1941	5,702	...	...	2,815	2,887
(22.68 Sq. Miles		1951	9,010	+ 3,308	+ 58.01	4,428	4,582
58.74 Sq. Km.)		1961	57,748	+ 48,738	+ 540.93	29,363	28,385
(a) *Madakulam* (4.61 Sq. Miles 11.94 Sq. Km.)	P	1961	19,209	...	...	9,597	9,612
(b) Tirupparankunram	P	1941	5,702	...	...	2,815	2,887
(6.18 Sq. Miles		1951	9,010	+ 3,308	+ 58.01	4,428	4,582
16.01 Sq. Km.)		1961	18,750	+ 9,740	+ 108.10	9,889	8,861
(c) *Avaniapuram* (10.09 Sq. Miles 26.13 Sq. Km.)	P	1961	13,151	...	...	6,540	6,611
(d) *Ponmeni* (1.80 Sq Miles 4.66 Sq. Km.)	P	1961	6,638	...	...	3,337	3,301
Palni Town-group	...	1941	40,609	...	...	20,116	20,493
(3.81 Sq. Miles		1951	49,192	+ 8,583	+ 21.14	24,601	24,591
9.87 Sq. Km.)		1961	56,909	+ 7,717	+ 15.69	28,984	27,925
(a) Palni	M	1941	24,706	...	...	12,275	12,431
(2.03 Sq. Miles		1951	34,486	+ 9,780	+ 39.59	17,424	17,062
5.26 Sq. Km.)		1961	39,832	+ 5,346	+ 15.50	20,564	19,268

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

District/Town-group/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(b) Ayakudi	P	1941	15,903	...	...	7,841	8,062
(1.78 Sq. Miles		1951	14,706	— 1,197	— 7.53	7,177	7,529
4.61 Sq. Km.)		1961	17,077	+ 2,371	+ 16.12	8,420	8,657
			Class III				
Madurai District	...	**1941**	137,921	...	...	**68,257**	**69,664**
(55.24 Sq. Miles		**1951**	166,159	**+ 28,238**	**+ 20.47**	**83,019**	**83,140**
143.08 Sq. Km.)		**1961**	**209,020**	**+ 42,861**	**+ 25.80**	**104,755**	**104,265**
Bodinayakanur	M	1941	28,435	...	...	14,084	14,351
(2.15 Sq. Miles		1951	35,912	+ 7,477	+ 26.30	17,935	17,977
5.57 Sq. Km.)		1961	44,914	+ 9,002	+ 25.07	22,521	22,393
Periyakulam	M	1941	25,882	...	...	12,534	13,348
(0.94 Sq. Miles		1951	31,000	+ 5,118	+ 19.77	15,444	15,556
2.44 Sq. Km.)		1961	36,335	+ 5,335	+ 17.21	18,148	18,187
Cumbum	M	1941	22,177	...	...	10,971	11,206
(20.15 Sq. Miles		1951	26,908	+ 4,731	+ 21.33	13,446	13,462
52.19 Sq. Km.)		1961	32,517	+ 5,609	+ 20.85	16,189	16,328
Uthamapalayam	T. G.	1941	20,818	...	...	10,552	10,266
(11.00 Sq. Miles		1951	23,147	+ 2,329	+ 11.19	11,593	11,554
28.49 Sq. Km.)		1961	25,427	+ 2,280	+ 9.85	12,786	12,641
(a) Uthamapalayam	P	1941	11,474	...	...	5,816	5,658
(3.00 Sq. Miles		1951	12,506	+ 1,032	+ 8.99	6,294	6,212
7.77 Sq Km.)		1961	14,110	+ 1,604	+ 12.83	7,152	6,958
(b) Kombai	P	1941	9,344	...	...	4,736	4,608
(8.00 Sq. Miles		1951	10,641	+ 1,297	+ 13.88	5,299	5,342
20.72 Sq. Km.)		1961	11,317	+ 676	+ 6.35	5,634	5,683
Gudalur	P	1941	17,398	...	...	8,670	8,728
(5.00 Sq. Miles		1951	19,915	+ 2,517	+ 14.47	9,810	10,105
12.95 Sq. Km.)		1961	24,635	+ 4,720	+ 23.70	12,288	12,347
Allinagaram	P	1941	13,123	...	...	6,484	6,639
(7.00 Sq. Miles		1951	18,670	+ 5,547	+ 42.27	9,498	9,172
18.13 Sq Km.)		1961	24,606	+ 5,936	+ 31.79	12,502	12,104
Chinnamanur	P	1941	14,480	...	...	7,260	7,220
(9.00 Sq. Miles		1951	18,914	+ 4,434	+ 30.62	9,480	9,434
23.31 Sq. Km.)		1961	20,586	+ 1,672	+ 8.84	10,321	10,265
			Class IV				
Madurai District	...	**1941**	78,661	...	...	**38,973**	**39,688**
(45.07 Sq. Miles		**1951**	156,970	**+ 78,309**	**+ 99.55**	**78,448**	**78,522**
116.72 Sq. Km.)		**1961**	137,672	**— 19,298**	**— 12.29**	**68,984**	**68,688**

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

District/Towngroup/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chinnalampatti	P	1961	17,963	...	...	8,994	8,969
(3.50 Sq. Miles							
9.07 Sq. Km.)							
Tirumangalam	P	1941	11,111	...	...	5,312	5,799
(4.00 Sq. Miles		1951	16,132	+ 5,021	+ 45.19	7,927	8,205
10.36 Sq. Km.)		1961	17,633	+ 1,501	+ 9.30	8,630	9,003
Usilampatti	P	1941	11,745	...	...	5,879	5,866
(8.00 Sq. Miles		1951	14,047	+ 2,302	+ 19.60	6,997	7,050
20.72 Sq. Km.)		1961	15,781	+ 1,734	+ 12.34	7,865	7,916
Melur	P	1941	9,592	...	...	4,673	4,919
(4.00 Sq. Miles		1951	14,073	+ 4,481	+ 46.72	7,062	7,011
10.36 Sq. Km.)		1961	14,829	+ 756	+ 5.37	7,425	7,404
Sholavandan	P	1941	10,804	...	...	5,368	5,436
(6.26 Sq. Miles		1951	13,147	+ 2,343	+ 21.69	6,469	6,678
16.21 Sq. Km.)		1961	14,114	+ 967	+ 7.36	7,076	7,038
Kodaikanal	T	1941	9,724	...	...	4,929	4,795
(6.50 Sq. Miles		1951	10,941	+ 1,217	+ 12.52	5,717	5,224
16.83 Sq. Km.)		1961	12,860	+ 1,919	+ 17.54	6,672	6,188
Natham	P	1941	8,754	...	...	4,344	4,410
(4.00 Sq. Miles		1951	10,439	+ 1,685	+ 19.25	5,172	5,267
10.36 Sq. Km.)		1961	12,757	+ 2,318	+ 22.21	6,399	6,358
Thevaram	P	1941	8,803	...	...	4,440	4,363
(1.50 Sq. Miles		1951	10,447	+ 1,644	+ 18.68	5,263	5,184
3.88 Sq. Km.)		1961	11,180	+ 733	+ 7.02	5,694	5,486
Vattlakundu	P	1941	7,871	...	...	3,950	3,921
(1.00 Sq. Miles		1951	10,245	+ 2,374	+ 30.16	5,053	5,192
2.59 Sq. Km.)		1961	10,519	+ 274	+ 2.67	5,317	5,202
* Elumalai	P						
(6.31 Sq. Miles		1951	8,201	...	...	4,086	4,115
16.34 Sq. Km.)		1961	10,036	+ 1,835	+ 22.38	4,912	5,124
			Class V				
Madurai District	...	1941	63,750	...	...	31,666	32,084
(15.10 Sq. Miles		1951	32,212	— 31,538	— 49.47	16,074	16,138
39.11 Sq. Km.)		1961	36,639	+ 4,427	+ 13.74	18,237	18,402
Andipatti-Jakkanpatti	P	1941	7,944	...	...	4,034	3,910
(1.50 Sq. Miles		1951	8,889	+ 945	+ 11.90	4,498	4,391
3.88 Sq. Km.)		1961	9,634	+ 745	+ 8.38	4,957	4,677

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

District/Town-group/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tallakulam	T. G.						
(3.08 Sq. Miles							
7.98 Sq. Km.)		1961	8,324	...	...	4,039	4,285
(a) *Thallakulam*	P						
(?.59 Sq. Miles							
6.71 Sq. Km.)		1961	6,892	...	...	3,336	3,556
(b) *Sathamangalam*	P						
(0.49 Sq. Miles							
1.27 Sq. Km.)		1961	1,432	...	...	703	729
* Nilakkottai	P						
(3.82 Sq. Miles		1951	6,112	...	...	3,062	3,050
9.90 Sq. Km.)		1961	7,661	+ 1,549	+ 25.34	3,853	3,808
* Peraiyur @	P						
(3.00 Sq. Miles		1951	4,983	...	...	2,506	2,477
7.77 Sq. Km.)		1961	5,993	+ 1,010	+ 20.27	3,012	2,981
Kiranur @	P	1941	5,360	...	...	2,481	2,879
(3.70 Sq. Miles		1941	4,838	— 522	— 9.74	2,167	2,671
9.58 Sq. Km.)		1691	5,027	+ 189	+ 3.91	2,376	2,651
			Class VI				
Madurai District	...	1941	...	...	...	...	...
		1951	9,821	...	...	4,673	5,148
		1961	...	...	...	...	...

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

M — Municipality, **T** — Township, **P** — Panchayat.

@ Peraiyur and Kiranur which were in Class VI in 1951 have changed to Class V in 1961.

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

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 are shown in *Italics*.

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

B SERIES (B I to B IX)

MADURAI DISTRICT

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION WITH MALE AND FEMALE DIVISIONS, 1961

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20

77° 30′ 78° 0′

10° 30′ 10° 0′ 9° 30′

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

COIMBATORE

KERALA

RAMANATHAPURAM

PALNI

	Male		Female
IX	13.44		11.00
VIII	0.91		0.03
VII	4.37		0.82
VI	0.89		0.23
V	2.71		0.42
IV	3.55		1.78
III	2.33		0.94
II	9.75		9.17
I	24.04		13.62

Percentage 30 20 10 0 0 10 20

DINDIGUL

	Male		Female
IX	10.55		8.50
VIII	1.23		0.03
VII	4.23		0.56
VI	0.78		0.14
V	4.18		0.54
IV	4.17		1.86
III	2.28		1.16
II	8.69		8.70
I	28.85		13.55

Percentage 30 20 10 0 0 10 20

KODAIKANAL

	Male		Female
IX	14.14		8.67
VIII	0.90		0.04
VII	3.70		0.33
VI	1.76		0.27
V	2.72		0.22
IV	0.08		0.02
III	22.68		15.08
II	4.61		3.30
I	13.83		7.65

Percentage 30 20 10 0 0 10 20

NILAKKOTTAI

	Male		Female
IX	8.48		5.49
VIII	0.78		0.01
VII	3.08		0.46
VI	0.61		0.08
V	2.07		0.34
IV	2.32		1.15
III	1.72		0.40
II	15.13		13.23
I	30.78		13.87

Percentage 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20

MELUR

	Male		Female
IX	7.14		5.45
VIII	0.33		
VII	2.49		0.24
VI	0.46		0.05
V	1.56		0.11
IV	1.24		1.19
III	0.51		0.15
II	13.88		12.91
I	32.41		19.88

Percentage 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20

PERIYAKULAM

	Male		Female
IX	14.70		11.40
VIII	0.96		0.01
VII	4.74		0.54
VI	0.83		0.08
V	2.57		0.29
IV	2.33		1.10
III	3.26		1.03
II	11.98		10.20
I	23.06		10.92

Percentage 30 20 10 0 0 10 20

TIRUMANGALAM

	Male		Female
IX	5.18		2.63
VIII	0.34		0.01
VII	2.50		0.42
VI	0.46		0.03
V	1.54		0.15
IV	2.08		1.08
III	1.06		0.23
II	10.73		11.26
I	37.92		22.38

Percentage 40 30 20 10 0 0 10 20 30

MADURAI

	Male		Female
IX	16.01		5.21
VIII	4.68		0.10
VII	12.03		1.29
VI	1.88		0.36
V	17.88		2.30
IV	5.57		3.09
III	1.06		0.24
II	6.62		6.17
I	10.66		4.85

Percentage 20 10 0 0 10

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary

I Cultivator
II Agricultural Labourers
III Mining, Quarrying & Primary Activities

IV Household Industry
V Manufacturing other than Household Industry
VI Construction

VII Trade & Commerce
VIII Transport Storage & Communications
IX Other Services

CENSUS-MADRAS

Reg. No.507-E '65 (Saka Era 1887) Copies - 1100 Reproduced from Indentor's Original 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 persons engaged in regular work, if he is employed during 15 days preceding the enumeration. All other persons who are not engaged in productive activity were treated as non-workers. The workers 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, plantations, 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 this category, persons engaged in retail and wholesale trade and commercial activities like Banking, Stock Exchange and Shares are included. The eighth category of workers of Transport and Communication covers all workers engaged in transport activities by all modes, workers engaged in communications like post and telepraph, wireless etc. The ninth and last category of workers includes workers in Government services, the medical, legal, business services, personal services and community services. This category includes also the general or casual labourers who do not have any fixed place of work.

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

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

FLY LEAF

The data relating to total workers, 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.

In this district, 45 percent of the population have been returned as workers. Out of the total workers nearly one third are females. Over 11 per cent of the workers are found to belong to non-working age groups *viz*. 0-14 and over 60. Individual percentages of these two age groups are 6.6 and 4.9 respectively.

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

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total workers		Workers I As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	**Total**	**3,211,227**	**1,607,229**	**1,603,998**	**956,808**	**502,825**	**375,362**	**194,148**
	0—14	**1,218,305**	614,969	603,336	57,493	**38,709**	17,207	**10,869**
	15—34	**1,079,852**	527,219	552,633	469,790	250,713	170,902	**95,186**
	35—59	760,072	390,202	369,870	376,571	194,198	157,382	79,868
	60+	152,719	74,696	78,023	52,884	19,183	29,846	8,213
	Age not stated	279	143	136	70	22	25	12
Rural	**Total**	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**	**685,560**	**425,278**	**351,558**	**186,276**
	0—14	820,257	414,107	406,150	48,094	33,719	16,555	10,500
	15—34	731,712	355,736	375,976	333,723	213,086	161,080	91,521
	35—59	533,746	268,541	265,205	262,828	162,060	146,567	76,402
	60+	109,517	53,451	56,066	40,856	16,392	27,331	7,841
	Age not stated	250	129	121	59	21	25	12
Urban	**Total**	**1,015,745**	**515,265**	**500,480**	**271,248**	**77,547**	**23,804**	**7,872**
	0—14	398,048	200,862	197,186	9,399	4,990	652	369
	15—34	**348,140**	171,483	176,657	136,067	37,627	9,822	**3,665**
	35—59	226,326	121,661	104,665	113,743	32,138	10,815	3,466
	60+	43,202	21,245	21,957	12,028	2,791	**2,515**	372
	Age not stated	29	14	15	11	1	...	...

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Workers II As Agricultural Labourer		Workers III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		Workers IV At Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total	**Total**	**151,600**	**141,376**	**32,796**	**13,235**	**46,478**	**23,909**
	0—14	15,416	12,410	7,780	3,164	**3,335**	2,782
	51—34	81,121	72,788	13,816	6,331	22,210	12,665
	35—59	49,396	51,465	10,040	3,521	18,013	7,596
	60+	5,655	4,712	1,152	219	2,919	865
	Age not stated	12	1	8	...	1	1
Rural	**Total**	**138,047**	**131,094**	**26,246**	**11,885**	**25,926**	**11,576**
	0—14	14,471	11,711	6,989	2,967	2,191	1,455
	15—34	74,031	67,400	11,017	5,743	12,266	6,015
	35—59	44,449	47,483	7,451	3,000	9,818	3,670
	60+	5,084	4,499	782	175	1,650	435
	Age not stated	12	1	7	...	1	1
Urban	**Total**	**13,553**	**10,282**	**6,550**	**1,350**	**20,552**	12,333
	0—14	945	699	791	197	1,144	1,327
	15—34	7,090	5,388	2,799	588	9,944	6,650
	35—59	4,947	3,982	2,589	521	8,195	3,926
	60+	571	213	370	44	1,269	430
	Age not stated	...	...	1	...	...	...

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

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Workers (Contd.) V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total	**Total**	**74,907**	**9,476**	**13,285**	**2,175**	**74,658**	**9,370**
	0—14	2,760	407	322	222	2,272	257
	15—34	38,744	4,113	6,547	1,100	37,555	2,911
	35—59	31,262	4,636	5,794	816	30,987	5,304
	60+	2,139	320	622	37	3,841	896
	Age not stated	2	...	...	...	3	2
Rural	**Total**	**19,536**	**2,574**	**5,630**	**841**	**21,536**	**3,866**
	0—14	802	138	154	78	793	106
	15—34	10,962	1,354	2,822	497	10,616	1,180
	35—59	7,121	958	2,426	251	8,953	2,111
	60+	650	124	228	15	1,172	467
	Age not stated	1	...	...	...	2	2
Urban	**Total**	**55,371**	**6,902**	**7,655**	**1,334**	**53,122**	**5,504**
	0—14	1,958	269	168	144	1,479	151
	15—34	27,782	2,759	3,725	603	26,939	1,731
	35—59	24,141	3,678	3,368	565	22,034	3,193
	60+	1,489	196	394	22	2,669	429
	Age not stated	1	...	...	...	1	...

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Workers (Concld.) VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Total	**Total**	**21,286**	**424**	**166,436**	**108,712**	**650,421**	**1,101,173**
	0—14	89	53	8,312	8,545	557,476	564,627
	15—34	11,014	215	87,881	55,404	57,429	301,920
	35—59	9,735	149	63,962	40,843	13,631	175,672
	60+	448	7	6,262	3,914	21,812	58,840
	Age not stated	...	...	19	6	73	114
Rural	**Total**	**3,514**	**74**	**93,567**	**77,092**	**406,404**	**678,240**
	0—14	22	5	6,117	6,759	366,013	372,431
	15—34	1,777	39	49,152	39,337	22,013	162,890
	35—59	1,624	30	34,419	28,155	5,713	103,145
	63+	91	...	3,868	2,836	12,595	39,674
	Age not stated	...	...	11	5	70	100
Urban	**Total**	**17,772**	**350**	**72,869**	**31,620**	**244,017**	**422,933**
	0—14	67	48	2,195	1,786	191,463	192,196
	15—34	9,237	176	38,729	16,067	35,416	139,030
	35—59	8,111	119	29,543	12,688	7,918	72,527
	60+	357	7	2,394	1,078	9,217	19,166
	Age not stated	...	...	8	1	3	14

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

FLY LEAF

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

TABLE B III-PART-A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Levels	Total population of workers and Non-workers			Workers I As cultivator	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	**1,015,745**	**515,265**	**500,480**	**23,804**	**7,872**
Illiterate	513,641	189,119	324,522	9,212	6,995
Literate (without educational level)	288,385	183,081	105,304	10,478	710
Primary or Junior Basic	160,644	99,661	60,983	3,288	160
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	43,769	34,963	8,806	747	5
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	2,233	2,155	78	3	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	114	82	32	1	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	5,527	5,100	427	69	1
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	1,432	1,104	328	6	1
Engineering	236	231	5	2	...
Medicine	348	287	61	...	1
Agriculture	29	26	3	1	...
Veterinary and Dairying	22	22	...	...	...
Technology	6	6	...	...	...
Teaching	755	524	231	3	...
Others	36	8	28	...	...

Educational levels	Workers VI In construction		VII In trade and commerce	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Total	**7,655**	**1,334**	**53,122**	**5,504**
Illiterate	2,209	1,220	5,328	4,821
Literate (without educational level)	3,576	85	26,641	523
Primary or Junior Basic	1,230	18	14,897	113
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	536	11	5,559	45
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	31	...	8	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	7	...	5	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	11	...	671	2
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	55	...	13	...
Engineering	52	...	8	...
Medicine	1	...	1	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...
Technology	2	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	4	...
Others	...	...	...	...

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Workers

II As agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV At household industry		V In manufacturing other than household industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
13,553	10,282	6,550	1,350	20,552	12,333	55,371	6,902
9,142	9,956	3,385	1,258	5,367	9,358	10,725	5,450
3,690	285	2,191	75	11,024	2,083	29,033	1,091
692	41	694	15	3,937	859	11,828	324
29	...	241	2	218	32	3,363	33
...	...	2	...	...	...	99	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	25	...	5	...	295	1
...	...	12	...	1	...	28	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

(Concld.)

VII In transport, storage and communications		IX In other services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
17,772	350	72,869	31,620	244,017	422,933
3,656	166	22,842	24,602	117,253	260,696
6,750	58	24,691	1,759	65,007	98,635
3,918	23	12,522	2,795	46,655	56,635
3,012	93	9,763	2,018	11,495	6,567
12	...	193	56	1,807	20
31	4	23	17	15	9
370	5	2,015	127	1,639	291
23	1	820	246	146	80
8	...	82	4	65	1
10	1	240	50	32	9
...	...	9	...	9	3
...	...	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...
5	...	466	192	34	39
...	...	1	...	3	28

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 Plantation, 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	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**	**351,558**	**186,276**	**138,047**	**131,094**	**26,246**	**11,885**	**25,926**	**11,576**
Illiterate	1,625,531	644,702	980,829	177,060	173,746	100,755	127,123	16,320	11,142	13,685	10,244
Literate without educational level	461,738	363,206	98,532	153,178	11,053	33,634	3,481	8,169	628	10,917	1,095
Primary or junior basic	93,015	70,693	22,322	19,152	1,455	3,534	486	1,419	114	1,293	235
Matriculation and above	15,198	13,363	1,835	2,168	22	124	4	338	1	31	2
1. DINDIGUL TALUK											
Total	**491,637**	**244,257**	**247,380**	**82,936**	**39,132**	**25,021**	**25,150**	**6,156**	**3,208**	**7,176**	**2,617**
Illiterate	375,628	152,927	222,701	47,139	37,060	19,588	24,448	3,953	3,046	4,701	2,327
Literate without educational level	94,467	74,626	19,841	31,739	1,853	4,924	638	1,853	125	2,252	202
Primary or junior basic	18,505	14,025	4,480	3,666	211	488	64	298	37	215	86
Matriculation and above	3,037	2,679	358	392	8	21	...	52	...	8	2
2. PALNI TALUK											
Total	**226,873**	**112,234**	**114,639**	**34,207**	**19,901**	**13,595**	**13,042**	**2,601**	**1,210**	**4,686**	**2,045**
Illiterate	173,744	69,176	104,568	18,126	18,920	11,141	12,828	1,969	1,157	2,508	1,805
Literate without educational level	45,611	36,941	8,670	14,566	873	2,282	197	567	47	2,053	219
Primary or junior basic	6,421	5,118	1,303	1,306	108	163	17	43	6	120	21
Matriculation and above	1,097	999	98	209	...	9	...	22	...	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.)											
	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
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
ALL RURAL AREAS												
Total	19,536	2,574	5,630	841	21,536	3,866	3,514	74	93,567	77,092	406,404	678,240
Illiterate	6,781	2,200	2,369	804	3,041	3,480	828	66	54,713	72,351	269,150	579,673
Literate without educational level	10,461	314	2,654	34	14,578	340	1,759	6	27,770	2,341	100,086	79,240
Primary or junior basic	1,875	52	449	3	3,378	44	581	...	6,625	1,888	32,387	18,045
Matriculation and above	419	8	158	...	539	. 2	346	2	4,459	512	4,781	1,282
1. DINDIGUL TALUK												
Total	5,227	856	1,308	212	4,999	909	1,038	49	24,446	22,165	85,950	153,082
Illiterate	2,722	717	659	202	875	844	396	46	15,540	21,038	57,354	132,973
Literate without educational level	2,088	120	552	10	3,464	60	474	3	6,560	577	20,720	16,253
Primary or junior basic	372	17	72	...	562	5	107	...	1,439	456	6,806	3,604
Matriculation and above	45	2	25	...	98	...	61	...	907	94	1,070	252
2. PALNI TALUK												
Total	2,421	374	919	268	3,301	751	365	9	13,376	13,052	36,763	63,987
Illiterate	736	308	502	267	475	669	113	9	9,045	12,672	24,561	55,933
Literate without educational level	1,460	54	380	1	2,399	77	189	...	3,443	242	9,602	6,960
Primary or junior basic	161	8	24	...	360	5	39	...	556	109	2,346	1,029
Matriculation and above	64	4	13	...	67	...	24	...	332	29	254	65

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 Plantation, 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. KODAIKANAL TALUK											
Total	37,850	19,372	18,478	3,133	1,753	1,064	791	5,397	3,641	7	1
Illiterate	25,842	10,147	15,695	1,443	1,622	708	778	2,373	3,353	2	1
Literate without educational level	10,034	7,716	2,318	1,649	127	333	11	2,469	257	4	...
Primary or junior basic	1,678	1,246	432	33	2	22	2	460	31	1	...
Matriculation and above	296	263	33	8	2	1	...	95	...	...	...
4. PERIAKULAM TALUK											
Total	424,469	212,868	211,601	54,465	27,416	28,008	24,825	6,486	2,418	4,451	1,538
Illiterate	303,239	120,053	183,186	24,039	24,920	18,370	23,797	4,084	2,270	2,004	1,411
Literate without educational level	94,947	72,584	22,363	25,976	2,183	8,564	895	1,958	132	2,039	104
Primary or junior basic	22,919	17,200	5,719	3,970	313	1,041	132	357	16	402	23
Matriculation and above	3,364	3,031	333	480	...	33	1	87	...	6	...
5. NILAKOTTAI TALUK											
Total	258,712	128,648	130,064	40,988	18,893	19,532	17,525	1,880	490	2,924	1,468
Illiterate	186,565	73,539	113,026	19,564	17,481	13,793	16,825	1,269	421	1,185	1,255
Literate without educational level	54,811	42,068	12,743	17,734	1,196	5,034	553	432	45	1,473	176
Primary or junior basic	14,973	10,945	4,028	3,281	215	687	147	118	24	257	37
Matriculation and above	2,363	2,096	267	409	1	18	...	61	...	9	...

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 Household Industry		VI In Contruction		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
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
3. KODAIKANAL TALUK (Concld.)												
Total	**256**	**21**	**170**	**33**	**368**	**49**	**72**	...	**1,592**	**1,317**	**7,313**	**10,872**
Illiterate	69	16	61	30	27	36	15	...	815	1,228	4,634	8,631
Literate without educational level	151	5	83	3	282	13	37	...	619	59	2,089	1,843
Primary or junior basic	34	...	17	...	51	...	15	...	80	17	533	380
Matriculation and above	2	...	9	...	8	...	5	...	78	13	57	18
4. PERIAKULAM TALUK (Concld.)												
Total	**2,556**	**262**	**1,165**	**124**	**4,595**	**573**	**470**	**6**	**23,514**	**20,541**	**87,158**	**133,898**
Illiterate	767	230	406	104	566	505	95	3	13,269	19,161	56,453	110,785
Literate without educational level	1,432	28	568	17	2,786	55	231	1	7,368	779	21,662	18,169
Primary or junior basic	301	3	143	3	1,090	12	103	...	1,782	467	8,011	4,750
Matriculation and above	56	1	48	...	153	1	41	2	1,095	134	1,032	194
5. NILAKKOTTAI TALUK (Concld.)												
Total	**2,161**	**377**	**609**	**66**	**2,506**	**441**	**718**	**6**	**9,472**	**6,632**	**47,858**	**84,166**
Illiterate	634	311	273	66	317	399	95	6	5,271	6,043	31,138	70,219
Literate without educational level	1,115	51	268	...	1,541	34	381	...	2,744	225	11,346	10,463
Primary or junior basic	333	15	51	...	571	8	160	...	896	275	4,591	3,307
Matriculation and above	79	...	17	...	77	...	82	...	561	89	783	177

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 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)
6. MELUR TALUK											
Total	**214,934**	**105,956**	**108,978**	**38,568**	**24,005**	**16,410**	**15,153**	**561**	**152**	**1,445**	**1,147**
Illiterate	167,521	65,987	101,534	19,259	22,991	12,487	14,930	397	149	791	1,056
Literate without educational level	40,846	34,513	6,333	17,641	920	3,687	208	139	2	623	70
Primary or junior basic	5,767	4,700	1,067	1,514	94	231	15	15	...	31	21
Matriculation and above	800	756	44	154	...	5	...	10	1	...	...
7. MADURAI TALUK											
Total	**179,768**	**88,469**	**91,299**	**23,388**	**11,007**	**14,331**	**13,307**	**1,219**	**359**	**1,389**	**858**
Illiterate	129,236	49,858	79,378	10,789	10,388	10,831	13,072	847	351	636	752
Literate without educational level	39,791	30,561	9,230	10,788	543	3,182	209	301	8	667	95
Primary or junior basic	8,504	6,281	2,223	1,587	74	310	23	64	...	85	11
Matriculation and above	2,237	1,769	468	224	2	8	3	7	...	1	...
8. TIRUMANGALAM TALUK											
Total	**361,239**	**180,160**	**181,079**	**73,873**	**44,169**	**20,086**	**21,301**	**1,946**	**407**	**3,848**	**1,902**
Illiterate	263,756	103,015	160,741	36,701	40,364	13,837	20,445	1,428	395	1,858	1,637
Literate without educational level	81,231	64,197	17,034	33,085	3,358	5,628	770	450	12	1,806	229
Primary or junior basic	14,248	11,178	3,070	3,795	438	592	86	64	...	182	36
Matriculation and above	2,004	1,770	234	292	9	29	...	4	...	2	...

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

Educational levels	Workers (Concld.)											
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Contruction		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
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
6. MELUR TALUK (Concld.)												
Total	1,098	109	308	33	1,670	188	147	...	6,274	5,514	39,475	62,677
Illiterate	323	103	99	33	158	176	13	...	3,699	5,282	28,761	56,814
Literate without educational level	683	3	175	...	1,281	11	90	...	1,953	97	8,241	5,022
Primary or junior basic	87	2	23	...	202	1	30	...	395	114	2,172	820
Matriculation and above	5	1	11	...	29	...	14	...	227	21	301	21
7. MADURAI TALUK (Concld.)												
Total	4,447	397	644	74	1,780	421	476	4	7,189	3,489	33,606	61,383
Illiterate	1,013	357	229	73	306	376	84	2	3,295	3,121	21,828	50,886
Literate without educational level	2,787	37	314	1	1,145	36	209	2	2,727	189	8,441	8,110
Primary or junior basic	487	3	73	...	251	8	85	...	681	123	2,658	1,981
Matriculation and above	160	...	28	...	78	1	98	...	486	56	679	406
8. TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Concld.)												
Total	1,370	178	507	31	2,317	534	228	...	7,704	4,382	68,281	108,175
Illiterate	517	158	140	29	317	475	17	...	3,779	3,806	44,421	93,432
Literate without educational level	745	16	314	2	1,680	54	148	...	2,356	173	17,985	12,420
Primary or junior basic	100	4	46	...	291	5	42	...	796	327	5,270	2,174
Matriculation and above	8	...	7	...	29	...	21	...	773	76	605	149

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

FLY LEAF

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

In Part A the figures relating to the workers in household industry only have been furnished for each branch of industry with the code numbers of division and major group. The data have 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 employees.

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 work but also for the work of persons working under him. However, neither a person who employs domestic servant for household duties, nor a person who is himself employed by someone and employs others is treated as an employer. A single worker works by himself neither employing any one nor being employed under anyone except casually. But the head of the household in a household industry is not treated as a single worker. Each member of a Co-operative Society will also come under the category of single worker. One who works in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family, ordinarily at least for an hour a day during the working season without receiving any salary in cash or kind, is a family worker. However, it will not include the members of the household who help in performing mere household duties

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

4.8 per cent of the workers of the district are engaged in household industries. Nearly half of the workers engaged in the household industry come under the industries relating to manufacture of cotton textiles in handloom.

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions		T	46,478	23,909	13,174	6,264	33,304	17,645
		R	25,926	11,576	4,702	2,185	21,224	9,391
		U	20,552	12,333	8,472	4,079	12,080	8,254
Division	0	T	1,829	848	495	56	1,334	792
		R	1,736	675	470	37	1,266	638
		U	93	173	25	19	68	154
Major group	00	T	80	2	9	...	71	2
		R	80	2	9	...	71	2
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
	02	T	1	60	...	...	1	60
		R	1	60	...	...	1	60
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
	03	T	2	...	...	...	2	...
		R	2	...	...	...	2	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
	04	T	1,746	786	486	56	1,260	730
		R	1,653	613	461	37	1,192	576
		U	93	173	25	19	68	154
Division	1	T	...	11	...	7	...	4
		R	...	11	...	7	...	4
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major group	10	T	...	11	...	7	...	4
		R	...	11	...	7	...	4
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	2 & 3	T	44,649	23,050	12,679	6,201	31,970	16,849
		R	24,190	10,890	4,232	2,141	19,958	8,749
		U	20,459	12,160	8,447	4,060	12,012	8,100
Major group	20	T	821	652	176	43	645	609
		R	482	399	60	5	422	394
		U	339	253	116	38	223	215
	21	T	56	3	16	1	40	2
		R	21	1	6	1	15	...
		U	35	2	10	...	25	2

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	22	T	26	4	6	2	20	2
		R	1	1	...	...	1	1
		U	25	3	6	2	19	1
	23	T	20,026	13,875	9,058	5,083	10,968	8,792
		R	5,288	4,816	1,966	1,372	3,322	3,444
		U	14,738	9,059	7,092	3,711	7,646	5,348
	24	T	17	12	1	...	16	12
		R	12	12	...	...	12	12
		U	5	...	1	...	4	...
	25	T	8	26	1	3	7	23
		R	6	21	1	3	5	18
		U	2	5	...	...	2	5
	26	T	1,288	643	815	313	473	330
		R	209	364	149	229	60	135
		U	1,079	279	666	84	413	195
	27	T	1,451	894	242	118	1,209	776
		R	991	510	154	30	837	480
		U	460	384	88	88	372	296
	28	T	7,098	4,279	791	266	6,307	4,013
		R	5,833	2,637	642	194	5,191	2,443
		U	1,265	1,642	149	72	1,116	1,570
	29	T	4	11	...	2	4	9
		R	1	...	...	...	1	...
		U	3	11	...	2	3	9
	30	T	29	...	6	...	23	...
		R	1	...	1	...	...	...
		U	28	...	5	...	23	...
	31	T	3,932	165	307	5	3,625	160
		R	3,720	145	304	5	3,416	140
		U	212	20	3	...	209	20
	32	T	1	...	...	...	1	...
		R	1	...	...	...	1	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division and Major group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Major group	33	T	114	66	20	9	94	57
		R	26	14	3	3	23	11
		U	88	52	17	6	71	46
	34 & 35	T	3,863	2,043	319	308	3,544	1,735
		R	3,308	1,708	279	278	3,029	1,430
		U	555	335	40	30	515	305
	36	T	3,010	206	436	37	2,574	169
		R	2,322	154	321	19	2,001	135
		U	688	52	115	18	573	34
	37	T	14	1	3	...	11	1
		R	6	...	3	...	3	...
		U	8	1	...	...	8	1
	38	T	251	2	50	...	201	2
		R	211	2	43	...	168	2
		U	40	...	7	...	33	...
	39	T	2,640	168	432	11	2,208	157
		R	1,751	106	300	2	1,451	104
		U	889	62	132	9	757	53

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

Branch of Industry Division of I. S. I. C.	Total		Employee		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS						
All Divisions	**25,926**	**11,576**	**4,702**	**2,185**	**21,224**	**9,391**
Division 0	1,736	675	470	37	1,266	638
1	...	11	...	7	...	4
2 & 3	24,190	10,890	4,232	2,141	19,958	8,749
1. DINDIGUL TALUK						
All Divisions	**7,176**	**2,617**	**641**	**198**	**6,535**	**2,419**
Division 0	612	330	100	8	512	322
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	6,564	2,287	541	190	6,023	2,097
2. PALNI TALUK						
All Divisions	**4,686**	**2,045**	**344**	**115**	**4,342**	**1,930**
Division 0	68	75	4	...	64	75
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	4,618	1,970	340	115	4,278	1,855
3. KODAIKANAL TALUK						
All Divisions	**7**	**1**	...	...	**7**	**1**
Division 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	7	1	...	...	7	1
4. PERIAKULAM TALUK						
All Divisions	**4,451**	**1,538**	**1,415**	**145**	**3,036**	**1,393**
Division 0	341	30	156	16	185	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	4,110	1,508	1,259	129	2,851	1,379

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)
5. NILAKKOTTAI TALUK						
All Divisions	**2,924**	**1,468**	**979**	**641**	**1,945**	**827**
Division 0	64	61	8	...	56	61
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	2,860	1,407	971	641	1,889	766
6. MELUR TALUK						
All Divisions	**1,445**	**1,147**	**209**	**324**	**1,236**	**823**
Division 0	134	40	67	3	67	37
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	1,311	1,107	142	321	1,169	786
7. MADURAI TALUK						
All Divisions	**1,389**	**858**	**220**	**161**	**1,169**	**697**
Division 0	81	25	33	2	48	23
1	...	8	...	7	...	1
2 & 3	1,308	825	187	152	1,121	673
8. TIRUMANGALAM TAKUK						
All Divisions	**3,848**	**1,902**	**894**	**601**	**2,954**	**1,301**
Division 0	436	114	102	8	334	106
1	...	3	...	...	...	3
2 & 3	3,412	1,785	792	593	2,620	1,192
ALL URBAN AREAS						
All Divisions	**20,552**	**12,333**	**8,472**	**4,079**	**12,080**	**8,254**
Division 0	93	173	25	19	68	154
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	20,459	12,160	8,447	4,060	12,012	8,100

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**	**383,368**	**143,392**	**35,418**	**2,303**	**191,448**	**41,910**	**151,403**	**96,359**	**5,099**	**2,820**
		R	**170,029**	**96,332**	**13,870**	**1,759**	**67,546**	**24,555**	**85,517**	**67,834**	**3,096**	**2,184**
		U	**213,339**	**47,060**	**21,548**	**544**	**123,902**	**17,355**	**65,886**	**28,525**	**2,003**	**636**
Division	0	T	30,475	12,212	2,329	184	15,591	6,056	11,151	5,244	1,404	728
		R	24,492	11,124	1,756	127	13,119	5,762	8,398	4,564	1,219	671
		U	5,983	1,088	573	57	2,472	294	2,753	680	185	57
Major group	00	T	5,379	1,809	385	29	2,209	936	2,516	731	269	113
		R	3,720	1,671	306	24	1,603	864	1,602	671	209	112
		U	1,659	138	79	5	606	72	914	60	60	1
	01	T	10,634	6,615	1,548	92	6,678	4,305	2,085	1,966	323	252
		R	9,375	6,322	1,126	58	6,195	4,175	1,770	1,845	284	244
		U	1,259	293	422	34	483	130	315	121	39	8
	02	T	1,732	799	17	6	894	169	778	601	43	23
		R	1,056	529	12	6	572	132	433	370	39	21
		U	676	270	5	...	322	37	345	231	4	2
	03	T	225	28	6	...	21	2	197	23	1	3
		R	79	9	4	...	9	2	65	5	1	2
		U	146	19	2	...	12	...	132	18	...	1
	04	T	12,505	2,961	373	57	5,789	644	5,575	1,923	768	337
		R	10,262	2,593	308	39	4,740	589	4,528	1,673	686	292
		U	2,243	368	65	18	1,049	55	1,047	250	82	45
Division	1	T	2,321	1,023	19	...	1,282	726	1,007	280	13	17
		R	1,754	761	12	...	1,030	566	702	178	10	17
		U	567	262	7	...	252	160	305	102	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	10	T	2,321	1,023	19	...	1,282	726	1,007	280	13	17
		R	1,754	761	12	...	1,030	566	702	178	10	17
		U	567	262	7	...	252	160	305	102	3	...
Division	2 & 3	T	74,907	9,476	4,688	180	50,911	6,500	18,526	2,645	782	151
		R	19,536	2,574	1,195	117	11,004	1,241	6,970	1,122	367	94
		U	55,371	6,902	3,493	63	39,907	5,259	11,556	1,523	415	57
Major group	20	T	7,008	2,194	833	93	4,859	1,154	1,233	911	83	36
		R	2,243	575	274	62	1,323	127	612	369	34	17
		U	4,765	1,619	559	31	3,536	1,027	621	542	49	19
	21	T	1,154	344	140	2	939	335	64	7	11	...
		R	243	334	21	...	212	332	10	2	...	...
		U	911	10	119	2	727	3	54	5	11	...
	22	T	1,026	13	27	...	943	10	52	3	4	...
		R	102	3	...	...	94	1	8	2	...	...
		U	924	10	27	...	849	9	44	1	4	...
	23	T	23,587	4,349	204	10	22,289	3,898	1,056	412	38	29
		R	4,707	464	17	8	4,575	348	111	88	4	20
		U	18,880	3,885	187	2	17,714	3,550	945	324	34	9
	24	T	120	7	6	...	27	...	87	5	...	2
		R	27	7	1	...	6	...	20	5	...	2
		U	93	...	5	...	21	...	67	...	...	...
	25	T	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...
		R	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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	26	T	139	29	28	2	82	21	28	6	1	...
		R	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		U	137	29	28	2	80	21	28	6	1	...
	27	T	7,845	430	903	9	3,270	227	3,569	182	103	12
		R	2,276	61	285	1	840	10	1,107	43	44	7
		U	5,569	369	618	8	2,430	217	2,462	139	59	5
	28	T	7,340	452	256	13	2,551	126	4,377	296	156	17
		R	3,059	299	176	11	1,102	96	1,662	177	119	15
		U	4,281	153	80	2	1,449	30	2,715	119	37	2
	29	T	94	6	1	...	86	6	7	...	...	...
		R	39	3	...	...	38	3	1	...	...	...
		U	55	3	1	...	48	3	6	...	...	...
	30	T	2,427	12	172	2	2,136	9	112	1	7	...
		R	113	...	4	...	108	...	1	...	...	...
		U	2,314	12	168	2	2,028	9	111	1	7	...
	31	T	3,841	246	142	4	1,823	151	1,787	86	89	5
		R	2,212	153	72	4	823	93	1,241	51	76	5
		U	1,629	93	70	...	1,000	58	546	35	13	...
	32	T	164	9	19	...	135	9	10	...	...	...
		R	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
		U	138	9	19	...	109	9	10	...	...	...
	33	T	700	100	66	...	537	70	93	30	4	...
		R	107	51	7	...	75	37	24	14	1	...
		U	593	49	59	...	462	33	69	16	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	34 & 35	T	2,524	788	161	31	1,120	346	1,193	380	50	31
		R	1,270	446	67	25	546	171	628	227	29	23
		U	1,254	342	94	6	574	175	565	153	21	8
	36	T	5,456	195	425	3	2,813	82	2,116	104	102	6
		R	1,495	75	90	2	537	13	836	59	32	1
		U	3,961	120	335	1	2,276	69	1,280	45	70	5
	37	T	459	5	69	1	293	3	95	1	2	...
		R	61	...	2	...	44	...	15	...	...	...
		U	398	5	67	1	249	3	80	1	2	...
	38	T	5,759	14	665	...	4,386	11	645	3	63	...
		R	700	1	86	...	393	...	205	1	16	...
		U	5,059	13	579	...	3,993	11	440	2	47	...
	39	T	5,263	277	571	10	2,621	41	2,002	213	69	13
		R	853	96	93	4	259	9	489	79	12	4
		U	4,410	181	478	6	2,362	32	1,513	134	57	9
Division	4	T	13,285	2,175	531	2	7,100	1,048	5,618	1,103	36	22
		R	5,630	841	87	...	3,470	452	2,037	367	36	22
		U	7,655	1,334	444	2	3,630	596	3,581	736	...	...
Major group	40	T	13,285	2,175	531	2	7,100	1,048	5,618	1,103	36	22
		R	5,630	841	87	...	3,470	452	2,037	367	36	22
		U	7,655	1,334	444	2	3,630	596	3,581	736	...	...
Division	5	T	6,651	1,156	...	...	6,522	1,025	129	131	...	...
		R	1,605	101	...	...	1,592	99	13	2	...	...
		U	5,046	1,055	...	...	4,930	926	116	129	...	...

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	50	T	2,674	25	...	...	2,674	25	...	...	...	...
		R	919	3	...	...	919	3	...	...	...	...
		U	1,755	22	...	...	1,755	22	...	...	...	...
	51	T	3,977	1,131	...	...	3,848	1,000	129	131	...	...
		R	686	98	...	...	673	96	13	2	...	...
		U	3,291	1,033	...	...	3,175	904	116	129	...	...
Division	6	T	74,658	9,370	20,867	1,412	29,267	908	23,209	6,832	1,315	218
		R	21,536	3,866	7,784	1,098	5,633	347	7,776	2,293	343	128
		U	53,122	5,504	13,083	314	23,634	561	15,433	4,539	972	90
Major group	61—63	T	3,339	161	1,029	12	1,542	72	691	77	77	...
		R	396	9	149	5	113	...	132	4	2	...
		U	2,943	152	880	7	1,429	72	559	73	75	...
	64—68	T	64,847	9,038	19,032	1,383	23,128	753	21,477	6,684	1,210	218
		R	20,141	3,844	7,379	1,090	4,983	345	7,447	2,281	332	128
		U	44,706	5,194	11,653	293	18,145	408	14,030	4,403	878	90
	69	T	6,472	171	806	17	4,597	83	1,041	71	28	...
		R	999	13	256	3	537	2	197	8	9	...
		U	5,473	158	550	14	4,060	81	844	63	19	...
Division	7	T	21,286	424	1,341	...	16,193	277	3,752	147	...	...
		R	3,514	74	71	...	2,713	44	730	30	...	...
		U	17,772	350	1,270	...	13,480	233	3,022	117	...	...
Major group	70—71	T	18,847	327	1,337	...	13,758	180	3,752	147	...	...
		R	2,772	69	71	...	1,971	39	730	30	...	...
		U	16,075	258	1,266	...	11,787	141	3,022	117	...	...

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	72	T	16	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
		R	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		U	10	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	..	...
	73	T	2,423	97	...	...	2,423	97	...	...	...	...
		R	736	5	...	...	736	5	...	...	...	...
		U	1,687	92	...	...	1,687	92	...	...	...	...
Division	8	T	159,615	107,547	5,639	525	64,458	25,368	87,969	79,970	1,549	1,684
		R	91,962	76,991	2,965	417	28,985	16,044	58,891	59,278	1,121	1,252
		U	67,653	30,556	2,674	108	35,473	9,324	29,078	20,692	428	432
Major group	80	T	15,834	275	...	...	15,834	275	...	...	...	...
		R	5,129	20	...	...	5,129	20	...	...	...	...
		U	10,705	255	...	...	10,705	255	...	...	...	...
	81	T	11,759	6,568	47	8	11,599	6,532	113	27	...	1
		R	5,619	2,247	2	1	5,602	2,242	15	4	...	...
		U	6,140	4,321	45	7	5,997	4,290	98	23	...	1
	82	T	3,547	1,571	237	26	2,304	1,408	1,006	137	...	...
		R	1,038	388	54	3	591	322	393	63	...	...
		U	2,509	1,183	183	23	1,713	1,086	613	74	...	...
	83	T	2,676	195	12	...	1,539	128	1,125	67	...	...
		R	763	51	4	...	528	37	231	14	...	...
		U	1,913	144	8	...	1,011	91	894	53	...	...
	84	T	1,066	5	74	...	620	3	372	2	...	...
		R	33	...	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	...
		U	1,033	5	74	...	602	3	357	2	...	...

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 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	85	T	837	2	29	...	649	1	159	1	...	...
		R	111	...	3	...	98	...	10	...	...	...
		U	726	2	26	...	551	1	149	1	...	...
	86	T	1,572	192	5	...	1,254	158	313	34	...	...
		R	478	79	1	...	437	76	40	3	...	...
		U	1,094	113	4	...	817	82	273	31	...	...
	87	T	2,486	111	145	2	1,393	50	948	59	...	...
		R	739	28	71	2	316	10	352	16	...	...
		U	1,747	83	74	...	1,077	40	596	43	...	...
	88	T	37,471	13,916	4,980	489	16,900	5,521	14,052	6,244	1,539	1,662
		R	19,497	9,102	2,750	411	6,635	3,091	8,991	4,348	1,121	1,252
		U	17,974	4,814	2,230	78	10,265	2,430	5,061	1,896	418	410
	89	T	82,367	84,712	110	...	12,366	11,292	69,881	73,399	10	21
		R	58,555	65,076	80	...	9,631	10,246	48,844	54,830	...	...
		U	23,812	19,636	30	...	2,735	1,046	21,037	18,569	10	21
Division	9	T	170	9	4	...	124	2	42	7	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	170	9	4	...	124	2	42	7	...	...
Major group	90	T	170	9	4	...	124	2	42	7	...	...
		R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	170	9	4	...	124	2	42	7	...	...

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, Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ALL RURAL AREAS											
All Divisions		**170,029**	**96,332**	**13,870**	**1,759**	**67,546**	**24,555**	**85,517**	**67,834**	**3,096**	**2,184**
Division	0	24,492	11,124	1,756	127	13,119	5,762	8,398	4,564	1,219	671
	1	1,754	761	12	...	1,030	566	702	178	10	17
	2 & 3	19,536	2,574	1,195	117	11,004	1,241	6,970	1,122	367	94
	4	5,630	841	87	...	3,470	452	2,037	367	36	22
	5	1,605	101	...	...	1,592	99	13	2	...	...
	6	21,536	3,866	7,784	1,098	5,633	347	7,776	2,293	343	128
	7	3,514	74	71	...	2,713	44	730	30	...	...
	8	91,962	76,991	2,965	417	28,985	16,044	58,891	59,278	1,121	1,252
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. DINDIGUL TALUK											
All Divisions		**43,174**	**27,399**	**3,134**	**400**	**16,703**	**9,055**	**22,597**	**17,512**	**740**	**432**
Division	0	5,680	2,979	316	27	3,816	1,881	1,189	871	359	200
	1	476	229	...	...	210	160	263	69	3	...
	2 & 3	5,227	856	305	26	2,268	477	2,557	325	97	28
	4	1,308	212	9	...	849	125	450	87	...	...
	5	216	19	...	...	209	19	7	...	...	...
	6	4,999	909	1,608	213	1,712	91	1,583	559	96	40
	7	1,038	49	23	...	734	29	281	20	...	...
	8	24,230	22,146	873	128	6,905	6,273	16,267	15,581	185	164
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. PALNI TALUK											
All Divisions		**22,983**	**15,664**	**1,479**	**262**	**5,458**	**1,229**	**15,614**	**13,843**	**432**	**330**
Division	0	2,383	1,161	67	9	672	94	1,580	1,006	64	52
	1	218	49	1	...	60	14	154	31	3	4
	2 & 3	2,421	374	99	11	1,377	207	906	125	39	31
	4	919	268	3	...	378	85	523	165	15	18
	5	229	9	...	...	229	9	...	...	...	...
	6	3,301	751	991	208	510	17	1,755	509	45	17
	7	365	9	7	...	210	2	148	7	...	...
	8	13,147	13,043	311	34	2,022	801	10,548	12,000	266	208
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group of I. S. I. C.		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)
3. KODAIKANAL TALUK											
All Divisions		**7,855**	**5,061**	**1,066**	**81**	**3,364**	**2,157**	**3,069**	**2,609**	**356**	**214**
Division	0	5,376	3,641	832	52	2,392	1,699	1,825	1,687	327	203
	1	21	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	...	...
	2 & 3	256	21	19	...	87	5	149	15	1	1
	4	170	33	5	...	77	18	86	15	2	...
	5	18	1	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...
	6	368	49	167	21	58	1	124	21	19	6
	7	72	...	5	...	59	...	8	...	...	...
	8	1,574	1,316	38	8	662	433	867	871	7	4
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. PERIAKULAM TALUK											
All Divisions		**38,786**	**23,924**	**3,218**	**244**	**15,430**	**6,959**	**19,524**	**16,334**	**614**	**387**
Division	0	6,264	2,330	369	9	3,754	1,715	1,899	465	242	141
	1	222	88	4	...	137	50	81	25	...	13
	2 & 3	2,556	262	259	...	1,395	121	812	137	90	4
	4	1,165	124	25	...	744	86	387	36	9	2
	5	324	20	...	...	319	20	5	...	...	...
	6	4,595	573	1,957	148	1,031	127	1,506	273	101	25
	7	470	6	8	...	358	6	104	...	...	...
	8	23,190	20,521	596	87	7,692	4,834	14,730	15,398	172	202
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. NILAKKOTTAI TALUK											
All Divisions		**17,346**	**8,012**	**1,398**	**207**	**7,215**	**2,435**	**8,407**	**5,227**	**326**	**143**
Division	0	1,784	444	96	5	642	189	909	236	137	14
	1	96	46	...	...	48	37	48	9	...	...
	2 & 3	2,161	377	147	22	1,081	164	886	184	47	7
	4	609	66	13	...	350	45	246	21	...	...
	5	191	5	...	...	190	3	1	2	...	...
	6	2,506	441	807	112	595	14	1,059	302	45	13
	7	718	6	11	...	584	3	123	3	...	...
	8	9,281	6,627	324	68	3,725	1,980	5,135	4,470	97	109

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, Major Group of I. S. I. C.		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)
6. MELUR TALUK											
All Divisions		**10,058**	**5,996**	**1,181**	**90**	**2,739**	**408**	**6,075**	**5,446**	**63**	**52**
Division	0	445	102	13	1	290	44	140	57	2	...
	1	116	50	1	...	54	28	61	22	...	...
	2 & 3	1,098	109	117	8	278	15	687	85	16	1
	4	308	33	11	...	159	11	136	20	2	2
	5	70	1	...	...	70	1	...	...	...	...
	6	1,670	188	780	55	348	11	537	114	5	8
	7	147	...	3	...	133	...	11	...	...	...
	8	6,204	5,513	256	26	1,407	298	4,503	5,148	38	41
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. MADURAI TALUK											
All Divisions		**15,755**	**4,744**	**1,147**	**188**	**9,466**	**1,245**	**4,948**	**3,177**	**194**	**134**
Division	0	801	100	19	3	517	23	265	72	...	2
	1	418	259	4	...	396	256	18	3	...	...
	2 & 3	4,447	397	149	14	3,922	224	371	159	5	...
	4	644	74	11	...	542	65	91	9	...	...
	5	460	44	...	...	460	44	...	...	...	...
	6	1,780	421	670	134	624	64	485	221	1	2
	7	476	4	11	...	428	4	37	...	...	...
	8	6,729	3,445	283	37	2,577	565	3,681	2,713	188	130
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. TIRUMANGALAM TALUK											
All Division		**14,072**	**5,532**	**1,247**	**287**	**7,171**	**1,067**	**5,283**	**3,686**	**371**	**492**
Division	0	1,759	367	44	21	1,036	117	591	170	88	59
	1	187	40	2	...	114	21	67	19	4	...
	2 & 3	1,370	178	100	36	596	28	602	92	72	22
	4	507	31	10	...	371	17	118	14	8	...
	5	97	2	...	...	97	2	...	...	...	...
	6	2,317	534	804	201	755	22	727	294	31	17
	7	228	...	3	...	207	...	18	...	...	...
	8	7,607	4,380	284	29	3,995	860	3,160	3,097	168	394
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ALL URBAN AREAS											
All Divisions		**213,339**	**47,060**	**21,548**	**544**	**123,902**	**17,355**	**65,886**	**28,525**	**2,003**	**636**
Division	0	5,983	1,088	573	57	2,472	294	2,753	680	185	57
	1	567	262	7	...	252	160	305	102	3	...
	2 & 3	55,371	6,902	3,493	63	39,907	5,259	11,556	1,523	415	57
	4	7,655	1,334	444	2	3,630	596	3,581	736	...	...
	5	5,046	1,055	...	...	4,930	926	116	129	...	...
	6	53,122	5,504	13,083	314	23,634	561	15,433	4,539	972	90
	7	17,772	350	1,270	...	13,480	233	3,022	117	...	...
	8	67,653	30,556	2,674	108	35,473	9,324	29,078	20,692	428	432
	9	170	9	4	...	124	2	42	7	...	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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		**597,147**	**429,846**	**167,301**	**293,284**	**233,891**	**59,393**	**46,478**	**23,909**	**20,552**	**12,333**	**383,368**	**143,392**	**213,339**	**47,060**
Division	0	45,364	32,304	13,060	7,337	6,076	1,261	1,829	848	93	173	30,475	12,212	5,983	1,088
Major Group	00	7,270	5,459	1,811	1,797	1,659	138	80	2	...	...	5,379	1,809	1,659	138
Minor Group	005	86	81	5	81	80	1	...	...	...	...	81	5	80	1
	006	2,623	1,715	908	146	144	2	...	...	...	...	1,715	908	144	2
	007	33	7	26	18	6	12	...	...	...	...	7	26	6	12
	008	387	371	16	40	39	1	59	2	...	...	312	14	39	1
	009	4,141	3,285	856	1,512	1,390	122	21	...	...	...	3,264	856	1,390	122
Major Group	01	17,249	10,634	6,615	1,552	1,259	293	...	...	...	...	10,634	6,615	1,259	293
Minor Group	010	2,327	1,248	1,079	28	25	3	...	...	...	...	1,248	1,079	25	3
	011	12,408	7,500	4,908	503	423	80	...	...	...	...	7,500	4,908	423	80
	012	186	101	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	85	...	...
	013	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
	015	2,322	1,779	543	1,020	810	210	...	...	...	...	1,779	543	810	210
Major Group	02	2,592	1,733	859	946	676	270	1	60	...	...	1,732	799	676	270
Minor Group	020	573	550	23	224	207	17	...	...	...	...	550	23	207	17
	021	671	544	127	290	269	21	...	...	...	...	544	127	269	21
	023	906	547	359	222	172	50	...	55	...	...	547	304	172	50
	024	181	10	171	172	10	162	...	...	...	...	10	171	10	162
	025	206	71	135	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	71	135	8	4
	026	55	11	44	26	10	16	1	5	...	...	10	39	10	16
Major Group	03	255	227	28	165	146	19	2	...	...	...	225	28	146	19
Minor Group	030	12	12	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...
	031	243	215	28	162	143	19	2	..	...	...	213	28	143	19

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	04	17,998	14,251	3,747	2,877	2,336	541	1,746	786	93	173	12,505	2,961	2,243	368
Minor Group	040	17,410	13,818	3,592	2,736	2,216	520	1,697	735	90	169	12,121	2,857	2,126	351
	041	32	30	2	11	11	...	1	...	...	...	29	2	11	...
	042	193	113	80	26	13	13	23	26	...	1	90	54	13	12
	043	221	174	47	48	42	6	24	24	2	3	150	23	40	3
	044	82	62	20	11	11	...	1	...	1	...	61	20	10	...
	046	20	20	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	19	...
	047	27	27	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	17	...
	048	13	7	6	9	7	2	...	1	...	...	7	5	7	2
Division	1	3,355	2,321	1,034	829	567	262	...	11	...	...	2,321	1,023	567	262
Major Group	10	3,355	2,321	1,034	829	567	262	...	11	...	...	2,321	1,023	567	262
Minor Group	100	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	102	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	107	3,347	2,313	1,034	824	562	262	...	11	...	...	2,313	1,023	562	262
	109	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Division	2 & 3	152,082	119,556	32,526	94,892	75,830	19,062	44,649	23,050	20,459	12,160	74,907	9,476	55,371	6,902
Major Group	20	10,675	7,829	2,846	6,976	5,104	1,872	821	652	339	253	7,008	2,194	4,765	1,619
Minor Group	200	4,827	3,460	1,367	4,029	2,827	1,202	64	139	21	82	3,396	1,228	2,806	1,120
	201	492	486	6	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	486	6	12	1
	202	495	284	211	38	30	8	164	175	5	6	120	36	25	2
	203	146	12	134	140	7	133	6	40	1	39	6	94	6	94
	204	692	683	9	121	119	2	4	...	...	...	679	9	119	2
	205	698	637	61	630	575	55	96	13	64	8	541	48	511	47
	206	66	48	18	15	10	5	8	10	4	4	40	8	6	1

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	207	1,227	1,085	142	780	739	41	228	32	73	8	857	110	666	33
	208	72	72	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	...
	209	1,960	1,062	898	1,138	713	425	251	243	171	106	811	655	542	319
Major Group	21	1,557	1,210	347	958	946	12	56	3	35	2	1,154	344	911	10
Minor Group	214	777	770	7	675	668	7	49	2	30	2	721	5	638	5
	215	91	90	1	77	77	...	5	1	3	...	85	...	74	...
	216	33	31	2	33	31	2	...	...	...	...	31	2	31	2
	217	89	89	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	26	...
	218	566	229	337	146	143	3	1	...	1	...	228	337	142	3
	219	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	22	1,069	1,052	17	962	949	13	26	4	25	3	1,026	13	924	10
Minor Group	220	67	67	...	64	64	...	11	...	10	...	56	...	54	...
	221	530	519	11	515	505	10	12	3	12	2	507	8	493	8
	222	22	22	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...
	223	12	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
	224	32	30	2	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	20	...
	225	394	390	4	322	319	3	...	1	...	1	390	3	319	2
	226	12	12	...	7	7	...	3	...	3	...	9	...	4	...
Major Group	23	61,837	43,613	18,224	46,562	33,618	12,944	20,026	13,875	14,738	9,059	23,587	4,349	18,880	3,885
Minor Group	230	558	206	352	519	174	345	7	73	7	71	199	279	167	274
	231	7,449	952	6,497	4,950	724	4,226	730	6,087	535	3,898	222	410	189	328
	232	20,870	18,202	2,668	16,467	14,095	2,372	...	...	...	...	18,202	2,668	14,095	2,372
	233	1,436	1,280	156	1,243	1,124	119	492	89	433	53	788	67	691	66
	234	161	145	16	159	143	16	2	...	1	...	143	16	142	16

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	235	30,732	22,295	8,437	22,744	16,941	5,803	18,539	7,583	13,567	5,000	3,756	854	3,374	803
	236	294	252	42	160	151	9	168	10	115	6	84	32	36	3
	237	123	111	12	123	111	12	51	11	51	11	60	1	60	1
	238	18	11	7	10	5	5	8	7	2	5	3	...	3	...
	239	196	159	37	187	150	37	29	15	27	15	130	22	123	22
Major Group	24	156	137	19	98	98	...	17	12	5	...	120	7	93	...
Minor Group	240	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	241	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
	244	152	133	19	94	94	...	14	12	2	...	119	7	92	...
Major Group	25	41	9	32	7	2	5	8	26	2	5	1	6	...	...
Minor Group	253	14	4	10	3	1	2	4	10	1	2	...	...	...	...
	255	26	5	21	4	1	3	4	16	1	3	1	5	...	...
	256	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Major Group	26	2,099	1,427	672	1,524	1,216	308	1,288	643	1,079	279	139	29	137	29
Minor Group	260	22	9	13	21	8	13	...	...	...	...	9	13	8	13
	261	52	36	16	37	26	11	27	16	17	11	9	...	9	...
	262	344	103	241	153	85	68	58	237	40	64	45	4	45	4
	263	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	264	1,591	1,208	383	1,231	1,029	202	1,151	380	972	199	57	3	57	3
	265	54	44	10	54	44	10	37	1	37	1	7	9	7	9
	266	35	26	9	27	23	4	15	9	13	4	11	...	10	...
Major Group	27	10,620	9,296	1,324	6,782	6,029	723	1,451	894	460	384	7,845	430	5,569	369
Minor Group	270	37	36	1	37	36	1	9	1	9	1	27	...	27	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	271	64	54	10	58	49	9	1	4	1	4	53	6	48	5
	272	265	73	192	211	72	139	15	52	14	30	58	140	58	109
	273	8,390	7,940	450	5,827	5,401	426	690	256	249	232	7,250	194	5,152	194
	274	155	146	9	78	70	8	16	1	3	...	130	8	67	8
	275	15	4	11	15	4	11	1	...	1	...	3	11	3	11
	276	9	7	2	9	7	2	1	2	1	2	6	...	6	...
	277	1,439	794	645	334	181	153	637	576	105	113	157	69	76	40
	278	152	151	1	119	118	1	7	1	3	1	144	...	115	...
	279	94	91	3	94	91	3	74	1	74	1	17	2	17	2
Major Group	28	19,169	14,438	4,731	7,341	5,546	1,795	7,098	4,279	1,265	1,642	7,340	452	4,281	153
Minor Group	280	1,075	1,066	9	423	420	3	352	3	32	1	714	6	388	2
	281	600	600	...	404	404	...	230	...	137	...	370	...	267	...
	282	2,288	2,283	5	961	960	1	699	2	139	...	1,584	3	821	1
	283	1,151	1,149	2	115	115	...	780	2	97	...	369	...	18	...
	284	58	58	...	40	40	...	24	...	12	...	34	...	28	...
	287	90	87	3	76	73	3	26	...	25	...	61	3	48	3
	288	7,877	3,399	4,478	2,356	716	1,640	2,952	4,064	535	1,500	447	414	181	140
	289	6,030	5,796	234	2,966	2,818	148	2,035	208	288	141	3,761	26	2,530	7
Major Group	29	115	98	17	72	58	14	4	11	3	11	94	6	55	3
Minor Group	290	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	291	27	25	2	13	12	1	1	1	...	1	24	1	12	...
	292	83	68	15	54	41	13	3	10	3	10	65	5	38	3
Major Group	30	2,468	2,456	12	2,354	2,342	12	29	...	28	...	2,427	12	2,314	12
Minor Group	300	445	443	2	430	428	2	...	...	...	...	443	2	428	2

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	301	1,158	1,151	7	1,093	1,086	7	6	...	6	...	1,145	7	1,080	7
	302	320	318	2	302	300	2	9	...	8	...	309	2	292	2
	303	545	544	1	529	528	1	14	...	14	...	530	1	514	1
Major Group	31	8,184	7,773	411	1,954	1,841	113	3,932	165	212	20	3,841	246	1,629	93
Minor Group	310	1,936	1,756	180	915	836	79	327	25	11	...	1,429	155	825	79
	311	426	401	25	383	360	23	148	22	120	20	253	3	240	3
	312	63	62	1	63	62	1	...	...	...	...	62	1	62	1
	313	2,646	2,559	87	110	108	2	1,401	33	12	...	1,158	54	96	2
	314	2,917	2,799	118	441	433	8	1,987	85	45	...	812	33	388	8
	315	196	196	...	42	42	...	69	...	24	...	127	...	18	...
Major Group	32	174	165	9	147	138	9	1	...	...	...	164	9	138	9
Minor Group	320	121	120	1	99	98	1	...	...	...	...	120	1	98	1
	321	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	322	22	17	5	19	14	5	...	...	...	...	17	5	14	5
	323	24	21	3	24	21	3	...	...	...	...	21	3	21	3
	324	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	326	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Major Group	33	980	814	166	782	681	101	114	66	88	52	700	100	593	49
Minor Group	330	12	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
	331	84	80	4	82	78	4	7	3	7	3	73	1	71	1
	332	17	15	2	12	10	2	...	14	...	1	15	1	10	1
	333	51	44	7	36	33	3	14	7	9	3	30	...	24	...
	334	138	91	47	86	54	32	...	...	...	...	91	47	54	32

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	335	350	287	63	316	264	52	58	44	54	43	229	19	210	9
	336	290	251	39	210	206	4	30	10	13	1	221	29	193	3
	337	17	15	2	11	9	2	2	...	2	...	13	2	7	2
	338	4	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1
	339	17	16	1	14	13	1	3	1	3	1	13	...	10	...
Major Group	34—35	9,218	6,387	2,831	2,486	1,809	677	3,863	2,043	555	335	2,524	788	1,254	342
Minor Group	340	1,138	746	392	481	301	180	79	55	22	11	667	337	279	169
	341	241	187	27	151	134	17	17	19	13	9	170	8	121	8
	342	802	361	441	341	193	148	114	231	16	60	247	210	177	88
	343	924	816	108	520	459	61	227	8	14	1	589	100	445	60
	344	116	106	10	28	25	3	21	...	2	...	85	10	23	3
	345	633	549	84	85	85	...	83	43	6	...	466	41	79	...
	350	5,096	3,363	1,733	689	433	256	3,221	1,659	394	245	142	74	39	11
	351	68	68	...	68	68	...	64	...	64	...	4	...	4	...
	353	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...
	354	14	14	...	13	13	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	5	...
	355	95	75	20	26	25	1	24	20	11	1	51	...	14	...
	356	22	12	10	22	12	10	3	7	3	7	9	3	9	3
	357	4	4	...	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
	359	89	84	5	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	84	5	55	...
Major Group	36	8,867	8,466	401	4,821	4,649	172	3,010	206	688	52	5,456	195	3,961	120
Minor Group	360	49	44	5	9	9	...	18	5	...	...	26	...	9	...
	361	11	10	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	1
	362	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	363	7	7	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...
	364	238	238	...	233	233	...	2	...	2	...	236	...	231	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	665	632	33	494	468	26	297	27	187	22	335	6	281	4
	366	374	370	4	315	313	2	35	...	32	...	335	4	281	2
	367	669	639	30	532	521	11	93	26	43	8	546	4	478	3
	368	816	697	119	506	455	51	170	47	61	11	527	72	394	40
	369	6,036	5,827	209	2,718	2,637	81	2,394	101	362	11	3,433	108	2,275	70
Major Group	37	479	473	6	412	406	6	14	1	8	1	459	5	398	5
Minor Group	370	33	33	...	14	14	...	1	...	1	...	32	...	13	...
	371	12	12	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	...
	372	15	15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...
	373	23	22	1	21	20	1	2	1	2	1	20	...	18	...
	374	55	54	1	52	51	1	...	...	...	...	54	1	51	1
	375	43	43	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	40	...
	376	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	377	6	5	1	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
	378	248	248	...	233	233	...	5	...	4	...	243	...	229	...
	379	43	41	2	23	21	2	5	...	1	...	36	2	20	2
Major Group	38	6,026	6,010	16	5,112	5,099	13	251	2	40	...	5,759	14	5,059	13
Minor Group	380	396	395	1	385	384	1	...	...	...	...	395	1	384	1
	381	31	31	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	26	...
	382	968	962	6	959	953	6	2	...	1	...	960	6	952	6
	383	59	59	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	57	...
	384	2,231	2,225	6	2,108	2,102	6	3	...	2	...	2,222	6	2,100	6
	385	11	11	...	11	11	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	10	...
	388	1,892	1,891	1	1,469	1,469	...	53	...	15	...	1,838	1	1,454	...
	389	438	436	2	97	97	...	192	2	21	...	244	...	76	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	39	8,348	7,903	445	5,542	5,299	243	2,640	168	889	62	5,263	277	4,410	181
Minor group	390	34	34	...	31	31	...	8	...	8	...	26	...	23	...
	391	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	392	249	249	...	237	237	...	24	...	21	...	225	...	216	...
	393	5,607	5,566	41	3,514	3,496	18	2,171	24	663	2	3,395	17	2,833	16
	394	97	96	1	27	26	1	12	1	12	1	84	...	14	...
	395	70	64	6	64	58	6	6	4	6	4	58	2	52	2
	396	24	23	1	24	23	1	17	1	17	1	6	...	6	...
	399	2,263	1,867	396	1,641	1,424	217	402	138	162	54	1,465	258	1,262	163
Division	4	15,460	13,285	2,175	8,989	7,655	1,334	...	...	...	...	13,285	2,175	7,655	1,334
Major group	40	15,460	13,285	2,175	8,989	7,655	1,334	...	...	...	...	13,285	2,175	7,655	1,334
Minor group	400	12,039	10,321	1,718	8,241	6,945	1,296	...	...	...	...	10,321	1,718	6,945	1,296
	401	2,132	1,909	223	594	567	27	...	...	...	...	1,909	223	567	27
	402	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	403	1,286	1,052	234	152	141	11	...	...	...	...	1,052	234	141	11
Division	5	7,807	6,651	1,156	6,101	5,046	1,055	...	...	...	...	6,651	1,156	5,046	1,055
Major group	50	2,699	2,674	25	1,777	1,755	22	...	...	...	...	2,674	25	1,755	22
Minor group	500	476	473	3	133	132	1	...	...	...	...	473	3	132	1
	501	2,222	2,200	22	1,643	1,622	21	...	...	...	...	2,200	22	1,622	21
	502	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Major group	51	5,108	3,977	1,131	4,324	3,291	1,033	...	...	...	...	3,977	1,131	3,291	1,033
Minor group	510	372	294	78	314	236	78	...	...	...	...	294	78	236	78
	511	4,736	3,683	1,053	4,010	3,055	955	...	...	...	...	3,683	1,053	3,055	955

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	6	84,028	74,658	9,370	58,626	53,122	5,504	...	...	...	...	74,658	9,370	53,122	5,504
Major group	60—63	3,500	3,339	161	3,095	2,943	152	...	...	...	...	3,339	161	2,943	152
Minor group	600	743	676	67	597	537	60	...	...	...	...	676	67	537	60
	601	1,000	948	52	882	832	50	...	...	...	...	948	52	832	50
	602	270	266	4	258	254	4	...	...	...	...	266	4	254	4
	603	105	105	...	102	102	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	102	...
	605	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	606	81	81	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	77	...
	607	46	46	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	44	...
	608	19	18	1	18	17	1	...	...	...	...	18	1	17	1
	610	35	35	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...
	611	39	37	2	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	37	2	10	2
	612	18	18	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...
	613	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	614	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
	615	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	616	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	617	198	197	1	197	196	1	...	...	...	...	197	1	196	1
	618	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	620	17	16	1	17	16	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	16	1
	621	67	66	1	64	63	1	...	...	...	...	66	1	63	1
	630	15	14	1	15	14	1	...	...	...	...	14	1	14	1
	631	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	632	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	633	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
	634	119	118	1	114	113	1	...	...	...	...	118	1	113	1
	635	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	636	9	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	638	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
	639	687	657	30	605	575	30	...	...	...	...	657	30	575	30
Major group	64—68	73,885	64,847	9,038	49,900	44,706	5,194	...	...	...	...	64,847	9,038	44,706	5,194
Minor group	640	31,451	27,043	4,408	19,490	16,820	2,670	...	...	...	...	27,043	4,408	16,820	2,670
	641	986	885	101	800	736	64	...	...	...	...	885	101	736	64
	643	124	124	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124	...
	644	793	737	56	407	400	7	...	...	...	...	737	56	400	7
	645	2,141	1,752	389	1,750	1,470	280	...	...	...	...	1,752	389	1,470	280
	646	4,057	2,712	1,345	3,100	2,193	907	...	...	...	...	2,712	1,345	2,193	907
	647	1,029	985	44	377	376	1	...	...	...	...	985	44	376	1
	648	1,247	409	838	825	328	497	...	...	...	...	409	838	328	497
	650	8,777	8,722	55	7,015	6,969	46	...	...	...	...	8,722	55	6,969	46
	651	375	340	35	324	290	34	...	...	...	...	340	35	290	34
	652	620	605	15	562	556	6	...	...	...	...	605	15	556	6
	653	112	108	4	96	94	2	...	...	...	...	108	4	94	2
	654	58	58	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	49	...
	655	142	135	7	115	108	7	...	...	...	...	135	7	108	7
	660	61	61	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	42	...
	661	856	796	60	781	738	43	...	...	...	...	796	60	738	43
	662	1,178	1,156	22	984	963	21	...	...	...	...	1,156	22	963	21
	663	82	47	35	46	37	9	...	...	...	...	47	35	37	9
	664	121	114	7	105	104	1	...	...	...	...	114	7	104	1
	670	250	194	56	167	143	24	...	...	...	...	194	56	143	24
	671	832	825	7	795	788	7	...	...	...	...	825	7	788	7
	672	693	680	13	594	584	10	...	...	...	...	680	13	584	10
	673	28	22	6	18	17	1	...	...	...	...	22	6	17	1

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	680	61	58	3	57	54	3	...	...	...	...	58	3	54	3
	681	158	157	1	147	146	1	...	...	...	...	157	1	146	1
	682	199	198	1	177	176	1	...	...	...	...	198	1	176	1
	683	1,238	1,237	1	1,028	1,027	1	...	...	...	...	1,237	1	1,027	1
	684	63	62	1	62	61	1	...	...	...	...	62	1	61	1
	685	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	686	1,289	1,283	6	1,223	1,217	6	...	...	...	...	1,283	6	1,217	6
	687	78	78	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	77	...
	688	538	537	1	527	526	1	...	...	...	...	537	1	526	1
	689	14,245	12,724	1,521	8,033	7,490	543	...	...	...	...	12,724	1,521	7,490	543
Major Group	69	6,643	6,472	171	5,631	3,473	158	...	...	...	...	6,472	171	3,473	158
Minor Group	690	37	35	2	34	33	1	...	...	...	...	35	2	33	1
	691	87	84	3	84	81	3	...	...	...	...	84	3	81	3
	692	8	3	5	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	5
	693	929	909	20	901	881	20	...	...	...	...	909	20	881	20
	694	964	941	23	779	764	15	...	...	...	...	941	23	764	15
	695	1,811	1,771	40	1,525	1,487	38	...	...	...	...	1,771	40	1,487	38
	696	21	21	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	11	...
	697	63	63	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	61	...
	699	2,723	2,645	78	2,229	2,153	76	...	...	...	...	2,645	78	2,153	76
Division	7	21,710	21,286	424	18,122	17,772	350	...	...	...	...	21,286	424	17,772	350
Major Group	70—71	19,174	18,847	327	16,333	16,075	258	...	...	...	...	18,847	327	16,075	258
Minor Group	700	4,619	4,542	77	4,074	4,001	73	...	...	...	...	4,542	77	4,001	73
	701	2,622	2,606	16	2,121	2,109	12	...	...	...	...	2,606	16	2,109	12
	702	5,061	5,058	3	4,469	4,466	3	...	...	...	...	5,058	3	4,466	3

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	703	2,031	2,025	6	1,280	1,277	3	...	...	...	...	2,025	6	1,277	3
	704	330	326	4	304	300	4	...	...	...	...	326	4	300	4
	705	4,253	4,040	213	3,915	3,760	155	...	...	...	...	4,040	213	3,760	155
	706	19	11	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	8
	707	6	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
	708	23	23	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	22	...
	709	32	32	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	21	...
	710	178	178	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	114	...
Major Group	72	16	16	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	...
Minor Group	720	7	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
	722	9	9	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...
Major Group	73	2,520	2,423	97	1,779	1,687	92	...	...	...	...	2,423	97	1,687	92
Minor Group	730	2,213	2,161	52	1,485	1,437	48	...	...	...	...	2,161	52	1,437	48
	731	295	251	44	282	239	43	...	...	...	...	251	44	239	43
	732	12	11	1	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	11	1
Division	8	267,162	159,615	107,547	98,209	67,653	30,556	...	...	...	...	159,615	107,547	67,653	30,556
Major Group	80	16,109	15,834	275	10,960	10,705	255	...	...	...	...	15,834	275	10,705	255
Minor Group	803	3,007	3,003	4	2,349	2,346	3	...	...	...	...	3,003	4	2,346	3
	804	1,756	1,738	18	1,035	1,017	18	...	...	...	...	1,738	18	1,017	18
	805	3,718	3,609	109	2,698	2,596	102	...	...	...	...	3,609	109	2,596	102
	809	7,628	7,484	144	4,878	4,746	132	...	...	...	...	7,484	144	4,746	132

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	81	18,327	11,759	6,568	10,461	6,140	4,321	...	...	...	...	11,759	6,568	6,140	4,321
Minor Group	810	1,441	1,213	228	1,110	889	221	...	...	...	...	1,213	228	889	221
	811	16,702	10,363	6,339	9,204	5,105	4,099	...	...	...	...	10,363	6,339	5,105	4,099
	812	184	183	1	147	146	1	...	...	...	...	183	1	146	1
Major Group	82	5,118	3,547	1,571	3,692	2,509	1,183	...	...	...	...	3,547	1,571	2,509	1,183
Minor Group	820	4,881	3,311	1,570	3,574	2,392	1,182	...	...	...	...	3,311	1,570	2,392	1,182
	821	237	236	1	118	117	1	...	...	...	...	236	1	117	1
Major Group	83	2,871	2,676	195	2,057	1,913	144	...	...	...	...	2,676	195	1,913	144
Minor Group	830	1,845	1,727	118	1,222	1,135	87	...	...	...	...	1,727	118	1,135	87
	831	969	912	57	795	754	41	...	...	...	...	912	57	754	41
	832	57	37	20	40	24	16	...	...	...	...	37	20	24	16
Major Group	84	1,071	1,066	5	1,038	1,033	5	...	...	...	...	1,066	5	1,033	5
Minor Group	840	1,036	1,033	3	1,008	1,005	3	...	...	...	...	1,033	3	1,005	3
	841	35	33	2	30	28	2	...	...	...	...	33	2	28	2
Major Group	85	839	837	2	728	726	2	...	...	...	...	837	2	726	2
Minor Group	850	58	57	1	57	56	1	...	...	...	...	57	1	56	1
	851	540	540	...	447	447	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	447	...
	852	50	50	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	47	...
	853	191	190	1	177	176	1	...	...	...	...	190	1	176	1

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

Branch of Industry, Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers			Total Urban			Total Household Industry		Urban Household Industry		Total Non-household Industry		Urban Non-household Industry	
		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	86	1,764	1,572	192	1,207	1,094	113	...	...	...	...	1,572	192	1,094	113
Minor Group	860	161	149	12	138	126	12	...	...	...	...	149	12	126	12
	861	579	512	67	450	406	44	...	...	...	...	512	67	406	44
	862	1,024	911	113	619	562	57	...	...	...	...	911	113	562	57
Major Group	87	2,597	2,486	111	1,830	1,747	83	...	...	...	...	2,486	111	1,747	83
Minor Group	870	152	147	5	152	147	5	...	...	...	...	147	5	147	5
	871	974	958	16	775	759	16	...	...	...	...	958	16	759	16
	872	1,457	1,367	90	891	829	62	...	...	...	...	1,367	90	829	62
	873	14	14	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	...
Major Group	88	51,387	37,471	13,916	22,788	17,974	4,814	...	...	...	...	37,471	13,916	17,974	4,814
Minor Group	880	6,249	2,883	3,366	4,579	2,255	2,324	...	...	...	...	2,883	3,366	2,255	2,324
	881	201	163	38	72	62	10	...	...	...	...	163	38	62	10
	882	15,858	14,523	1,335	9,543	9,120	423	...	...	...	...	14,523	1,335	9,120	423
	883	22,245	13,072	9,173	5,899	3,846	2,053	...	...	...	...	13,072	9,173	3,846	2,053
	884	6,427	6,423	4	2,305	2,301	4	...	...	...	...	6,423	4	2,301	4
	885	407	407	...	390	390	...	...	...	...	...	407	...	390	...
Major Group	89	167,079	82,367	84,712	43,448	23,812	19,636	...	...	...	...	82,367	84,712	23,812	19,636
Minor Group	890	167,079	82,367	84,712	43,448	23,812	19,636	...	...	...	...	82,367	84,712	23,812	19,636
Division	9	179	170	9	179	170	9	...	...	...	...	170	9	170	9
Major Group	90	179	170	9	179	170	9	...	...	...	...	170	9	170	9
Minor Group	900	179	170	9	179	170	9	...	...	...	...	170	9	170	9

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

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL RURAL AREAS								
All Divisions		**303,863**	**195,955**	**107,908**	**25,926**	**11,576**	**170,029**	**96,332**
Division	0	38,027	26,228	11,799	1,736	675	24,492	11,124
	1	2,526	1,754	772	...	11	1,754	761
	2 & 3	57,190	43,726	13,464	24,190	10,890	19,536	2,574
	4	6,471	5,630	841	...	...	5,630	841
	5	1,706	1,605	101	...	...	1,605	101
	6	25,402	21,536	3,866	...	...	21,536	3,866
	7	3,588	3,514	74	...	...	3,514	74
	8	168,953	91,962	76,991	...	...	91,962	76,991
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. DINDIGUL TALUK								
All Divisions		**80,366**	**50,350**	**30,016**	**7,176**	**2,617**	**43,174**	**27,399**
Division	0	9,601	6,292	3,309	612	330	5,680	2,979
	1	705	476	229	...	...	476	229
	2 & 3	14,934	11,791	3,143	6,564	2,287	5,227	856
	4	1,520	1,308	212	...	...	1,308	212
	5	235	216	19	...	...	216	19
	6	5,908	4,999	909	...	...	4,999	909
	7	1,087	1,038	49	...	...	1,038	49
	8	46,376	24,230	22,146	...	...	24,230	22,146
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. PALNI TALUK								
All Divisions		**45,378**	**27,669**	**17,709**	**4,686**	**2,045**	**22,983**	**15,664**
Division	0	3,687	2,451	1,236	68	75	2,383	1,161
	1	267	218	49	...	...	218	49
	2 & 3	9,383	7,039	2,344	4,618	1,970	2,421	374
	4	1,187	919	268	...	...	919	268
	5	238	229	9	...	...	229	9
	6	4,052	3,301	751	...	...	3,301	751
	7	374	365	9	...	...	365	9
	8	26,190	13,147	13,043	...	...	13,147	13,043
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				3. KODAIKANAL TALUK				
All Divisions		**12,924**	**7,862**	**5,062**	**7**	**1**	**7,855**	**5,061**
Division	0	9,017	5,376	3,641	...	...	5,376	3,641
	1	21	21	...	...	...	21	...
	2 & 3	285	263	22	7	1	256	21
	4	203	170	33	...	...	170	33
	5	19	18	1	...	...	18	1
	6	417	368	49	...	...	368	49
	7	72	72	...	...	...	72	...
	8	2,890	1,574	1,316	...	...	1,574	1,316
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				4. PERIAKULAM TALUK				
All Divisions		**68,699**	**43,237**	**25,462**	**4,451**	**1,538**	**38,786**	**23,924**
Division	0	8,965	6,605	2,360	341	30	6,264	2,330
	1	310	222	88	...	...	222	88
	2 & 3	8,436	6,666	1,770	4,110	1,508	2,556	262
	4	1,289	1,165	124	...	...	1,165	124
	5	344	324	20	...	...	324	20
	6	5,168	4,595	573	...	...	4,595	573
	7	476	470	6	...	...	470	6
	8	43,711	23,190	20,521	...	...	23,190	20,521
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5. NILAKOTTAI TALUK				
All Divisions		**29,750**	**20,270**	**9,480**	**2,924**	**1,468**	**17,346**	**8,012**
Division	0	2,353	1,848	505	64	61	1,784	444
	1	142	96	46	...	...	96	46
	2 & 3	6,805	5,021	1,784	2,860	1,407	2,161	377
	4	675	609	66	...	...	609	66
	5	196	191	5	...	...	191	5
	6	2,947	2,506	441	...	...	2,506	441
	7	724	718	6	...	...	718	6
	8	15,908	9,281	6,627	...	...	9,281	6,627
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				6. MELUR TALUK				
All Divisions		**18,646**	**11,503**	**7,143**	**1,445**	**1,147**	**10,058**	**5,996**
Division	0	721	579	142	134	40	445	102
	1	166	116	50	...	...	116	50
	2 & 3	3,625	2,409	1,216	1,311	1,107	1,098	109
	4	341	308	33	...	...	308	33
	5	71	70	1	...	...	70	1
	6	1,858	1,670	188	...	...	1,670	188
	7	147	147	...	...	...	147	...
	8	11,717	6,204	5,513	...	...	6,204	5,513
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				7. MADURAI TALUK				
All Divisions		**22,746**	**17,144**	**5,602**	**1,389**	**858**	**15,755**	**4,744**
Division	0	1,007	882	125	81	25	801	100
	1	685	418	267	...	8	418	259
	2 & 3	6,977	5,755	1,222	1,308	825	4,447	397
	4	718	644	74	...	...	644	74
	5	504	460	44	...	...	460	44
	6	2,201	1,780	421	...	...	1,780	421
	7	480	476	4	...	...	476	4
	8	10,174	6,729	3,445	...	...	6,729	3,445
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				8. TIRUMANGALAM TALUK				
All Divisions		**25,354**	**17,920**	**7,434**	**3,848**	**1,902**	**14,072**	**5,532**
Division	0	2,676	2,195	481	436	114	1,759	367
	1	230	187	43	...	3	187	40
	2 & 3	6,745	4,782	1,963	3,412	1,785	1,370	178
	4	538	507	31	...	...	507	31
	5	99	97	2	...	...	97	2
	6	2,851	2,317	534	...	...	2,317	534
	7	228	228	...	...	...	228	...
	8	11,987	7,607	4,380	...	...	7,607	4,380
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Branch of Industry Division		Total Workers			Household Industry		Non-Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				ALL URBAN AREAS				
All Divisions		**293,284**	**233,891**	**59,393**	**20,552**	**12,333**	**213,339**	**47,060**
Division	0	7,337	6,076	1,261	93	173	5,983	1,088
	1	829	567	262	...	...	567	262
	2 & 3	94,892	75,830	19,062	20,459	12,160	55,371	6,902
	4	8,989	7,655	1,334	...	...	7,655	1,334
	5	6,101	5,046	1,055	...	...	5,046	1,055
	6	58,626	53,122	5,504	...	...	53,122	5,504
	7	18,122	17,772	350	...	...	17,772	350
	8	98,209	67,653	30,556	...	...	67,653	30,556
	9	179	170	9	...	...	170	9

APPENDIX

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengalgram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ...	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc. ...	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	*Plantation Crops*	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	*Forestry and Logging—*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ...	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ...	026
03	*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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
04	*Livestock and Hunting*—contd.	
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk ...	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying—	
10	*Mining and Quarrying—*	
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone ...	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt ...	109
	Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—	
20	*Foodstuffs—*	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills ...	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish ...	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products ...	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products ...	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) ...	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge ...	209
21	*Beverages—*	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, 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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
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
	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 powerloom	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 types of textile products ...	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments ...	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear ...	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags ...	274

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
27	*Textiles—Miscellaneous*—contd.	
	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, waste paper 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, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp ...	292
30	*Printing and Publishing*—	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ...	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ...	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	*Leather and Leather Products*—	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312) such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*—	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*—contd.	
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose ...	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere ...	326
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
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 not 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

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*—contd.	
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate ...	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	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
	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, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*—contd.	
	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*—	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations ...	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels ...	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines ...	402
	Construction and maintenance of 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 stuff (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), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ...	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ...	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
60	*Wholesale Trade*—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
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 food stuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products; (this includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles) ...	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetic ...	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
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials ...	670

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
64	*Retail trade*—contd.	
	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, gramaphone 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
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication	
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 ware-houses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
73	*Communication*—	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone communication	731
	Information and broadcasting	732
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) ...	
	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 homaeopathic practitioners	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services*—	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ...	832
84	*Legal Services*—	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, 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, bookkeepers or like individuals	851

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
85	*Business Services*—contd.	
	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
87	*Recreation Services*—	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc.,	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by 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
	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 inividuals 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 unspecied and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

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

FLY LEAF

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

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions	**Total**	**597,147**	**429,846**	**167,301**	**293,284**	**233,891**	**59,393**
	III	46,031	32,796	13,235	7,900	6,550	1,350
	IV	70,387	46,478	23,909	32,885	20,552	12,333
	V	84,383	74,907	9,476	62,273	55,371	6,902
	VI	15,460	13,285	2,175	8,989	7,655	1,334
	VII	84,028	74,658	9,370	58,626	53,122	5,504
	VIII	21,710	21,286	424	18,122	17,772	350
	IX	275,148	166,436	108,712	104,489	72,869	31,620
Division 0	Total	27,275	19,321	7,954	16,423	11,219	5,204
	III	22	22	...	17	17	...
	IV	33	31	2	19	18	1
	V	409	387	22	289	275	14
	VI	280	278	2	217	217	...
	VII	111	107	4	107	103	4
	VIII	204	180	24	203	179	24
	IX	26,216	18,316	7,900	15,571	10,410	5,161
Group 00	Total	710	708	2	609	607	2
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	56	56	...	51	51	...
	VI	184	184	...	149	149	...
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VIII	27	27	...	26	26	...
	IX	427	425	2	367	365	2
Family 000	Total	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 001	Total	206	206	...	169	169	...
	V	7	7	...	6	6	...
	VI	126	126	...	99	99	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	69	69	...	60	60	...
Family 002	Total	55	55	...	52	52	...
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	22	22	...	20	20	...
	VI	6	6	...	5	5	...
	VIII	12	12	...	12	12	...
	IX	12	12	...	12	12	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 003	Total	130	130	...	111	111	...
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	13	13	...	13	13	...
	VI	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	90	90	...	71	71	...
Family 004	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 006	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 007	Total	243	241	2	225	223	2
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	27	27	...	26	26	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	213	211	2	196	194	2
Family 009	Total	69	69	...	45	45	...
	V	8	8	...	6	6	...
	VI	17	17	...	11	11	...
	VIII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	42	42	...	27	27	...
Group 01	Total	40	31	9	18	18	...
	VI	2	1	1	...	...	...
	V	19	11	8	6	6	...
	IX	19	19	...	12	12	...
Family 010	Toial	12	12	...	7	7	...
	V	6	6	...	5	5	...
	IX	6	6	...	2	2	...
Family 011	Total	20	11	9	7	7	...
	IV	2	1	1	...	...	...
	V	12	4	8	1	1	...
	IX	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 012	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 013	Total	3	3	...	3	3	..
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 014	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 019	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 02	Total	157	157	...	61	61	...
	III	10	10	...	5	5	...
	IX	147	147	...	56	56	...
Family 020	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 021	Total	124	124	...	52	52	...
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	121	121	...	49	49	...
Family 023	Total	13	13	...	4	4	...
	III	7	7	...	2	2	...
	IX	6	6	...	2	2	...
Family 029	Total	18	18	...	3	3	...
	IX	18	18	...	3	3	...
Group 03	Total	1,723	1,539	184	1,131	996	135
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	15	14	1	13	12	1
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	5	3	2	5	3	2
	VIII	14	12	2	14	12	2
	IX	1,685	1,506	179	1,096	966	130
Family 030	Total	318	248	70	297	231	66
	V	3	2	1	3	2	1
	VII	2	...	2	2	...	2
	VIII	12	10	2	12	10	2
	IX	301	236	65	280	219	61
Family 031	Total	90	84	6	50	45	5
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	89	83	6	49	44	5
Family 032	Total	302	273	29	157	135	22
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	301	272	29	156	134	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 033	Total	924	869	55	552	524	28
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	9	9	...	7	7	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	907	852	55	538	510	28
Family 035	Total	28	27	1	26	25	1
	IX	28	27	1	26	25	1
Family 039	Total	61	38	23	49	36	13
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	59	36	23	47	34	13
Group 04	Total	2,756	1,551	1,205	2,128	1,233	895
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	52	41	11	51	40	11
	VI	3	3	...	1	1	...
	VII	52	50	2	52	50	2
	VIII	54	37	17	54	37	17
	IX	2,594	1,419	1,175	1,969	1,104	865
Family 040	Total	641	99	542	557	87	470
	V	4	2	2	4	2	2
	VIII	14	...	14	14	...	14
	IX	623	97	526	539	85	454
Family 041	Total	362	...	362	193	...	193
	IX	362	...	362	193	...	193
Family 042	Total	406	232	174	281	164	117
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	396	222	174	272	155	117
Family 043	Total	634	566	68	589	524	65
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	36	27	9	35	26	9
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	52	50	2	52	50	2
	VIII	15	13	2	15	13	2
	IX	529	474	55	486	434	52
Family 044	Tothl	44	42	2	34	32	2
	IX	44	42	2	34	32	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 045	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 046	Total	494	474	20	320	301	19
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	483	463	20	309	290	19
Family 047	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 049	Total	173	136	37	152	123	29
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VIII	8	7	1	8	7	1
	IX	155	119	36	134	106	28
Group 05	Total	15,595	9,365	6,230	8,207	4,260	3,947
	V	5	3	2	4	2	2
	VIII	4	...	4	4	...	4
	IX	15,586	9,362	6,224	8,199	4,258	3,941
Family 050	Total	416	324	92	381	289	92
	IX	416	324	92	381	289	92
Family 051	Total	2,454	1,611	843	2,078	1,313	765
	IX	2,454	1,611	843	2,078	1,313	765
Family 052	Total	7,948	4,416	3,532	4,022	1,534	2,488
	VIII	4	...	4	4	...	4
	IX	7,944	4,416	3,528	4,018	1,534	2,484
Family 053	Total	40	9	31	40	9	31
	IX	40	9	31	40	9	31
Family 059	Total	4,737	3,005	1,732	1,686	1,115	571
	V	5	3	2	4	2	2
	IX	4,732	3,002	1,730	1,682	1,113	569
Group 06	Total	724	721	3	671	669	2
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	721	718	3	668	666	2
Family 060	Total	41	39	2	39	37	2
	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 061	Total	456	456	...	446	446	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	453	453	...	443	443	...
Family 062	Total	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...
Family 069	Total	220	219	1	179	179	...
	IX	220	219	1	179	179	...
Group 07	Total	632	566	66	553	502	51
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	25	25	...	23	23	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	38	38	...	34	34	...
	VIII	38	37	1	38	37	1
	IX	528	463	65	455	405	50
Family 070	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 071	Total	228	227	1	214	213	1
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	19	19	...	19	19	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	38	38	...	34	34	...
	VIII	35	34	1	35	34	1
	IX	134	134	...	124	124	...
Family 072	Total	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 073	Total	13	13	...	13	13	...
	IX	13	13	...	13	13	...
Family 075	Total	13	13	...	13	13	...
	IX	13	13	...	13	13	...
Family 076	Total	322	259	63	258	210	48
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	6	6	...	4	4	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	312	249	63	250	202	48
Family 077	Total	10	8	2	10	8	2
	IX	10	8	2	10	8	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 078	Total	26	26	...	26	26	...
	IX	26	26	...	26	26	...
Family 079	Total	14	14	...	14	14	...
	IX	14	14	...	14	14	...
Group 08	Total	1,662	1,569	93	1,078	1,003	75
	IV	27	26	1	15	14	1
	V	133	133	...	122	122	...
	VI	35	33	2	12	12	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1,466	1,376	90	928	854	74
Family 080	Total	23	23	...	15	15	...
	V	14	14	...	10	10	...
	IX	9	9	...	5	5	...
Family 081	Total	128	127	1	116	115	1
	V	45	45	...	45	45	...
	IX	83	82	1	71	70	1
Family 082	Total	7	7	...	4	4	...
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...
	IX	4	4	...	3	3	...
Family 083	Total	169	167	2	131	131	...
	V	10	10	...	9	9	...
	VI	35	33	2	12	12	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	123	123	...	109	109	...
Family 084	Total	87	86	1	71	70	1
	IV	27	26	1	15	14	1
	V	60	60	...	56	56	...
Family 085	Total	181	141	40	142	106	36
	IX	181	141	40	142	106	36
Family 086	Total	1,039	1,002	37	582	553	29
	IX	1,039	1,002	37	582	553	29
Family 087	Total	16	6	10	10	4	6
	IX	16	6	10	10	4	6
Family 08[illegible]	Total	12	10	2	7	5	2
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	11	9	2	6	4	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)
Group 09	Total	277	271	6	270	264	6
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	17	17	...	17	17	...
	VI	33	33	...	31	31	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	63	63	...	63	63	...
	IX	154	148	6	149	143	6
Family 090	Total	194	191	3	188	185	3
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
	VI	32	32	...	30	30	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	63	63	...	63	63	...
	IX	74	71	3	70	67	3
Family 091	Total	55	52	3	54	51	3
	IX	55	52	3	54	51	3
Family 099	Total	28	28	...	28	28	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	25	25	...	25	25	...
Group 0X	Total	2,999	2,843	156	1,697	1,606	91
	V	86	86	...	1	1	...
	VI	23	23	...	23	23	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2,889	2,733	156	1,672	1,581	91
Family 0X0	Total	862	806	56	421	388	33
	IX	862	806	56	421	388	33
Family 0X1	Total	961	912	49	735	711	24
	IX	961	912	49	735	711	24
Family 0X2	Total	928	885	43	410	382	28
	IX	928	885	43	410	382	28
Family 0X3	Total	120	117	3	92	89	3
	IX	120	117	3	92	89	3
Family 0X9	Total	128	123	5	39	36	3
	V	86	86	...	1	1	...
	VI	23	23	...	23	23	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	18	13	5	14	11	3

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 1	Total	16,070	15,198	872	8,326	8,135	191
	III	66	66	...	62	62	...
	IV	8	6	2	7	5	2
	V	1,798	1,759	39	1,708	1,669	39
	VI	604	603	1	452	451	1
	VII	959	945	14	841	827	14
	VIII	810	810	...	700	700	...
	IX	11,825	11,009	816	4,556	4,421	135
Group 10	Total	5,531	5,447	84	1,839	1,799	40
	IX	5,531	5,447	84	1,839	1,799	40
Family 100	Total	954	954	...	271	271	...
	IX	954	954	...	271	271	...
Family 101	Total	1,333	1,291	42	1,103	1,071	32
	IX	1,333	1,291	42	1,103	1,071	32
Family 102	Total	246	241	5	64	61	3
	IX	246	241	5	64	61	3
Family 103	Total	13	13	...	5	5	...
	IX	13	13	...	5	5	...
Family 104	Total	2,981	2,944	37	394	389	5
	IX	2,981	2,944	37	394	389	5
Family 109	Total	4	4	...	2	2	...
	IX	4	4	...	2	2	...
Group 11	Total	512	503	9	475	466	9
	VII	512	503	9	475	466	9
Family 110	Total	128	119	9	125	116	9
	VII	128	119	9	125	116	9
Family 111	Total	384	384	...	350	350	...
	VII	384	384	...	350	350	...
Group 12	Total	447	442	5	366	361	5
	VII	447	442	5	366	361	5
Family 120	Total	281	281	...	203	203	...
	VII	281	281	...	203	203	...
Family 121	Total	112	108	4	109	105	4
	VII	112	108	4	109	105	4
Family 129	Total	54	53	1	54	53	1
	VII	54	53	1	54	53	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 13	Total	9,580	8,806	774	5,646	5,509	137
	III	66	66	...	62	62	...
	IV	8	6	2	7	5	2
	V	1,798	1,759	39	1,708	1,669	39
	VI	604	603	1	452	451	1
	VIII	810	810	...	700	700	...
	IX	6,294	5,562	732	2,717	2,622	95
Family 130	Total	28	28	...	25	25	...
	III	28	28	...	25	25	...
Family 131	Total	604	603	1	452	451	1
	VI	604	603	1	452	451	1
Family 132	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 133	Total	1,806	1,765	41	1,715	1,674	41
	IV	8	6	2	7	5	2
	V	1,798	1,759	39	1,708	1,669	39
Family 134	Total	810	810	...	700	700	...
	VIII	810	810	...	700	700	...
Family 135	Total	5,891	5,190	701	2,387	2,319	68
	IX	5,891	5,190	701	2,387	2,319	68
Family 136	Total	394	363	31	321	294	27
	IX	394	363	31	321	294	27
Family 139	Total	46	46	...	45	45	...
	III	38	38	...	37	37	...
	IX	8	8	...	8	8	...
Division 2	Total	29,053	28,490	563	25,606	25,068	538
	III	650	646	4	266	262	4
	V	3,742	3,671	71	3,355	3,290	65
	VI	463	449	14	391	377	14
	VII	9,383	9,322	61	8,721	8,662	59
	VIII	2,593	2,544	49	2,400	2,352	48
	IX	12,222	11,858	364	10,473	10,125	348
Group 20	Total	5,648	5,600	48	4,332	4,286	46
	III	411	411	...	113	113	...
	V	753	751	2	590	588	2
	VI	23	22	1	15	14	1
	VII	2,798	2,770	28	2,372	2,344	28
	VIII	250	249	1	210	209	1
	IX	1,413	1,397	16	1,032	1,018	14

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 200	Total	4,820	4,782	38	3,607	3,570	37
	III	411	411	...	113	113	...
	V	671	670	1	521	520	1
	VI	20	19	1	13	12	1
	VII	2,554	2,527	27	2,143	2,116	27
	VIII	174	173	1	141	140	1
	IX	990	982	8	676	669	7
Family 201	Total	570	567	3	525	522	3
	V	82	81	1	69	68	1
	VI	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VII	244	243	1	229	228	1
	VIII	53	53	...	51	51	...
	IX	188	187	1	174	173	1
Family 202	Total	258	251	7	200	194	6
	VIII	23	23	...	18	18	...
	IX	235	228	7	182	176	6
Group 21	Total	920	883	37	873	836	37
	III	9	8	1	7	6	1
	V	106	106	...	96	96	...
	VI	16	15	1	14	13	1
	VII	231	230	1	228	227	1
	VIII	56	56	...	52	52	...
	IX	502	468	34	476	442	34
Family 210	Total	123	120	3	117	114	3
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	15	15	...	14	14	...
	VII	26	25	1	24	23	1
	VIII	22	22	...	20	20	...
	IX	58	56	2	58	56	2
Family 211	Total	797	763	34	756	722	34
	III	7	6	1	6	5	1
	V	91	91	...	82	82	...
	VI	16	15	1	14	13	1
	VII	205	205	...	204	204	...
	VIII	34	34	...	32	32	...
	IX	444	412	32	418	386	32
Group 22	Total	2	1	1	2	1	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	...	1	1	...	1

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 220	Total	1	...	1	1	...	1
	IX	1	...	1	1	...	1
Family 221	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 28	Total	17,671	17,354	317	16,371	16,068	303
	III	159	156	3	97	94	3
	V	2,537	2,493	44	2,366	2,324	42
	VI	274	263	11	248	237	11
	VII	5,902	5,881	21	5,717	5,698	19
	VIII	1,997	1,960	37	1,882	1,846	36
	IX	6,802	6,601	201	6,061	5,869	192
Family 280	Total	9,824	9,571	253	9,156	8,914	242
	III	96	95	1	82	81	1
	V	1,605	1,585	20	1,567	1,549	18
	VI	217	207	10	200	190	10
	VII	1,442	1,424	18	1,355	1,337	18
	VIII	1,624	1,591	33	1,544	1,512	32
	IX	4,840	4,669	171	4,408	4,245	163
Family 289	Total	7,847	7,783	64	7,215	7,154	61
	III	63	61	2	15	13	2
	V	932	908	24	799	775	24
	VI	57	56	1	48	47	1
	VII	4,460	4,457	3	4,362	4,361	1
	VIII	373	369	4	338	334	4
	IX	1,962	1,932	30	1,653	1,624	29
Group 29	Total	4,812	4,652	160	4,028	3,877	151
	III	71	71	...	49	49	...
	V	346	321	25	303	282	21
	VI	150	149	1	114	113	1
	VII	452	441	11	404	393	11
	VIII	289	278	11	255	244	11
	IX	3,504	3,392	112	2,903	2,796	107
Family 290	Total	4,812	4,652	160	4,028	3,877	151
	III	71	71	...	49	49	...
	V	346	321	25	303	282	21
	VI	150	149	1	114	113	1
	VII	452	441	11	404	393	11
	VIII	289	278	11	255	244	11
	IX	3,504	3,392	112	2,903	2,796	107

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 3	Total	70,471	62,083	8,388	46,881	41,878	5,003
	III	35	10	25	24	...	24
	V	525	494	31	525	494	31
	VII	69,684	61,354	8,330	46,110	41,164	4,946
	VIII	57	57	...	53	53	...
	IX	170	168	2	169	167	2
Group 30	Total	42,900	36,979	5,921	25,790	22,406	3,384
	VII	42,900	36,979	5,921	25,790	22,406	3,384
Family 300	Total	1,451	1,430	21	1,171	1,159	12
	VII	1,451	1,430	21	1,171	1,159	12
Family 301	Total	41,449	35,549	5,900	24,619	21,247	3,372
	VII	41,449	35,549	5,900	24,619	21,247	3,372
Group 31	Total	1,116	1,107	9	1,083	1,074	9
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VII	1,035	1,026	9	1,006	997	9
	VIII	57	57	...	53	53	...
	IX	19	19	...	19	19	...
Family 310	Total	241	236	5	230	225	5
	VII	241	236	5	230	225	5
Family 311	Total	35	35	...	29	29	...
	VII	32	32	...	29	29	...
	VIII	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 312	Total	12	11	1	11	10	1
	VII	12	11	1	11	10	1
Family 313	Total	14	14	...	6	6	...
	VII	14	14	...	6	6	...
Family 314	Total	13	13	...	11	11	...
	VII	13	13	...	11	11	...
Family 319	Total	801	798	3	796	793	3
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VII	723	720	3	719	716	3
	VIII	54	54	...	53	53	...
	IX	19	19	...	19	19	...
Group 32	Total	1,555	1,535	20	1,521	1,501	20
	III	10	10	...	...	...	...
	V	496	487	9	496	487	9
	VII	898	889	9	875	866	9
	IX	151	149	2	150	148	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 511	Total	9	8	1	...	...	...
	III	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VI	8	8	...	...	...	...
Group 59	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 590	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	III	3	3	...	3	3	...
Division 6	Total	14,829	14,739	90	11,659	11,574	85
	III	19	19	...	6	6	...
	V	302	300	2	283	281	2
	VI	487	486	1	56	56	...
	VII	135	135	...	135	135	...
	VIII	13,042	12,961	81	10,417	10,340	77
	IX	844	838	6	762	756	6
Group 60	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 601	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 61	Total	12	12	...	1	1	...
	VIII	12	12	...	1	1	...
Family 610	Total	11	11	...	...	...	...
	VIII	11	11	...	...	...	...
Family 611	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 63	Total	506	506	...	451	451	...
	VIII	506	506	...	451	451	...
Family 630	Total	168	168	...	159	159	...
	VIII	168	168	...	159	159	...
Family 631	Total	338	338	...	292	292	...
	VIII	338	338	...	292	292	...
Group 64	Total	9,574	9,551	23	8,052	8,032	20
	III	19	19	...	6	6	...
	V	267	267	...	248	248	...
	VI	83	83	...	52	52	...
	VII	104	104	...	104	104	...
	VIII	8,317	8,294	23	6,925	6,905	20
	IX	784	784	...	717	717	...

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 640	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 641	Total	4,844	4,844	...	4,262	4,262	...
	III	16	16	...	6	6	...
	V	187	187	...	172	172	...
	VI	68	68	...	37	37	...
	VII	55	55	...	55	55	...
	VIII	3,882	3,882	...	3,413	3,413	...
	IX	636	636	...	579	579	...
Family 642	Total	988	988	...	918	918	...
	V	19	19	...	19	19	...
	VIII	969	969	...	899	899	...
Family 643	Total	2,112	2,112	...	1,348	1,348	...
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	28	28	...	24	24	...
	VI	12	12	...	12	12	...
	VII	40	40	...	40	40	...
	VIII	1,924	1,924	...	1,177	1,177	...
	IX	105	105	...	95	95	...
Family 649	Total	1,628	1,605	23	1,522	1,502	20
	V	33	33	...	33	33	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	1,540	1,517	23	1,434	1,414	20
	IX	43	43	...	43	43	...
Group 65	Total	148	148	...	141	141	...
	VIII	148	148	...	141	141	...
Family 650	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 651	Total	134	134	...	131	131	...
	VIII	134	134	...	131	131	...
Family 652	Total	13	13	...	9	9	...
	VIII	13	13	...	9	9	...
Group 66	Total	551	551	...	353	353	...
	VIII	551	551	...	353	353	...
Family 660	Total	225	225	...	158	158	...
	VIII	225	225	...	158	158	...

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 661	Total	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 662	Total	316	316	...	185	185	...
	VIII	316	316	...	185	185	...
Group 67	Total	402	339	63	375	313	62
	V	21	19	2	21	19	2
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	317	262	55	305	251	54
	IX	53	47	6	38	32	6
Family 670	Total	258	206	52	237	186	51
	V	21	19	2	21	19	2
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	VIII	196	150	46	189	144	45
	IX	30	26	4	16	12	4
Family 671	Total	94	85	9	90	81	9
	VIII	94	85	9	90	81	9
Family 672	Total	27	25	2	26	24	2
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	18	16	2	17	15	2
Family 679	Total	23	23	...	22	22	...
	VIII	18	18	...	17	17	...
	IX	5	5	...	5	5	...
Group 68	Total	760	759	1	394	393	1
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	22	22	...	22	22	...
	VIII	727	726	1	361	360	1
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...
Family 680	Total	664	664	...	326	326	...
	VIII	664	664	...	326	326	...
Family 681	Total	96	95	1	68	67	1
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	22	22	...	22	22	...
	VIII	63	62	1	35	34	1
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 69	Total	2,875	2,872	3	1,891	1,889	2
	V	12	12	...	12	12	...
	VI	400	399	1	...	...	...
	VIII	2,463	2,461	2	1,879	1,877	2
Family 690	Total	238	238	...	221	221	...
	VIII	238	238	...	221	221	...
Family 691	Total	1,542	1,542	...	1,318	1,318	...
	VIII	1,542	1,542	...	1,318	1,318	...
Family 692	Total	576	575	1	116	116	...
	V	12	12	...	12	12	...
	VI	400	399	1	...	...	...
	VIII	164	164	...	104	104	...
Family 693	Total	409	408	1	130	129	1
	VIII	409	408	1	130	129	1
Family 694	Total	110	109	1	106	105	1
	VIII	110	109	1	106	105	1
Division 7 & 8	Total	333,651	213,237	120,414	146,751	106,247	40,504
	III	161	75	86	153	67	86
	IV	67,713	44,606	23,107	32,600	20,433	12,167
	V	76,563	67,327	9,236	55,290	48,608	6,682
	VI	13,469	11,313	2,156	7,809	6,490	1,319
	VII	3,208	2,279	929	2,199	1,750	449
	VIII	4,394	4,182	212	3,825	3,672	153
	IX	168,143	83,455	84,688	44,875	25,227	19,648
Group 70	Total	61,426	41,818	19,608	44,975	31,587	13,388
	IV	36,867	21,744	15,123	25,247	15,852	9,395
	V	24,559	20,074	4,485	19,728	15,735	3,993
Family 700	Total	186	88	98	107	31	76
	IV	17	8	9	3	2	1
	V	169	80	89	104	29	75
Family 701	Total	119	119	...	53	53	...
	V	119	119	...	53	53	...
Family 702	Total	20,305	10,317	9,988	13,786	6,611	7,175
	IV	8,098	565	7,533	5,470	366	5,104
	V	12,207	9,752	2,455	8,316	6,245	2,071
Family 703	Total	402	286	116	402	286	116
	IV	240	153	87	240	153	87
	V	162	133	29	162	133	29

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	34	34	...	32	32	...
	VII	34	34	...	32	32	...
Family 321	Total	1,474	1,454	20	1,463	1,443	20
	V	496	487	9	496	487	9
	VII	828	819	9	818	809	9
	IX	150	148	2	149	147	2
Family 329	Total	47	47	...	26	26	...
	III	10	10	...	...	...	...
	VII	36	36	...	25	25	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 33	Total	24,238	21,819	2,419	17,935	16,355	1,580
	III	25	...	25	24	...	24
	V	24	2	22	24	2	22
	VII	24,189	21,817	2,372	17,887	16,353	1,534
Family 330	Total	16,201	15,653	548	12,029	11,729	300
	V	22	...	22	22	...	22
	VII	16,179	15,653	526	12,007	11,729	278
Family 331	Total	7,466	5,750	1,716	5,364	4,239	1,125
	III	25	...	25	24	...	24
	VII	7,441	5,750	1,691	5,340	4,239	1,101
Family 339	Total	571	416	155	542	387	155
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	569	414	155	540	385	155
Group 34	Total	662	643	19	552	542	10
	VII	662	643	19	552	542	10
Family 340	Total	583	572	11	478	471	7
	VII	583	572	11	478	471	7
Family 341	Total	79	71	8	74	71	3
	VII	79	71	8	74	71	3
Division 4	Total	45,240	32,140	13,100	7,798	6,444	1,354
	III	41,404	29,322	12,082	6,393	5,422	971
	IV	2,630	1,834	796	258	96	162
	V	118	114	4	107	103	4
	VI	12	12	...	6	6	...
	VII	215	195	20	215	195	20
	VIII	22	21	1	20	20	...
	IX	839	642	197	799	602	197

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 40	Total	8,551	6,818	1,733	1,283	1,234	49
	III	7,420	5,869	1,551	1,250	1,202	48
	IV	1,092	911	181	...	...	...
	V	14	14	...	13	13	...
	IX	25	24	1	20	19	1
Family 402	Total	230	229	1	102	101	1
	III	196	195	1	73	72	1
	V	14	14	...	13	13	...
	IX	20	20	...	16	16	...
Family 403	Total	2,451	2,334	117	1,152	1,105	47
	III	2,451	2,334	117	1,152	1,105	47
Family 404	Total	5,854	4,240	1,614	13	13	...
	III	4,760	3,327	1,433	12	12	...
	IV	1,092	911	181	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 409	Total	16	15	1	16	15	1
	III	13	13	...	13	13	...
	IX	3	2	1	3	2	1
Group 41	Total	33,907	23,256	10,651	5,342	4,242	1,100
	III	31,415	21,587	9,828	4,166	3,444	722
	IV	1,518	914	604	255	95	160
	V	98	94	4	88	84	4
	VI	12	12	...	6	6	...
	VII	46	26	20	46	26	20
	VIII	21	20	1	19	19	...
	IX	797	603	194	762	568	194
Family 410	Total	22	22	...	...	...	...
	III	5	5	...	...	...	...
	IX	17	17	...	...	...	...
Family 411	Total	12,098	9,982	2,116	2,851	2,310	541
	III	10,622	9,102	1,520	2,548	2,172	376
	IV	1,425	834	591	254	94	160
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	48	43	5	46	41	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 412	Total	1,323	1,014	309	818	702	116
	III	544	340	204	82	70	12
	IV	20	20	...	...	...	...
	V	85	81	4	85	81	4
	VI	12	12	...	6	6	...
	VII	46	26	20	46	26	20
	VIII	21	20	1	19	19	...
	IX	595	515	80	580	500	80
Family 413	Total	384	369	15	44	44	...
	III	313	300	13	44	44	...
	IV	61	59	2	...	...	...
	V	10	10	...	...	...	...
Family 415	Total	15,398	8,853	6,545	577	348	229
	III	15,398	8,853	6,545	577	348	229
Family 419	Total	4,682	3,016	1,666	1,052	838	214
	III	4,533	2,987	1,546	915	810	105
	IV	12	1	11	1	1	...
	IX	137	28	109	136	27	109
Group 42	Total	28	26	2	22	20	2
	III	28	26	2	22	20	2
Family 420	Total	26	26	...	20	20	...
	III	26	26	...	20	20	...
Family 429	Total	2	...	2	2	...	2
	III	2	...	2	2	...	2
Group 43	Total	255	225	30	163	142	21
	III	244	216	28	160	141	19
	IV	11	9	2	3	1	2
Family 431	Total	231	214	17	145	137	8
	III	229	212	17	145	137	8
	IV	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 439	Total	24	11	13	18	5	13
	III	15	4	11	15	4	11
	IV	9	7	2	3	1	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)
Group 44	Total	2,499	1,815	684	988	806	182
	III	2,297	1,624	673	795	615	180
	IV	9	...	9	...	...	...
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VII	169	169	...	169	169	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	17	15	2	17	15	2
Family 440	Total	397	397	...	94	94	...
	III	397	397	...	94	94	...
Family 441	Total	559	122	437	26	8	18
	III	553	116	437	20	2	18
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 442	Total	1,001	1,001	...	617	617	...
	III	835	835	...	451	451	...
	VII	166	166	...	166	166	...
Family 443	Total	279	203	76	12	6	6
	III	270	203	67	12	6	6
	IV	9	...	9	...	...	...
Family 449	Total	263	92	171	239	81	158
	III	242	73	169	218	62	156
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	17	15	2	17	15	2
Division 5	Total	3,310	2,287	1,023	805	544	261
	III	3,302	2,279	1,023	805	544	261
	VI	8	8	...	...	...	...
Group 50	Total	3,298	2,276	1,022	802	541	261
	III	3,298	2,276	1,022	802	541	261
Family 500	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 501	Total	3,276	2,258	1,018	782	525	257
	III	3,276	2,258	1,018	782	525	257
Family 509	Total	20	16	4	20	16	4
	III	20	16	4	20	16	4
Group 51	Total	9	8	1	...	...	...
	III	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VI	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)
Family 704	Total	31,713	24,331	7,382	23,291	18,728	4,563
	IV	26,402	19,801	6,601	18,427	14,581	3,846
	V	5,311	4,530	781	4,864	4,147	717
Family 705	Total	27	24	3	27	24	3
	IV	4	2	2	4	2	2
	V	23	22	1	23	22	1
Family 706	Total	1,464	1,316	148	1,260	1,151	109
	IV	624	519	105	514	448	66
	V	840	797	43	746	703	43
Family 707	Total	168	44	124	142	40	102
	IV	64	8	56	40	6	34
	V	104	36	68	102	34	68
Family 708	Total	878	417	461	23	23	...
	IV	857	396	461	2	2	...
	V	21	21	...	21	21	...
Family 709	Total	6,164	4,876	1,288	5,884	4,640	1,244
	IV	561	292	269	547	292	255
	V	5,603	4,584	1,019	5,337	4,348	989
Group 71	Total	9,538	8,461	1,077	6,714	5,944	770
	IV	1,408	868	540	755	415	340
	V	8,057	7,520	537	5,900	5,470	430
	VII	65	65	...	51	51	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 710	Total	8,285	7,809	476	5,814	5,391	423
	IV	933	681	252	465	236	229
	V	7,280	7,056	224	5,291	5,097	194
	VII	64	64	...	50	50	...
	VIII	8	8	...	8	8	...
Family 711	Total	17	17	...	16	16	...
	IV	8	8	...	7	7	...
	V	9	9	...	9	9	...
Family 712	Total	1	...	1	...	...	...
	IV	1	...	1	...	...	...
Family 713	Total	5	4	1	3	3	...
	IV	1	...	1	...	...	...
	V	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 714	Total	100	99	1	90	90	...
	IV	61	61	...	61	61	...
	V	38	37	1	28	28	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 715	Total	341	141	200	252	75	177
	IV	101	21	80	79	20	59
	V	240	120	120	173	55	118
Family 719	Total	789	391	398	539	369	170
	IV	303	97	206	143	91	52
	V	486	294	192	396	278	118
Group 72	Total	6,023	5,795	228	923	892	31
	IV	3,691	3,552	139	137	118	19
	V	2,302	2,213	89	756	744	12
	VII	30	30	...	30	30	...
Family 720	Total	3,161	3,025	136	670	642	28
	IV	2,178	2,074	104	121	102	19
	V	983	951	32	549	540	9
Family 721	Total	16	16	...	14	14	...
	V	16	16	...	14	14	...
Family 722	Total	56	56	...	55	55	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	52	52	...	51	51	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 729	Total	2,790	2,698	92	184	181	3
	IV	1,510	1,475	35	13	13	...
	V	1,251	1,194	57	142	139	3
	VII	29	29	...	29	29	...
Group 73	Total	5,702	5,702	...	2,570	2,570	...
	IV	2,376	2,376	...	328	328	...
	V	3,260	3,260	...	2,179	2,179	...
	VI	23	23	...	21	21	...
	VIII	43	43	...	42	42	...
Family 730	Total	25	25	...	23	23	...
	V	22	22	...	20	20	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 731	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 732	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 733	Total	5,396	5,396	...	2,286	2,286	...
	IV	2,369	2,369	...	321	321	...
	V	2,979	2,979	...	1,920	1,920	...
	VI	23	23	...	21	21	...
	VIII	25	25	...	24	24	...
Family 734	Total	164	164	...	157	157	...
	IV	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	147	147	...	140	140	...
	VIII	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 735	Total	17	17	...	16	16	...
	V	14	14	...	13	13	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 739	Total	94	94	...	82	82	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	92	92	...	80	80	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 74	Total	5,939	5,939	...	3,866	3,866	...
	IV	2,189	2,189	...	682	682	...
	V	3,576	3,576	...	3,010	3,010	...
	VII	174	174	...	174	174	...
Family 740	Total	307	307	...	295	295	...
	IV	18	18	...	15	15	...
	V	218	218	...	209	209	...
	VII	71	71	...	71	71	...
Family 741	Total	5,484	5,484	...	3,423	3,423	...
	IV	2,057	2,057	...	553	553	...
	V	3,324	3,324	...	2,767	2,767	...
	VII	103	103	...	103	103	...
Family 742	Total	148	148	...	148	148	...
	IV	114	114	...	114	114	...
	V	34	34	...	34	34	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 75	Total	9,701	9,701	...	8,080	8,080	...
	III	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IV	848	848	...	514	514	...
	V	7,593	7,593	...	6,438	6,438	...
	VI	83	83	...	71	71	...
	VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VIII	912	912	...	806	806	...
	IX	252	252	...	238	238	...
Family 750	Total	604	604	...	449	449	...
	V	355	355	...	260	260	...
	VIII	225	225	...	172	172	...
	IX	24	24	...	17	17	...
Family 751	Total	328	328	...	315	315	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	281	281	...	270	270	...
	VIII	26	26	...	26	26	...
	IX	19	19	...	17	17	...
Family 752	Total	783	783	...	765	765	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	628	628	...	619	619	...
	VI	5	5	...	1	1	...
	VIII	149	149	...	144	144	...
Family 753	Total	4,534	4,534	...	3,737	3,737	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	140	140	...	96	96	...
	V	3,993	3,993	...	3,289	3,289	...
	VI	8	8	...	4	4	...
	VIII	391	391	...	346	346	...
Family 754	Total	2,006	2,006	...	1,791	1,791	...
	IV	446	446	...	375	375	...
	V	1,529	1,529	...	1,385	1,385	...
	VI	31	31	...	31	31	...
Family 755	Total	302	302	...	273	273	...
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	77	77	...	56	56	...
	VI	35	35	...	32	32	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	30	30	...	30	30	...
	IX	155	155	...	150	150	...

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	272	272	...	261	261	...
	IV	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	192	192	...	183	183	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	75	75	...	74	74	...
Family 757	Total	175	175	...	33	33	...
	IV	109	109	...	...	...	...
	V	51	51	...	18	18	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
Family 758	Total	387	387	...	159	159	...
	IV	112	112	...	2	2	...
	V	275	275	...	157	157	...
Family 759	Total	310	310	...	297	297	...
	IV	35	35	...	35	35	...
	V	212	212	...	201	201	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	54	54	...	54	54	...
Group 76	Total	3,305	3,298	7	2,261	2,256	5
	IV	10	10	...	5	5	...
	V	391	387	4	303	299	4
	VI	562	562	...	431	431	...
	VII	144	144	...	140	140	...
	VIII	365	365	...	358	358	...
	IX	1,833	1,830	3	1,024	1,023	1
Family 760	Total	1,214	1,214	...	765	765	...
	IV	5	5	...	1	1	...
	V	127	127	...	85	85	...
	VI	287	287	...	199	199	...
	VII	46	46	...	44	44	...
	VIII	74	74	...	72	72	...
	IX	675	675	...	364	364	...
Family 761	Total	138	138	...	75	75	...
	V	33	33	...	22	22	...
	VI	17	17	...	15	15	...
	VII	13	13	...	13	13	...
	VIII	18	18	...	18	18	...
	IX	57	57	..	7	7	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 762	Total	218	218	...	199	199	...
	IV	5	5	...	4	4	...
	V	148	148	...	133	133	...
	VII	47	47	...	47	47	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IX	13	13	...	10	10	...
Family 763	Total	143	143	...	143	143	...
	VI	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	139	139	...	139	139	...
Family 764	Total	990	990	...	681	681	...
	V	51	51	...	43	43	...
	VI	230	230	...	192	192	...
	VII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	115	115	...	110	110	...
	IX	587	587	...	329	329	...
Family 769	Total	602	595	7	398	393	5
	V	32	28	4	20	16	4
	VI	24	24	...	21	21	...
	VII	31	31	...	29	29	...
	VIII	14	14	...	14	14	...
	IX	501	498	3	314	313	1
Group 77	Total	12,296	12,093	203	5,558	5,480	78
	III	18	18	...	15	15	...
	IV	4,544	4,378	166	875	809	66
	V	7,440	7,404	36	4,403	4,392	11
	VI	18	18	...	15	15	...
	VII	127	126	1	127	126	1
	VIII	52	52	...	52	52	...
	IX	97	97	...	71	71	...
Family 770	Total	10,086	9,975	111	4,668	4,648	20
	III	18	18	...	15	15	...
	IV	3,683	3,600	83	747	734	13
	V	6,206	6,178	28	3,756	3,749	7
	VI	18	18	...	15	15	...
	VII	29	29	...	29	29	...
	VIII	37	37	...	37	37	...
	IX	95	95	...	69	69	...
Family 771	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 772	Total	809	802	7	157	156	1
	IV	351	349	2	32	32	...
	V	364	359	5	31	30	1
	VII	94	94	...	94	94	...
Family 773	Total	420	420	...	419	419	...
	V	411	411	...	410	410	...
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
Family 774	Total	294	292	2	39	39	...
	IV	194	192	2	39	39	...
	V	100	100	...	...	...	...
Family 775	Total	99	97	2	4	2	2
	IV	48	48	...	1	1	...
	V	51	49	2	3	1	2
Family 779	Total	583	502	81	266	211	55
	IV	268	189	79	56	3	53
	V	308	307	1	203	202	1
	VII	4	3	1	4	3	1
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 78	Total	823	805	18	746	740	6
	IV	15	6	9	11	6	5
	V	215	215	...	203	203	...
	VI	465	457	8	414	414	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	69	68	1	63	62	1
	IX	56	56	...	52	52	...
Family 780	Total	823	805	18	746	740	6
	IV	15	6	9	11	6	5
	V	215	215	...	203	203	...
	VI	465	457	8	414	414	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	69	68	1	63	62	1
	IX	56	56	...	52	52	...
Group 79	Total	11,051	9,675	1,376	6,143	5,175	968
	III	16	16	...	13	13	...
	IV	253	246	7	16	16	...
	V	978	866	112	294	270	24
	VI	9,799	8,542	1,257	5,816	4,872	944
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	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 790	Total	1,638	1,489	149	485	456	29
	III	16	16	...	13	13	...
	IV	250	244	6	16	16	...
	V	926	816	110	243	221	22
	VI	446	413	33	213	206	7
Family 791	Total	7,461	6,786	675	4,753	4,146	607
	VI	7,461	6,786	675	4,753	4,146	607
Family 792	Total	19	18	1	15	14	1
	VI	14	13	1	11	10	1
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 793	Total	54	45	9	45	43	2
	IV	3	2	1	...	...	...
	V	43	41	2	43	41	2
	VI	8	2	6	2	2	...
Family 794	Total	419	411	8	330	325	5
	VI	419	411	8	330	325	5
Family 795	Total	660	475	185	28	27	1
	VI	660	475	185	28	27	1
Family 799	Total	800	451	349	487	164	323
	V	9	9	...	8	8	...
	VI	791	442	349	479	156	323
Group 80	Total	2,103	2,085	18	2,003	1,985	18
	IV	69	66	3	68	65	3
	V	2,008	1,994	14	1,909	1,895	14
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	22	21	1	22	21	1
Family 800	Total	41	41	...	39	39	...
	V	41	41	...	39	39	...
Family 801	Total	622	622	...	583	583	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	621	621	...	582	582	...
Family 802	Total	24	24	...	24	24	...
	V	20	20	...	20	20	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 803	Total	404	404	...	375	375	...
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	399	399	...	370	370	...
Family 804	Total	85	77	8	81	73	8
	IV	44	41	3	44	41	3
	V	41	36	5	37	32	5
Family 805	Total	13	13	...	13	13	...
	V	13	13	...	13	13	...
Family 806	Total	50	50	...	49	49	...
	IV	6	6	...	5	5	...
	V	44	44	...	44	44	...
Family 808	Total	682	679	3	668	665	3
	IV	11	11	...	11	11	...
	V	652	650	2	638	636	2
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	15	14	1	15	14	1
Family 809	Total	182	175	7	171	164	7
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	177	170	7	166	159	7
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Group 81	Total	7,047	4,547	2,500	1,414	919	495
	III	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IV	5,511	3 ,534	1,977	861	537	324
	V	1,532	1,009	523	551	380	171
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 810	Total	197	71	126	3	3	...
	III	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IV	61	21	40	...	...	...
	V	133	47	86	1	1	...
Family 811	Total	6,306	4,147	2,159	1,228	759	469
	IV	5,192	3,408	1,784	828	515	313
	V	1,114	739	375	400	244	156
Family 812	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	IV	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 813	Total	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	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 814	Total	8	8	...	5	5	
	IV	5	5	...	2	2	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 815	Total	442	243	199	86	76	10
	IV	237	93	144	15	13	2
	V	204	149	55	71	63	8
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 819	Total	87	71	16	86	70	16
	IV	12	3	9	12	3	9
	V	75	68	7	74	67	7
Group 82	Total	11,805	8,032	3,773	6,693	4,755	1,938
	III	4	2	2	4	2	2
	IV	1,628	940	688	588	354	234
	V	8,293	5,994	2,299	5,203	3,805	1,398
	VII	1,708	966	742	726	464	262
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	170	128	42	170	128	42
Family 820	Total	3,806	2,489	1,317	2,957	1,862	1,095
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	318	134	184	95	21	74
	V	3,468	2,350	1,118	2,842	1,836	1,006
	IX	18	3	15	18	3	15
Family 821	Total	998	881	117	563	539	24
	IV	259	228	31	80	73	7
	V	739	653	86	483	466	17
Family 822	Total	62	43	19	11	5	6
	III	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IV	17	7	10	7	3	4
	V	41	34	7	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 823	Total	817	607	210	20	15	5
	IV	335	164	171	7	5	2
	V	482	443	39	13	10	3
Family 824	Total	1,227	1,015	212	1,077	888	189
	IV	146	128	18	97	92	5
	V	859	718	141	809	671	138
	VII	110	77	33	59	33	26
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	110	90	20	110	90	20

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 825	Total	676	669	7	577	571	6
	IV	51	49	2	29	28	1
	V	592	587	5	515	510	5
	VII	33	33	...	33	33	...
Family 826	Total	60	25	35	53	19	34
	IV	40	6	34	34	1	33
	V	20	19	1	19	18	1
Family 827	Total	789	782	7	218	218	...
	IV	4	4	...	...	...	...
	V	667	660	7	100	100	...
	VII	118	118	...	118	118	...
Family 828	Total	435	102	333	21	21	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	429	96	333	16	16	...
	VII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 829	Total	2,935	1,419	1,516	1,196	617	579
	IV	457	219	238	238	130	108
	V	996	434	562	406	178	228
	VII	1,445	736	709	515	279	236
	IX	37	30	7	37	30	7
Group 83	Total	364	338	26	294	273	21
	IV	63	42	21	52	35	17
	V	301	296	5	242	238	4
Family 830	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 831	Total	155	153	2	144	142	2
	IV	15	14	1	15	14	1
	V	140	139	1	129	128	1
Family 832	Total	9	8	1	3	2	1
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	8	7	1	3	2	...
Family 833	Total	9	9	...	...	...	...
	V	9	9	...	...	...	...
Family 834	Total	21	20	1	8	8	...
	V	21	20	1	8	8	...

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 839	Total	169	147	22	138	120	18
	IV	47	27	20	37	21	16
	V	122	120	2	101	99	2
Group 84	Total	892	878	14	832	820	12
	IV	29	26	3	27	25	2
	V	863	852	11	805	795	10
Family 840	Total	175	171	4	164	161	3
	IV	3	1	2	2	1	1
	V	172	170	2	162	160	2
Family 841	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 842	Total	569	563	6	549	543	6
	IV	26	25	1	25	24	1
	V	543	538	5	524	519	5
Family 843	Total	43	42	1	14	14	...
	V	43	42	1	14	14	...
Family 849	Total	103	100	3	103	100	3
	V	103	100	3	103	100	3
Group 85	Total	11,570	6,287	5,283	4,249	2,109	2,140
	IV	8,208	3,779	4,429	2,430	670	1,760
	V	3,326	2,474	852	1,783	1,405	378
	VI	8	6	2	8	6	2
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	22	22	...	22	22	...
Family 850	Total	7,826	3,367	4,459	2,320	697	1,623
	IV	7,008	2,953	4,055	2,040	547	1,493
	V	810	408	402	272	144	128
	VI	8	6	2	8	6	2
Family 851	Total	175	166	9	152	143	9
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	168	159	9	145	136	9
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 852	Total	18	15	3	18	15	3
	IV	3	2	1	3	2	1
	V	15	13	2	15	13	2
Family 853	Total	1,828	1,650	178	818	741	77
	IV	343	318	25	2	2	...
	V	1,485	1,332	153	816	739	77

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

Division, Group and Family	Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 854	Total	23	23	...	23	23	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	22	22	...	22	22	...
Family 855	Total	8	8	...	6	6	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	5	5	...	3	3	...
Family 856	Total	56	42	14	39	27	12
	IV	13	3	10	12	2	10
	V	43	39	4	27	25	2
Family 859	Total	1,636	1,016	620	873	457	416
	IV	837	499	338	369	113	256
	V	799	517	282	504	344	160
Group 86	Total	743	720	23	588	580	8
	IV	4	2	2	4	2	2
	V	283	263	20	151	146	5
	VII	289	288	1	289	288	1
	VIII	133	133	...	111	111	...
	IX	34	34	...	33	33	...
Family 860	Total	183	182	1	178	177	1
	V	28	28	...	26	26	...
	VII	91	90	1	91	90	1
	VIII	44	44	...	42	42	...
	IX	20	20	...	19	19	...
Family 861	Total	560	538	22	410	403	7
	IV	4	2	2	4	2	2
	V	255	235	20	125	120	5
	VII	198	198	...	198	198	...
	VIII	89	89	...	69	69	...
	IX	14	14	...	14	14	...
Group 87	Total	766	763	3	610	607	3
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	427	427	...	340	340	...
	VI	33	33	...	24	24	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	209	208	1	187	186	1
	IX	90	88	2	52	50	2
Family 870	Total	176	174	2	132	130	2
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	117	117	...	86	86	...
	VI	6	6	...	4	4	...
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	44	42	2	33	31	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 871	Total	75	75	...	48	48	...
	V	39	39	...	28	28	...
	VIII	18	18	...	18	18	...
	IX	18	18	...	2	2	...
Family 872	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 874	Total	34	34	...	29	29	...
	V	13	13	...	12	12	...
	VI	18	18	...	15	15	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 876	Total	474	473	1	396	395	1
	V	253	253	...	209	209	...
	VI	8	8	...	5	5	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	181	180	1	160	159	1
	IX	27	27	...	17	17	...
Family 879	Total	6	6	...	4	4	...
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 89	Total	172,557	86,300	86,257	48,232	27,609	20,623
	III	113	29	84	112	28	84
	V	1,159	910	249	1,092	864	228
	VI	2,474	1,585	889	1,006	633	373
	VII	651	466	185	642	457	185
	VIII	2,593	2,383	210	2,189	2,038	151
	IX	165,567	80,927	84,640	43,191	23,589	19,602
Family 890	Total	2,629	2,475	154	2,285	2,171	114
	III	22	14	8	21	13	8
	V	185	171	14	146	136	10
	VI	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VII	168	153	15	161	146	15
	VIII	1,965	1,871	94	1,670	1,612	58
	IX	279	256	23	277	254	23
Family 899	Total	169,928	83,825	86,103	45,947	25,438	20,509
	III	91	15	76	91	15	76
	V	974	739	235	946	728	218
	VI	2,464	1,575	889	996	623	373
	VII	483	313	170	481	311	170
	VIII	628	512	116	519	426	93
	IX	165,288	80,671	84,617	42,914	23,335	19,579

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 9	Total	57,036	42,162	14,874	28,878	22,642	6,236
	III	372	357	15	174	170	4
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	908	838	70	698	634	64
	VI	136	136	...	58	58	...
	VII	332	320	12	298	286	12
	VIII	559	502	57	476	428	48
	IX	54,728	40,008	14,720	27,174	21,066	6,108
Group 90	Total	6,647	6,605	42	5,103	5,075	28
	III	360	346	14	167	163	4
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	693	693	...	517	517	...
	VI	104	104	...	39	39	...
	VII	268	267	1	235	234	1
	VIII	272	272	...	221	221	...
	IX	4,949	4,922	27	3,924	3,901	23
Family 900	Total	173	173	...	161	161	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	171	171	...	159	159	...
Family 901	Total	3,177	3,177	...	2,557	2,557	...
	IX	3,177	3,177	...	2,557	2,557	...
Family 902	Total	56	56	...	50	50	...
	VIII	31	31	...	31	31	...
	IX	25	25	...	19	19	...
Family 903	Total	3,237	3,195	42	2,334	2,306	28
	III	360	346	14	167	163	4
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	692	692	...	517	517	...
	VI	104	104	...	39	39	...
	VII	268	267	1	235	234	1
	VIII	238	238	...	187	187	...
	IX	1,574	1,547	27	1,189	1,166	23
Family 909	Total	4	4	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Group 91	Total	10,802	6,954	3,848	6,060	3,556	2,504
	III	4	4	...	1	1	...
	V	32	17	15	28	13	15
	VII	17	17	...	16	16	...
	VIII	4	2	2	4	2	2
	IX	10,745	6,914	3,831	6,011	3,524	2,487

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	150	85	65	136	83	53
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VIII	3	1	2	3	1	2
	IX	141	78	63	127	76	51
Family 911	Total	8,228	5,961	2,267	3,903	2,881	1,022
	III	4	4	...	1	1	...
	V	26	11	15	22	7	15
	VII	17	17	...	16	16	..
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	8,180	5,928	2,252	3,863	2,856	1,007
Family 912	Total	2,190	907	1,283	1,870	591	1,279
	IX	2,190	907	1,283	1,870	591	1,279
Family 913	Total	223	...	223	140	...	140
	IX	223	...	223	140	...	140
Family 919	Total	11	1	10	11	1	10
	IX	11	1	10	11	1	10
Group 92	Total	4,251	4,202	49	4,225	4,180	45
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	28	28	...	28	28	...
	VII	14	12	2	14	12	2
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	4,205	4,158	47	4,179	4,136	43
Family 920	Total	4,251	4,202	49	4,225	4,180	45
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	28	28	...	28	28	...
	VII	14	12	2	14	12	2
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	4,205	4,158	47	4,179	4,136	43
Group 93	Total	5,413	3,685	1,728	4,642	3,053	1,589
	III	7	6	1	5	5	...
	V	155	100	55	125	76	49
	VI	32	32	...	19	19	...
	VII	33	24	9	33	24	9
	VIII	279	224	55	247	201	46
	IX	4,907	3,299	1,608	4,213	2,728	1,485

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 930	Total	133	130	3	21	18	3
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	120	117	3	8	5	3
Family 931	Total	5,280	3,555	1,725	4,621	3,035	1,586
	III	3	2	1	1	1	...
	V	154	99	55	124	75	49
	VI	25	25	...	12	12	...
	VII	32	23	9	32	23	9
	VIII	279	224	55	247	201	46
	IX	4,787	3,182	1,605	4,205	2,723	1,482
Group 94	Total	6,777	6,776	1	2,302	2,301	1
	IX	6,777	6,776	1	2,302	2,301	1
Family 940	Total	6,777	6,776	1	2,302	2,301	1
	IX	6,777	6,776	1	2,302	2,301	1
Group 95	Total	22,369	13,188	9,181	5,875	3,822	2,053
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	22,368	13,187	9,181	5,874	3,821	2,053
Family 950	Total	22,257	13,076	9,181	5,763	3,710	2,053
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	22,256	13,075	9,181	5,762	3,709	2,053
Family 951	Total	112	112	...	112	112	...
	IX	112	112	...	112	112	...
Group 96	Total	84	79	5	63	58	5
	IX	84	79	5	63	58	5
Family 960	Total	84	79	5	63	58	5
	IX	84	79	5	63	58	5
Group 97	Total	281	281	...	259	259	...
	IX	281	281	...	259	259	...
Family 970	Total	16	16	...	5	5	...
	IX	16	16	...	5	5	...
Family 979	Total	265	265	...	254	254	...
	IX	265	265	...	254	254	...

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 99	Total	412	392	20	349	338	11
	IX	412	392	20	349	338	11
Family 990	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 999	Total	409	389	20	346	335	11
	IX	409	389	20	346	335	11
Division X	Total	212	189	23	157	140	17
	IV	2	...	2	1	...	1
	V	18	17	1	18	17	1
	VI	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	29	29	...	28	28	...
	IX	161	142	19	110	95	15
Group X8	Total	201	178	23	146	129	17
	IV	2	...	2	1	...	1
	V	17	16	1	17	16	1
	VI	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	28	28	...	27	27	...
	IX	152	133	19	101	86	15
Family X80	Total	201	178	23	146	129	17
	IV	2	...	2	1	...	1
	V	17	16	1	17	16	1
	VI	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	28	28	...	27	27	...
	IX	152	133	19	101	86	15
Group X9	Total	11	11	...	11	11	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	9	9	...	9	9	...
Family X90	Total	11	11	...	11	11	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	9	9	...	9	9	...

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

Occupational Divisions Categories		All Rural Areas			1. Dindigul Taluk			2. Palani Taluk			3. Kodaikanal Taluk			4. Periyakulam 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)
All Divisions		**303,863**	**195,955**	**107,908**	**80,366**	**50,350**	**30,016**	**45,378**	**27,669**	**17,709**	**12,924**	**7,862**	**5,062**	**68,699**	**43,237**	**25,462**
Category	III	38,131	26,246	11,885	9,364	6,156	3,208	3,811	2,601	1,210	9,038	5,397	3,641	8,904	6,486	2,418
	IV	37,502	25,926	11,576	9,793	7,176	2,617	6,731	4,686	2,045	8	7	1	5,989	4,451	1,538
	V	22,110	19,536	2,574	6,083	5,227	856	2,795	2,421	374	277	256	21	2,818	2,556	262
	VI	6,471	5,630	841	1,520	1,308	212	1,187	919	268	203	170	33	1,289	1,165	124
	VII	25,402	21,536	3,866	5,908	4,999	909	4,052	3,301	751	417	368	49	5,168	4,595	573
	VIII	3,588	3,514	74	1,087	1,038	49	374	365	9	72	72	...	476	470	6
	IX	170,659	93,567	77,092	46,611	24,426	22,165	26,428	13,376	13,052	2,909	1,592	1,317	44,055	23,514	20,541
Division 0		**10,852**	**8,102**	**2,750**	**2,411**	**1,793**	**618**	**1,190**	**1,005**	**185**	**143**	**114**	**29**	**2,602**	**1,954**	**648**
Category	III	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	14	13	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	120	112	8	14	14	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
	VI	63	61	2	22	20	2	4	4	...	2	2	...	17	17	...
	VII	4	4	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	10,645	7,906	2,739	2,373	1,757	616	1,177	993	184	141	112	29	2,580	1,932	648
Division 1		**7,744**	**7,063**	**681**	**1,708**	**1,534**	**174**	**893**	**782**	**111**	**145**	**140**	**5**	**1,381**	**1,250**	**131**
Category	III	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	90	90	...	22	22	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	13	13	...
	VI	152	152	...	21	21	...	22	22	...	6	6	...	46	46	...
	VII	118	118	...	20	20	...	16	16	...	2	2	...	28	28	...
	VIII	110	110	...	12	12	...	17	17	...	24	24	...	19	19	...
	IX	7,269	6,588	681	1,632	1,458	174	833	722	111	111	106	5	1,274	1,143	131
Division 2		**3,447**	**3,422**	**25**	**767**	**762**	**5**	**283**	**280**	**3**	**142**	**139**	**3**	**493**	**492**	**1**
Category	III	384	384	...	133	133	...	13	13	...	101	101	...	18	18	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	387	381	6	84	82	2	56	53	3	...	...	...	23	23	...
	VI	72	72	...	18	18	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	20	20	...
	VII	662	660	2	163	163	...	88	88	...	5	5	...	112	112	...
	VIII	193	192	1	22	22	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	17	16	1
	IX	1,749	1,733	16	347	344	3	119	119	...	33	30	3	303	303	...

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

		5. Nilakkottai Taluk			6. Melur Taluk			7. Madurai Taluk			8. Tirumangalam Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
All Divisions		**29,750**	**20,270**	**9,480**	**18,646**	**11,503**	**7,143**	**22,746**	**17,144**	**5,602**	**25,354**	**17,920**	**7,434**
Category	III	2,370	1,880	490	713	561	152	1,578	1,219	359	2,353	1,946	407
	IV	4,392	2,924	1,468	2,592	1,445	1,147	2,247	1,389	858	5,750	3,848	1,902
	V	2,538	2,161	377	1,207	1,098	109	4,844	4,447	397	1,548	1,370	178
	VI	675	609	66	341	308	33	718	644	74	538	507	31
	VII	2,947	2,506	441	1,858	1,670	188	2,201	1,780	421	2,851	2,317	534
	VIII	724	718	6	147	147	...	480	476	4	228	228	...
	IX	16,104	9,472	6,632	11,788	6,274	5,514	10,678	7,189	3,489	12,086	7,704	4,382
Division 0		**1,333**	**920**	**413**	**666**	**511**	**155**	**1,012**	**737**	**275**	**1,495**	**1,068**	**427**
Category	III	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	6	6	...
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...	92	84	8	...	...	...
	VI	2	2	...	3	3	...	11	11	...	2	2	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	1,324	911	413	661	506	155	902	635	267	1,487	1,060	427
Division 1		**911**	**841**	**70**	**815**	**762**	**53**	**861**	**811**	**50**	**1,030**	**943**	**87**
Category	III	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	4	4	...	5	5	...	36	36	...	5	5	...
	VI	15	15	...	14	14	...	17	17	...	11	11	...
	VII	16	16	...	10	10	...	20	20	...	6	6	...
	VIII	23	23	...	2	2	...	11	11	...	2	2	...
	IX	853	783	70	783	730	53	777	727	50	1,006	919	87
Division 2		**638**	**635**	**3**	**175**	**174**	**1**	**655**	**649**	**6**	**294**	**291**	**3**
Category	III	81	81	...	16	16	...	21	21	...	1	1	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	84	84	...	12	12	...	111	110	1	17	17	...
	VI	4	4	...	6	6	...	16	16	...	5	5	...
	VII	95	95	...	45	45	...	94	92	2	60	60	...
	VIII	66	66	...	4	4	...	69	69	...	8	8	...
	IX	308	305	3	92	91	1	344	341	3	203	200	3

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

Occupational Divisions Categories		All Rural Areas			1. Dindigul Taluk			2. Palani Taluk			3. Kodaikanal Taluk			4. Periyakulam 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)
Division 3		23,590	20,205	3,385	5,494	4,699	795	3,851	3,151	700	401	357	44	4,877	4,364	513
Category	III	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	23,574	20,190	3,384	5,490	4,695	795	3,851	3,151	700	401	357	44	4,877	4,364	513
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4		37,442	25,696	11,746	9,359	6,107	3,252	3,671	2,435	1,236	8,881	5,240	3,641	8,916	6,561	2,355
Category	III	35,011	23,900	11,111	8,453	5,479	2,974	3,512	2,351	1,161	8,880	5,239	3,641	8,537	6,212	2,325
	IV	2,372	1,738	634	889	611	278	143	68	75	...	...	...	371	341	30
	V	11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
	IVI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	40	40	...	6	6	...	16	16	...	1	1	...	5	5	...
Division 5		2,505	1,743	762	717	487	230	267	218	49	21	21	...	311	223	88
Category	II[I]	2,497	1,735	762	710	480	230	267	218	49	21	21	...	310	222	88
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	8	8	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6		3,170	3,165	5	855	855	...	394	394	...	39	39	...	480	479	1
Category	III	13	13	...	3	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	19	19	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	VI	431	430	1	86	86	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	41	41	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2,625	2,621	4	754	754	...	302	302	...	38	38	...	409	408	1
	IX	82	82	...	12	12	...	10	10	...	1	1	...	26	26	...

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

		5. Nilakkottai Taluk			6. Melur Taluk			7. Madurai Taluk			8. Tirumangalam Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Division 3		**2,656**	**2,313**	**343**	**1,726**	**1,581**	**145**	**1,945**	**1,582**	**363**	**2,640**	**2,158**	**482**
Category	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	1	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	2,655	2,312	343	1,726	1,581	145	1,934	1,572	362	2,640	2,158	482
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 4		**2,245**	**1,742**	**503**	**711**	**569**	**142**	**982**	**849**	**133**	**2,677**	**2,193**	**484**
Category	III	2,116	1,674	442	530	428	102	860	761	99	2,123	1,756	367
	IV	126	65	61	177	137	40	113	80	33	553	436	117
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	1	1	...
Division 5		**141**	**95**	**46**	**166**	**116**	**50**	**655**	**396**	**259**	**227**	**187**	**40**
Category	III	141	95	46	166	116	50	655	396	259	227	187	40
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6		**545**	**542**	**3**	**133**	**133**	...	**428**	**427**	**1**	**296**	**296**	...
Category	III	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VI	51	51	...	...	...	...	88	87	1	94	94	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	474	471	3	133	133	...	315	315	...	200	200	...
	IX	12	12	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	2	2	...

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

Occupational Divisions Categories		All Rural Areas			1. Dindigul Taluk			2. Palani Taluk			3. Kodaikanal Taluk			4. Periyakulam Taluk		
		Persons	Males	F6males	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)
Division 7 & 8		**186,900**	**106,990**	**79,910**	**51,893**	**29,371**	**22,522**	**31,171**	**16,770**	**14,401**	**2,696**	**1,480**	**1,216**	**44,276**	**24,283**	**19,993**
Category	III	8	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	...
	IV	35,113	24,173	10,940	8,902	6,564	2,338	6,586	4,617	1,969	8	7	1	5,618	4,110	1,508
	V	21,273	18,719	2,554	5,923	5,071	852	2,685	2,314	371	277	256	21	2,755	2,493	262
	VI	5,660	4,823	837	1,366	1,156	210	1,086	818	268	194	161	33	1,102	978	124
	VII	1,009	529	480	227	113	114	94	43	51	9	4	5	144	84	60
	VIII	569	510	59	267	218	49	41	32	9	8	8	...	26	26	...
	IX	123,268	58,228	65,040	35,207	16,248	18,959	20,679	8,946	11,733	2,199	1,043	1,156	34,625	16,586	18,039
Division 9		**28,158**	**19,520**	**8,638**	**7,149**	**4,730**	**2,419**	**3,647**	**2,624**	**1,023**	**455**	**331**	**124**	**5,352**	**3,620**	**1,732**
Category	III	198	187	11	64	60	4	12	12	...	33	33	...	32	27	5
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	210	204	6	29	27	2	39	39	...	...	...	...	18	18	...
	VI	78	78	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	59	59	...
	VII	34	34	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
	VIII	83	74	9	28	28	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	1	4
	IX	27,554	18,942	8,612	7,022	4,609	2,413	3,584	2,561	1,023	422	298	124	5,231	3,508	1,723
Division X		**55**	**49**	**6**	**13**	**12**	**1**	**11**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	...	**11**	**11**	...
Category	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	51	47	4	12	12	...	10	9	1	1	1	...	11	11	...

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

		5. Nilakkottai Taluk			6. Melur Taluk			7. Madurai Taluk			8. Tirumangalam Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Division 7 & 8		**18,098**	**10,927**	**7,171**	**12,478**	**6,440**	**6,038**	**13,357**	**9,539**	**3,818**	**12,931**	**8,180**	**4,751**
Category	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	4,266	2,859	1,407	2,414	1,307	1,107	2,128	1,303	825	5,191	3,406	1,785
	V	2,403	2,029	374	1,189	1,080	109	4,527	4,140	387	1,514	1,336	178
	VI	600	534	66	314	281	33	573	501	72	425	394	31
	VII	176	78	98	75	32	43	143	86	57	141	89	52
	VIII	144	144	...	8	8	...	62	61	1	13	13	...
	IX	10,509	5,283	5,226	8,478	3,732	4,746	5,924	3,448	2,476	5,647	2,942	2,705
Division 9		**3,180**	**2,252**	**928**	**1,767**	**1,210**	**557**	**2,850**	**2,154**	**696**	**3,758**	**2,599**	**1,159**
Category	III	27	25	2	...	...	...	28	28	...	2	2	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	37	34	3	...	...	...	75	74	1	12	12	...
	VI	3	3	...	1	1	...	12	12	...	1	1	...
	VII	5	5	...	1	1	...	9	9	...	4	4	...
	VIII	17	14	3	...	...	...	20	18	2	5	5	...
	IX	3,091	2,171	920	1,765	1,208	557	2,705	2,012	693	3,734	2,575	1,159
Divsion X		3	3	...	9	7	2	1	...	1	6	5	1
Category	III	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	8	6	2	...	...	...	6	5	1

APPENDIX TO TABLE B V

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (CODE STRUCTURE)

Which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

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

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

01 Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists

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

02 Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists aud related scientists

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
021 Veterinarians
022 Silviculturists
023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related Scientists, n. e. c.

03 Physicians, surgeons and dentists

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
032 Physicians, Homoeopathic
033 Physicians, Other
034 Physiologists
035 Dentists
039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.

04 Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians

040 Nurses
041 Midwives and Health Visitors

04 Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians (contd.)

042 Nursing Attendants and related Workers
043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
044 Vaccinators
045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and related Technicians
046 Sanitation Technicians
047 Optometrists and Opticians
049 Medical and Health Technicians, n. e. c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 Teachers

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
059 Teachers, n. e. c.

06 Jurists

060 Judges and Magistrates
061 Legal Practitioners and Advisors
062 Law Assistants
069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n. e. c. (including Petititon Writers)

07 Social scientists and related workers

070 Economists
071 Accountants and Auditors
072 Statisticians and Actuaries
073 Geographers
074 Psychologists
075 Personnel Specialists
076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers
077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
078 Historians, Archaeologists, Political Scientists and related Workers
079 Social Scientists and related Workers n. e. c.

08 Artists, writers and related workers

080 Authors
081 Editors, Journalists and related Workers
082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists
083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
084 Sculptors and Modellers
085 Actors and related Workers
086 Musicians and related Workers
087 Dancers and related Workers
089 Artists, Writers and related Workers, n. e. c.

09 Draughtsmen and science and engineering technicians, n. e. c.

090 Draughtsmen
091 Laboratory Assistants
099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

0X Other professional, technical and related workers

0x0 Ordained Religious Workers
0x1 Non-ordained Religious Workers
0x2 Astrologers, Palmists and related Workers
0x9 Other Professional, Technical and related Workers, n. e. c.

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers

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

10 Administrators and Executive officials, Government

100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government
102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
104 Village Officials
109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n. e. c.

11 Directors and managers, wholesale and retail trade

110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 Directors, managers and working proprietors, financial institutions

120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance
129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n. e. c.

13 Directors, managers and working proprietors, other

130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.

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

200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerk
201 Cashiers
202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those or moving transport)

21 Stenographers and typists

210 Stenographers
211 Typists

22 Office machine operators

220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
221 Punch Card Machine Operators
229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.

28 Clerical workers-miscellaneous

280 General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks
289 Miscellaneous office workers including Record keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of office papers

29 Unskilled office workers

290 Office attendants, ushers, hallporters, etc. n. e. c.

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

300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade

31 Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services, and auctioneers

310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
313 Auctioneers
314 Valuers and Appraisers
319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n.e.c.

32 Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents

320 Commercial Travellers
321 Manufacturers' Agents
329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n. e. c.

33 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers

330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors
339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related Workers, n. e. c.

34 Money lenders and pawn brokers

340 Money Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)
341 Pawn Brokers

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

400 Cultivators (Owners)
401 Cultivators (Tenants)
402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers
403 Planters and Plantation Managers
404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects rearing
409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n. e. c.

41 Farm workers

410 Farm Machinery Operators
411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects rearing
412 Gardeners (malis)
413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)
414 Agricultural labourers
415 Plantation labourers
419 Farm Workers, n. e. c.

42 Hunters and related workers

420 Hunters
421 Trappers
429 Hunters and related workers, n. e. c.

43 Fishermen and related workers

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

44 Loggers and other forestry workers

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

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

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

51 Well drillers and related workers

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

52 Mineral treaters

520 Mineral Treaters

59 Miners, quarrymen and related workers, n. e. c.

590 Miners, Quarrymen and related Workers, n. e. c.

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

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
601 Ship Engineers

61 Deck and engine-room ratings (ship), barge crews and boatmen

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

62 Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers

620 Aircraft Pilots
621 Flight Engineers
622 Flight Navigators

63 Drivers and firemen, railway engine

630 Drivers
631 Firemen

64 Drivers, road transport

640 Tramcar Drivers
641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers
642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers
643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers
649 Drivers, Road Transport n. e. c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 Conductors, guards and brakesmen (Railway)

650 Conductors
651 Guards
652 Brakesmen

66 Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers

660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters
661 Traffic Controllers
662 Signalmen and Pointsmen

67 Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators

670 Telephone Operators
671 Telegraphists and Signallers
672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
673 Teleprinter Operator
679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n. e. c.

68 Postmen and messengers

680 Postmen
681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)

69 Workers in transport and communication occupations, n. e. c.

690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving transport
691 Conductors, Road Transport
692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n. e. c.
693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

7–8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified

Workers in these Divisions process, assemble and shape various substances to manufacture articles or produce goods; install, maintain and repair machines and equipment; construct, maintain and repair buildings, highways, bridges and other structures; pack and store goods and handle materials and perform various other tasks in crafts production and related processes. Included are Labourers not elsewhere classified.

70 Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers

700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.
701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
703 Warpers and Sizers
704 Drawers and Weavers
705 Pattern Card Preparers
706 Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers (excluding Printers)
707 Knitters and Lace Makers
708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related Workers, n. e. c.

71 Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers

710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
711 Hat and Head gear Makers
712 Furriers
713 Upholsterers and related Workers
714 Pattern makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur products
719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related Workers, n. e. c.

72 Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers

720 Shoe makers and Shoe repairers
721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and related Workers
722 Harness and Saddle Makers
729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except gloves and Garments) and related Workers, n. e. c.

73 Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers

730 Furnacemen, Metal
731 Annealers, Temperers and related Heat Treaters
732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
734 Moulders and Coremakers
735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related Metal Making and Treating Workers, n. e. c.

74 Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers

740 Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
742 Jewellery Engravers

75 Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers

750 Fitter Machinists, Tool makers and Machine Tool Setters
751 Machine Tool Operators
752 Fitter Assemblers and Machine Erectors (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter Assemblers)
753 Mechanics Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
754 Sheet Metal Workers
755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
756 Welders and Flame Cutters
757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
758 Electro-Platers, Dip-Platers and related Workers
759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related Workers, n. e. c. (including Metal-engravers other than printing)

76 Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers

760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and related Electrical Workers
761 Electrical and Electronics-Fitters
762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
764 Linemen and Cable Jointers
769 Electricians and related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n. e. c.

77 Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers

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

78 Painters, and paper hangers

780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n. e. c.

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

80 Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers

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

81 Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers

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

82 Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers

820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and related Food Workers
821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds
822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
825 Makers of Aerated water and Brewers

82 Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers (contd.)

826 Food Canners, Preservers and related Workers
827 Butchers
828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and related Workers
829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and related Food and Beverage Workers, n. e. c.

83 Chemical and related process workers

830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and related Processes
832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and related Processes
833 Paper Pulp Preparers
834 Paper Makers
839 Chemical and related Process Workers, n. e. c.

84 Tobacco preparers and products Makers

840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco
841 Cigarette Machine Operators
842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers
843 Snuff and Zarda Makers
849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n. e. c.

85 Craftsmen and production process workers, n. e. c.

850 Basketry Weavers and related Workers
851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and related Rubber Products Makers
852 Plastic Products Makers
853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Felt Dressers and related Workers
854 Photographic Dark Room Workers
855 Makers of Musical Instruments and related Workers
856 Paper Products Makers
859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

86 Testers, packers, sorters and related workers

860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters
861 Packers, Labellers and related Workers

87 Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers

870 Operators, Stationary Engines and related Equipment
871 Boilermen and Firemen
872 Crane and Hoist Operators
873 Riggers and Cable Splicers
874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n. e. c.
875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators
876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor vehicles and related Equipment
879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and related Workers, n. e. c.

89 Labourers, n. e. c.

890 Loaders and Unloaders
899 Labourers, n. e. c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Workers in this Division render protective, personal and domestic services; take photographs, operate cameras and are engaged in sport and recreational activities.

90 Firefighters, policemen, Guards and related workers

900 Firefighters and related Workers
901 Police Constables, Investigators and related Workers
902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and related Workers
903 Watchmen and Chowkidars
909 Firefighters, Policemen, Guards and related Workers, n. e. c.

91 House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers

910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
911 Cooks, Cook Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)
912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)
913 Ayas, Nurse-maids
919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and related Workers n. e. c.

92 Waiters, bartenders and related workers

920 Waiters, Bartenders and related Workers (Institutional)

93 Building care takers, cleaners and related workers

930 Building Care takers
931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers

940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and related Workers

95 Launderers, dry cleaners and dressers

950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies
951 Dry cleaners and Pressers

96 Athletes, sportsmen aud related workers

960 Athletes, Sportsmen and related Workers

97 Photographers and related camera operators

970 Movie Camera Operators
979 Other Photographers

99 Service, sport and recreation workers, n. e. c.

990 Embalmers and Undertakers
999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

X Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation

X8 Workers reporting occupation unidentifiable or unclassifiable

x80 Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable

X9 Workers not reporting occupation

x90 Workers not reporting occupation

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Fly Leaf

The data presented in B V Table relating to the urban areas alone have been presented in this Table for each occupational division only, but the data have been given age-group wise, the age-groups adopted being 0–14, 15–34, 35–59 and 60 and over. These data have been further classified according to the educational levels, the classifications being the same as in Table B-III Part A.

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL DIVISIONS	**Total**	**293,284**	**233,891**	**59,393**	**180,379**	**12,518**
	0—14	11,724	7,802	3,922	4,387	891
	15—34	147,729	119,155	28,574	95,396	8,260
	35—59	122,671	97,981	24,690	74,643	3,244
	60+	11,148	8,942	2,206	5,946	122
	A.N.S.	12	11	1	7	1
0	**Total**	**16,423**	**11,219**	**5,204**	**10,745**	**4,975**
	0—14				24	3
	15—34				4,990	3,646
	35—59				5,113	1,283
	60+				617	43
	A.N.S.				1	...
1	**Total**	**8,326**	**8,135**	**191**	**7,438**	**103**
	0—14				16	...
	15—34				3,126	49
	35—59				4,004	48
	60+				289	6
	A.N.S.				3	...
2	**Total**	**25,606**	**25,068**	**538**	**24,579**	**407**
	0—14				145	3
	15—34				14,150	328
	35—59				9,714	73
	60+				568	3
	A.N.S.				2	...
	Total	**46,881**	**41,878**	**5,003**	**37,332**	**562**
	0—14				1,026	24
	15—34				19,114	255
	35—59				15,339	272
	60+				1,853	11

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY —(Contd.)

Literate without educational level		Educational Levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	
Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11	Males 12	Females 13	Males 14	Females 15	Males 16	Females 17
103,906	5,674	49,026	4,147	22,692	2,234	345	58	66	23
3,234	646	1,150	242	3	3	...	...	...	...
49,305	3,177	29,210	2,944	14,100	1,827	193	31	47	20
46,747	1,770	17,783	939	8,296	388	131	27	17	2
4,618	80	880	22	292	16	21	...	2	1
2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,702	501	2,085	2,331	3,741	1,709	181	57	31	20
16	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
782	321	937	1,663	2,134	1,373	78	30	18	18
1,573	164	1,051	653	1,538	325	85	27	13	1
331	15	90	13	68	11	18	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,770	35	1,872	17	1,958	44	63	...	4	1
10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
995	8	811	7	909	28	50	...	2	1
1,582	24	998	10	1,003	13	13	...	1	...
182	3	55	...	46	3	...	...	1	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,392	59	6,854	85	9,255	250	30	...	17	...
92	2	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,283	30	3,949	62	6,093	226	17	...	14	...
3,698	26	2,700	21	3,069	23	13	...	2	...
319	1	151	1	92	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
22,572	470	11,442	87	3,055	4	3	...	...	...
687	16	338	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
10,043	195	6,884	57	2,010	2	1	...	...	...
10,344	248	3,936	22	986	2	...	...	...	...
1,498	11	284	...	58	...	2	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Educational Levels					
		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma			
				Engineering		Medicine	
		Males 18	Females 19	Males 20	Females 21	Males 22	Females 23
ALL DIVISIONS	Total	3,392	135	164	4	255	51
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	2,018	103	109	4	135	29
	35—59	1,262	29	53	...	114	22
	60+	112	3	2	...	5	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	1	...
0	Total	1,118	112	157	4	253	50
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	561	83	104	4	135	29
	35—59	464	26	52	...	113	21
	60+	93	3	1	...	4	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	Total	737	5	5	...	1	1
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	339	5	4	...	...	...
	35—59	395	...	1	...	1	1
	60 +	3	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Total	1,017	13	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	782	10	...	...	...	...
	35—59	230	3	...	...	...	...
	60+	5	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Total	258	1	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	175	1	...	...	...	...
	35—59	73	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	10	...	1	...	...	...

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY —(Contd.)

Educational Levels

equal to Degree or Post-graduate Dergree

Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
16	...	22	...	3	...	487	192	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	14	...	1	...	249	125	3	...
4	...	8	...	2	...	224	67	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	19	...	2	...	452	191	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	11	...	...	...	228	125	...	...
2	...	8	...	2	...	212	66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	3	...	1	...	16	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	**Total**	**7,798**	**6,444**	**1,354**	**3,089**	**131**
	0—14				173	10
	15—34				1,448	55
	35—59				1,309	64
	60+				158	2
	A.N.S.				1	...
5	**Total**	**805**	**544**	**261**	**197**	**9**
	0—14				12	...
	15—34				118	8
	35—59				64	1
	60+				3	...
6	**Total**	**11,659**	**11,574**	**85**	**8,697**	**65**
	0—14				21	1
	15—34				4,397	58
	35—59				4,135	6
	60+				144	...
7—8	**Total**	**146,751**	**106,247**	**40,504**	**73,058**	**5,536**
	0—14				2,548	713
	15—34				39,528	3,518
	25—59				28,943	1,268
	60+				2,039	37
9	**Total**	**28,878**	**22,642**	**6,236**	**15,133**	**726**
	0—14				422	134
	15—34				8,478	342
	35—59				5,960	229
	60+				273	20
	A.N.S.				...	1
X	**Total**	**157**	**140**	**17**	**111**	**4**
	0—14				...	3
	15—34				47	1
	35—59				62	...
	60+				2	...

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY —(Contd.)

Educational Levels									
Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	
Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11	Males 12	Females 13	Males 14	Females 15	Males 16	Females 17
2,225	101	670	27	170	3	...	...	...	...
139	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,014	38	329	15	90	2	...	...	...	...
945	51	280	12	75	1	...	...	...	...
126	2	27	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	8	56	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	7	36	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
45	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,837	7	2,581	2	1,177	53	6	...	9	...
16	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,300	4	1,374	2	644	49	6	...	9	...
2,405	2	1,179	...	528	4	...	...	...	...
116	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
51,539	3,981	18,796	1,397	2,569	155	58	1	5	2
1,934	529	613	181	1	3	...	...	...	...
25,453	2,343	12,117	1,035	1,856	138	39	1	4	1
22,346	1,077	5,852	177	696	13	18	...	1	1
1,806	32	214	4	16	1	1	...	...	...
9,675	508	4,643	200	742	16	3	...	...	...
330	84	92	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,335	230	2,760	102	351	9	2	...	...	...
3,775	177	1,755	44	389	7	1	...	...	...
235	16	36	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	4	27	...	23	...	1	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	14	...	11	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Occupational Division No.	Age-group	Educational Levels					
				Technical Degree or Diploma			
		University Degree or Post graduate Degree		Engineering		Medicine	
		Males 18	Females 19	Males 20	Females 21	Males 22	Females 23
4	Total	17	...	...	...	...	..
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	10	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	7	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N,S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Total	87	3	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	64	3	...	...	...	...
	35—59	23	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
7—8	Total	86	...	1	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	56	...	1	...	...	...
	35—59	29	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	1	...	...	...	1	...
9	Total	67	1	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	28	1	...	...	...	...
	35—59	39	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
X	Total	5	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	3	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	2	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(Concld.)

Educational Levels

equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree

Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF [PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Fly Leaf

This Table prepared in two Parts presents the cross tabulated data of persons having primary and subsidiary work. The work on which a person spends most of his working time, irrespective of the income he derives from it, has been treated as Principal work and the workers have been divided into industrial categories also, only on the basis of the primary work. In the case of persons having two occupations, the work other than the primary occupation is the subsidiary work and in the case of persons having more than two occupations the secondary work also was decided on the basis of the time spent in a subsidiary work among the other subsidiary works.

In Part A data of persons whose principal and secondary work are any two of the following (1) Cultivation (2) Agricultural Labour (3) Household Industry have been given and in Part B data of persons with primary occupation in Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service and secondary occupation in household industry have been furnished. In Part A the data have been presented industrial division and major group wise for the principal work of household industry only, whereas in Part B 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 alone in the case of urban.

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

Principal work	Secondary Work					
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division only)	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					
Total	**3,116**	**1,161**	**11,237**	**8,516**	**55,790**	**28,174**
Cultivator	2,592	1,020	...	...	53,627	27,647
Agricultural Labourer	524	141	9,166	8,070	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	2,071	446	2,163	527
Division 0	...	...	71	30	218	34
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	2,000	416	1,945	493
	1. DINDIGUL TALUK					
Total	**824**	**252**	**1,117**	**468**	**9,605**	**4,867**
Cultivator	726	235	...	...	9,158	4,716
Agricultural Labourer	98	17	494	308	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	623	160	447	151
Division 0	...	...	25	12	27	12
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	598	148	420	139
	2. PALNI TALUK					
Total	**408**	**87**	**165**	**26**	**4,617**	**2,382**
Cultivator	232	59	...	...	4,253	2,296
Agricultural Labourer	176	28	63	19	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	102	7	364	86
Division 0	...	...	1	1	...	...
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	101	6	364	86
	3. KODAIKANAL TALUK					
Total	**7**	...	**238**	**147**	**304**	**162**
Cultivator	2	...	...	...	304	162
Agricultural Labourer	5	...	237	147	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	1	...	...	...
Division 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	1	...	...	...

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

Principal work	Secondary Work					
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division only)	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. PERIAKULAM TALUK					
Total	**517**	**61**	**1,251**	**759**	**10,003**	**3,511**
Cultivator	458	51	...	...	9,047	3,383
Agricultural Labourer	59	10	957	694	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	294	65	956	128
Division 0	...	...	2	...	157	...
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	292	65	799	128
	5. NILAKKOTTAI TALUK					
Total	**270**	**58**	**1,108**	**497**	**6,086**	**2,454**
Cultivator	238	46	...	...	5,994	2,428
Agricultural Labourer	32	12	719	418	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	389	79	92	26
Division 0	...	...	5	8	8	8
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	384	71	84	18
	6. MELUR TALUK					
Total	**278**	**114**	**5,662**	**5,228**	**6,184**	**4,274**
Cultivator	257	100	...	...	6,096	4,210
Agricultural Labourer	21	14	5,434	5,147	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	228	81	88	64
Division 0	...	...	11	2	7	3
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	217	79	81	61
	7. MADURAI TALUK					
Total	**200**	**47**	**434**	**314**	**5,374**	**3,175**
Cultivator	172	38	...	...	5,344	3,174
Agricultural Labourer	28	9	299	312	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	135	2	30	1
Division 0	...	...	8	...	...	1
Division 1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	127	2	30	...

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

Principal work	Secondary Work					
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division only)	i. At household industry		ii. As cultivator		iii. As agricultural labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	8. TIRUMANGALAM TALUK					
Total	**612**	**542**	**1,262**	**1,077**	**13,617**	**7,349**
Cultivator	507	491	...	...	13,431	7,278
Agricultural Labourer	105	51	963	1,025	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	299	52	186	71
Division 0	...	...	19	7	19	10
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	280	45	167	61
	ALL URBAN AREAS					
Total	**35**	**21**	**530**	**322**	**3,055**	**1,084**
Cultivator	24	21	...	...	2,991	1,031
Agricultural Labourer	11	...	310	242	...	...
Household Industry	...	...	220	80	64	53
Division 0	...	...	4	5	2	1
Division 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	...	...	216	75	62	52

TABLE B VII—PART B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Principal work Branch or Industry Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or (Service Division) & Major Group	Additional Work					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ALL RURAL AREAS					
All Divisions	**97**	**34**	**14**	**5**	**83**	**29**
0	6	4	1	...	5	4
1	1	8	...	...	1	8
2 & 3	5	2	2	...	3	2
4	8	...	...	...	8	...
5	4	...	...	...	4	...
6	14	1	3	...	11	1
7	2	...	1	...	1	...
8	57	19	7	5	50	14
	1. DINDIGUL TALUK					
All Divisions	**25**	**14**	**1**	...	**24**	**14**
0	...	4	...	...	...	4
1	...	8	...	...	...	8
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	1	...	5	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	19	2	...	...	19	2
	2. PALNI TALUK					
All Divisions	**40**	**10**	**3**	**4**	**37**	**6**
0	4	...	...	...	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	...
2 & 3	3	2	...	...	3	2
4	7	...	...	...	7	...
5	1	...	...	...	1	...
6	6	1	2	...	4	1
7	1	...	...	...	1	...
8	17	7	1	4	16	3

TABLE B VII—PART B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Contd.)

Principal work Branch or industry Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or (Service Division) & Major Group	Additional Work					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. KODAIKANAL TALUK						
All Divisions	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	...
0	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. PERIAKULAM TALUK						
All Divisions	**17**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**12**	**3**
0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	...	...	...	3	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	14	4	5	1	9	3
5. NILAKKOTTAI TALUK						
All Divisions	**3**	**5**	...	...	**3**	**5**
0	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	...	...	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	5	...	...	...	5

TABLE B VIII—PART B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Contd.)

Principal work Branch of Industry Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or (Service Division) & Major Group	Additional work					
	Total		Industrial Division 0		Industrial Division 2 & 3	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7. MADURAI TALUK					
All Divisions	**10**	**1**	**4**	...	**6**	**1**
0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	2	...	2	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	7	1	1	...	6	1
	8. TIRUMANGALAM TALUK					
All Divisions	**1**	...	...	...	1	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	...	...	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ALL URBAN AREAS					
All Divisions	**110**	**11**	**20**	...	**90**	**11**
0	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	5	...	3	...	2	...
4	26	1	...	...	26	1
5	2	4	1	...	1	4
6	20	2	5	...	15	2
7	12	...	...	...	12	...
8	44	4	10	...	34	4

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, 30–35 and 35+ and the unemployed persons into six age groups viz., 15–19, 20–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–59 and 60+. Persons who seek jobs for the first time are termed as never employed persons and persons who have been once employed and now out of employment and in search for jobs are treated as unemployed persons. In both the Parts the data have been classified according to the educational levels also, the educational levels adopted being the same as those in Table B III Parts A and B respectively. Part B Tables have been for Rural total and for each taluk separately.

TABLE B-VIII—PART-A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED

Educational Levels	Total Unemployed			Seeking Total	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**10,130**	**9,718**	**412**	**6,986**	**222**
Illiterate	1,459	1,413	46	853	11
Literate (without educational level)	2,995	2,944	51	2,000	15
Primary or Junior Basic	3,013	2,929	84	2,098	46
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,427	2,211	216	1,846	139
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	19	17	2	12	...
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	2	2	...	1	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	200	192	8	167	7
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	15	10	5	9	4
Engineering	3	3	...	2	...
Medicine	1	1	...	1	...
Agriculture	1	1	...	1	...
Véterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	10	5	5	5	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED

Educational Levels	Total		Persons employed before Age-groups 15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total	**2,732**	**190**	**399**	**63**	**730**	**61**
Illiterate	560	35	78	9	66	5
Literate (without educational level)	944	36	153	3	193	3
Primary or Junior Basic	831	38	129	17	322	16
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	365	77	39	34	136	35
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	5	2	...	...	2	1
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	1	...	...	...	...	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	25	1	...	...	11	1
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Postgraduate Degree	1	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	1	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

employment for the first time

Age-groups											
15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,621	101	2,601	91	851	17	330	7	583	6	...	...
292	3	191	2	96	1	52	...	222	5	...	...
827	4	578	10	245	...	134	1	216	...	...	...
912	15	748	23	245	6	84	2	109	...	...	...
585	78	952	50	218	8	57	2	34	1	...	...
...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	117	5	41	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY (Contd.)

but now out of employment & seeking work

Age-groups									
25—34		35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
737	19	419	15	360	18	87	14	...	...
106	4	126	3	114	...	70	14	...	...
262	1	175	11	152	18	9	...	...	...
231	5	75	...	68	...	6	...	...	...
125	8	39	...	24	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

District/Taluk	Total Unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Dindigul taluk	541	506	35	52	48	4	123	122	1	136	122	14	230	214	16
2. Palni taluk	165	159	6	11	11	...	66	65	1	36	34	2	52	49	3
3. Kodaikanal taluk	18	17	1	1	1	...	4	4	...	9	9	...	4	3	1
4. Periakulam taluk	612	605	7	73	73	...	148	148	...	137	133	4	254	251	3
5. Nilakottai taluk	440	411	29	12	11	1	49	44	5	149	136	13	230	220	10
6. Melur taluk	156	153	3	9	9	...	43	43	...	40	38	2	64	63	1
7. Madurai taluk	354	341	13	33	30	3	101	101	...	88	80	8	132	130	2
8. Tirumangalam taluk	327	298	29	27	24	3	65	62	3	85	71	14	150	141	9
Madurai District	**2,613**	**2,490**	**123**	**218**	**207**	11	**599**	**589**	**10**	**680**	**623**	**57**	**1,116**	**1,071**	**45**

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 each taluk. 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 dependants, infants and disabled persons constitute the third group of non-workers. Any person who depends on others for their clothing, food and shelter including an infant or a child not attending school and persons permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age are included in this group. But this group does not include unemployed persons who are in search of employment. The fourth group of non-workers of retired, rentiers or persons independent means includes persons living on agriculture 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, he will be classified only under the broad group of non-worker to which he will belong before his arrest and will not be included under the group of inmates of institutions. The persons seeking employment for the first time and the persons unemployed but seeking work who form the seventh and eighth group of non-workers have already been defined in the Fly Leaf of B-VIII.

Among the male non-workers of this district, the dependants form the highest proportion of 60 per cent and among the female non-workers, the housewives those engaged in household duties form the highes proportion of 48 per cent. The proportion of unemployed to the non-workers of this district is 1.9 per cent among the male non-workers and 0.1 per cent among the female non-workers.

TABLE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

Age-Group	Total non-working population			Full time students or children attending school		Persons engaged only in household duties		Dependants infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									ALL RURAL
Total	**1084.644**	**406,404**	**678,240**	**122,852**	**60,778**	...	**311,899**	**268,816**	**282,069**
0-14	738,444	366,013	372,431	110,517	58,770	...	45,550	255,256	267,991
15-34	184,903	22,013	162,890	12,315	1,999	...	157,054	6,925	3,390
35-59	108,858	5,713	103,145	4	3	...	92,511	2,852	3,790
60 & over	52,269	12,595	39,674	...	...	...	16,754	3,731	6,839
Age not stated	170	70	100	16	6	...	30	52	59
									1. DINDIGUL
Total	**239,032**	**85,950**	**153,082**	**24,972**	**10,797**	...	**75,365**	**57,554**	**60,694**
0-14	156,572	77,261	79,311	22,028	10,218	...	11,151	55,219	57,934
15-34	43,181	4,678	38,503	2,944	579	...	37,204	1,137	638
35-59	26,629	1,123	25,506	...	...	...	23,085	498	727
60 & over	12,648	2,888	9,760	...	...	...	3,923	700	1,395
Age not stated	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
									2. PALNI
Total	**100,750**	**36,763**	**63,987**	**10,844**	**4,122**	...	**30,507**	**24,454**	**26,744**
0-14	67,127	33,014	34,113	9,932	4,013	...	5,157	23,068	24,938
15-34	16,860	1,558	15,302	912	109	...	14,936	497	242
35-59	10,333	598	9,735	...	...	...	8,595	320	474
60 & over	6,420	1,591	4,829	...	...	...	1,817	567	1,084
Age not stated	10	2	8	...	...	...	2	2	6
									3. KODAIKANAL
Total	**18,185**	**7,313**	**10,872**	**2,311**	**1,209**	...	**4,243**	**4,800**	**5,194**
0-14	13,317	6,679	6,638	2,096	1,169	...	469	4,581	5,000
15-34	2,902	391	2,511	215	40	...	2,399	130	64
35-59	1,425	81	1,344	...	...	...	1,205	42	56
60 & over	541	162	379	...	...	...	170	47	74
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									4. PERIAKULAM
Total	**221,056**	**87,158**	**133,898**	**25,947**	**13,260**	...	**57,146**	**57,952**	**59,062**
0-14	157,382	78,093	79,289	23,477	12,915	...	10,061	54,565	56,306
15-34	35,073	5,052	30,021	2,469	344	...	28,637	1,956	985
35-59	18,752	1,291	17,461	...	...	...	15,477	675	687
60 & over	9,818	2,710	7,108	...	...	...	2,963	745	1,076
Age not stated	31	12	19	1	1	...	8	11	8

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Retired persons not employed again etc,		Beggars, vagrants, independent worker without indication of source of income etc,		Inmates of penal mental and charitable institutions.		Persons seeking employment for the first time.		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
AREAS									
11,382	22,717	648	620	101	25	2,058	93	547	39
5	5	116	105	4	1	96	5	19	4
253	145	146	182	56	8	1,909	86	409	26
2,457	6,634	214	191	35	9	53	2	98	5
8,667	15,928	170	142	6	7	...	...	21	4
...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
2,792	6,106	103	80	13	4	386	29	130	7
...	1	4	6	...	...	10	1	...	...
76	28	36	19	3	1	369	28	113	6
548	1,657	44	33	9	3	7	...	17	1
2,168	4,420	19	22	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
1,236	2,539	53	62	5	3	101	4	70	6
...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	7	4
2	3	5	5	4	1	89	4	49	2
241	639	18	25	1	2	7	...	11	...
993	1,897	28	31	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
179	220	3	5	1	...	14	1	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
29	7	1	...	...	...	12	1	4	...
36	82	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
114	131	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
2,514	4,356	68	57	31	10	538	3	108	4
...	...	8	6	2	1	41	...	...	...
34	28	10	22	24	...	479	2	80	3
547	1,281	27	13	4	2	18	1	20	1
1,933	3,045	23	16	1	7	...	...	8	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

Age-Group	Total non-working population			Fulltime students or children attending school		Persons engaged only in household duties		Dependants infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5. NILAKOTTAI									
Total	**132,024**	**47,858**	**84,166**	**13,756**	**5,949**	...	**39,654**	**32,548**	**36,186**
0-14	87,620	43,055	44,565	11,994	5,672	...	4,254	31,029	34,630
15-34	24,146	2,786	21,360	1,758	277	...	20,794	597	218
35-59	14,170	637	13,533	...	...	...	12,188	348	469
60 & over	6,068	1,373	4,695	...	...	...	2,416	571	860
Age not stated	20	7	13	4	...	...	2	3	9
6. MELUR									
Total	**102,152**	**39,475**	**62,677**	**10,541**	**3,673**	...	**26,262**	**27,947**	**30,897**
0-14	73,377	36,576	36,801	9,663	3,644	...	3,762	26,895	29,392
15-34	15,246	1,518	13,728	878	27	...	13,481	484	201
35459	9,049	409	8,640	...	2	...	7,656	223	419
60 & over	4,480	972	3,508	...	...	...	1,363	345	885
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. MADURAI									
Total	**94,989**	**33,606**	**61,383**	**10,381**	**4,887**	...	**31,905**	**21,711**	**22,790**
0-14	59,305	29,413	29,892	9,008	4,549	...	3,558	20,325	21,729
15 34	20,409	2,643	17,766	1,373	338	...	17,040	861	325
35-59	11,326	641	10,685	...	...	...	9,714	267	279
60 & over	3,911	893	3,018	...	...	...	1,589	244	439
Age not stated	38	16	22	...	...	...	4	14	18
8. TIRUMANGALAM									
Total	**176,456**	**68,281**	**108,175**	**24,100**	**16,881**	...	**46,817**	**41,850**	**40,502**
0-14	123,744	61,922	61,822	22,319	16,590	...	7,138	39,574	38,062
15-34	27,086	3,387	23,699	1,766	285	...	22,563	1,263	717
35-59	17,174	933	16,241	4	1	...	14,591	479	679
60 & over	8,383	2,006	6,377	...	...	...	2,513	512	1,026
Age not stated	69	33	36	11	5	...	12	22	18
ALL URBAN									
Total	**666,950**	**244,017**	**422,933**	**104,835**	**75,488**	...	**211,071**	**115,943**	**128,526**
0-14	383,659	191,463	192,196	82,709	67,910	...	3,124	108,427	121,117
15-34	174,446	35,416	139,030	22,091	7,568	...	129,225	3,531	1,570
35-59	80,445	7,918	72,527	33	7	...	68,039	1,729	1,621
60 & over	28,383	9,217	19,166	...	...	...	10,683	2,256	4,207
Age not stated	17	3	14	2	3	...	...	...	11

BROAD AGE GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY (Contd.)

Retired persons not employed again etc.		Beggars, vagrants, independent worker without indication of source of income etc.		Inmates of penal mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
TALUK									
1,056	2,263	77	82	7	3	354	22	60	7
4	...	24	9	1	...	2	...	1	...
24	32	19	9	1	3	343	21	44	6
240	838	23	36	5	...	9	1	12	1
788	1,391	11	28	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
732	1,817	86	25	2	...	120	2	47	1
...	1	4	2	...	...	10	...	4	...
8	11	9	6	1	...	107	2	31	...
153	548	18	14	1	...	3	...	11	1
571	1,257	55	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
970	1,627	179	158	10	1	289	6	66	9
1	1	65	53	...	...	10	2	4	...
37	8	47	43	5	1	273	4	47	7
301	642	49	48	4	...	6	...	14	2
631	976	16	14	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
1,903	3,789	79	151	32	4	256	26	61	5
...	2	9	28	1	...	16	2	3	...
43	28	19	78	18	2	237	24	41	2
391	947	34	21	10	2	3	...	12	...
1,469	2,811	17	24	3	...	...	...	5	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AREAS									
10,771	6,737	1,167	660	1,384	19	7,115	222	2,802	210
1	...	122	25	5	...	129	...	70	20
304	105	334	187	887	16	6,403	216	1,866	143
3,871	2,500	495	318	440	3	571	6	779	33
6,594	4,132	216	130	52	...	12	...	87	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

(B-X TO B-XVII)

PRELIMINARY 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 therein as family workers or as hired workers. Eight household economic tables (B–X to B–XVII) have been prepared on the basis of a 20% sample of these households for all areas. They are presented in this section.

The three important concepts that are necessary to understand these tables are explained below:

Household

A household was defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals in a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

Household Cultivation

It includes ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona or any other medicinal herb or plant.

A person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government. (2) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop; (3) it is not necessary for the person to own the land cultivated.

Household Industry

Household industry is a new concept introduced in 1961 Census and is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and 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 fields 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, 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 table on cultivation and those on household industry.

Classification of Households

The sample households are classified in Table B–X as (i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry; (ii) Households engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. These households arranged in the order of their concentration in Madurai District will be as follows:—

(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (53.7%)

(ii) Households engaged in cultivation only (40.8%)

(iii) Households engaged in household industry only (4.4%)

(iv) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry ((1.1%)

These households are distributed in Rural and Urban as follows:

	For 1,000 Households	
	Rural	*Urban*
Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry.	411	820
Households engaged in cultivation only.	543	104
Households engaged in household industry only.	31	74
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.	15	2

STATEMENT I

Distribution of 1,000 households each among those engaged (i) neither in cultivation nor in household industry; (ii) in cultivation; (iii) in household industry only; and (iv) both in cultivation and household industry

State/District/ Taluks	T R U	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras state	T	489	426	62	25
	R	369	544	55	32
	U	831	81	83	5
Madurai	T	537	408	44	11
	R	411	543	31	15
	U	820	104	74	2
All Rural Areas	R	411	543	31	15
Dindigul	R	417	523	38	22
Palni	R	506	426	57	11
Kodaikanal	R	590	403	5	2
Periakulam	R	486	474	31	9
Nilakkottai	R	429	530	27	14
Melur	R	328	644	16	12
Madurai	R	511	460	22	7
Tirumangalam	R	225	732	24	19
All Urban Areas	U	820	104	74	2

The proportion of rural households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry is highest in Kodaikanal taluk followed by Madurai taluk. Being a hilly terrain not suited for regular cultivation it has the category of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in greater proportion. The rural parts of Madurai have more urban components on account of the new Industries that are being started in and around Madurai. The portion of households engaged in cultivation only is highest in Tirumangalam followed by Melur. Households engaged in household industry only are highest in Palni taluk. The proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is highest in Dindigul followed by Tirumangalam.

STATEMENT II

State/ District	Total Households	Rural Households	Urban Households	Rural Areas Only		
				Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.0
Madurai District	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.1

Statement II gives the average number of persons under each variety of household. The average number of persons in households engaged in cultivation only is highest and it follows the same pattern as for the state as a whole.

Interest in Land

Table B-XI distributes sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of of land cultivated. Interests in land have been divided into three broad groups: (i. e.) (a) land held from

government (b) land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (c) partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

STATEMENT III

Interest in land	Madras State		Madurai	
	Household	Area	Household	Area
1. Owned or held from Government	76.0	78.1	78.5	79.2
2. Land held from private persons or institutions	11.3	6.8	9.9	5.8
3. Mixed	12.7	15.1	11.6	15.0

The percentage of households who cultivate their own lands is 78.5%, 9.9 per cent of the households cultivate 5.8% of the total cultivated area under pure tenancy and 11.6 per cent of the households are under mixed tenancy. Compared with the State figure of 11.3%, it is less. The corresponding figure for Thanjavur is 33.1% which is the highest in the State.

Local rights in Land

While recording the broad groups of interest in land, the various local rights prevalent were also recorded. Selected local rights prevalent in the district with their description are given in a separate Appendix.

Size of Holdings

Different bits of land cultivated by the households have been added and recorded in the household schedule. But, for the purpose of tabulation, the size class of holdings were taken as less than 1 acre; 1-2.4 acres and so on and ending with the upper limit of 50 acres and more and these ranges have been adopted for other tables too.

STATEMENT IV

(From Table B-XI)

Percentage of households in each size class to total cultivating households.

Size class of land (in acres)	Percentage of households	
	Madras State	Madurai District
Less than 1	14.8	11.9
1.0— 2.4	33.2	34.5
2.5— 4.9	25.4	25.8
5.0— 7.4	12.5	13.0
7.5— 9.9	4.2	4.2
10.0—12.4	4.0	4.3
12.5—14.9	1.1	1.0
15.0—29.9	3.5	3.8
30.0—49.9	0.8	0.8
50+	0.3	0.3
Unspecified	0.2	0.4

The highest proportion of cultivating households (34.5%) is in the size of class 1.0—2.4 acres. It is higher than that of in the State (33.2%).

Statement V shows the percentage distribution of cultivating households by size classes of land under each interest in land.

STATEMENT V

(From Table B-XI)

Percentage distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households under each interest

Interest in land	Size class of land in acres											
	Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified	All sizes
A. Land owned or held from Government	12.29	34.85	25.14	12.78	3.95	4.38	0.88	3.95	0.95	0.38	0.45	100
Mean for State	18.00	33.29	23.47	11.70	3.71	3.94	0.95	3.49	0.83	0.38	...	...
B. Holding land from private persons or institutions	19.17	47.04	21.64	7.33	1.50	1.96	0.23	0.88	0.14	0.09	0.02	100
Mean for state	28.53	42.30	18.15	6.33	1.66	1.47	0.39	0.92	0.14	0.05	...	...
C. Holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons	2.91	20.92	33.80	19.10	8.50	5.71	2.58	5.38	0.71	0.35	0.04	100
Mean for State	7.57	25.90	31.38	16.16	6.78	4.08	2.21	4.43	1.13	0.34	...	...

STATEMENT VI

(From Table B-XI)

Cumulative percentage of households and area

Size class of land in acres	Cumulative percentage of Madras State		Madurai District	
	Household	Area	Household	Area
Less than 1	14.80	1.62	11.88	1.25
1.0— 2.4	48.01	14.00	46.32	13.62
2.5— 4.9	73.34	33.43	72.12	32.69
5.0— 7.4	85.86	50.17	85.10	49.41
7.5 — 9.9	90.07	58.10	89.34	57.10
10.0—12.4	94.03	67.76	93.63	67.17
12.5—14.9	95.15	71.10	94.64	70.09
15.0—29.9	98.66	87.45	98.46	87.18
30.0—49.9	99.46	94.24	99.29	94.03
50+	99.80	99.71	99.64	99.51
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Statement VI reveals the land held by households under different size class and compares it with the State figures. In Madurai district 85% of the total cultivating households cultivate 49% of the total cultivated area, whereas the remaining 15% of the households, which own the land in the size class above 7.5 acres, hold remaining 51% of the total cultivated area.

The average extent of land held by a cultivating household in the district is 4.74 acres whereas it is 4.56 for the State. The corresponding figure for Coimbatore district which is the highest is 8.47 acres. The Kanyakumari district is the lowest with 1.64 acres.

STATEMENT VII

Distribution of 1,000 Sample households engaged in cultivation only by working strength in rural areas only

State/District	Households engaged in cultivation only according to the number of persons engaged					
	1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
Madras State	280.86	277.42	308.09	73.23	59.96	0.44
Madurai District	257.71	280.99	325.08	84.29	49.83	2.10

STATEMENT VIII

From Table B-XII (Rural)

Size class of land in acres	Average No. of family workers		Average No. of hired workers	
	Madras State	Madurai District	Madras State	Madurai District
Less than 1	1.65	1.74	0.45	0.49
1.0— 2.4	1.99	2.04	1.06	0.78
2.5— 4.9	2.32	2.40	1.92	1.53
5.0— 7.4	2.59	2.63	2.65	2.40
7.5— 9.9	2.75	2.85	3.38	2.98
10.0—12.4	2.83	2.97	3.57	3.19
12.5—14.9	2.95	3.19	4.35	3.62
15.0—20.9	3.03	3.17	4.81	4.47
30.0—49.9	3.09	3.39	6.76	6.17
50+	2.76	2.99	9.06	9.08
Unspecified	2.14	2.34	0.36	0.61
All Sizes	2.23	2.32	1.84	1.59

Statement VIII, which has been compiled from Table B-XII, gives us an idea of workers' position and their distribution in the households engaged in cultivation only under each size class of land. In Madurai the maximum number of households are in the group of 3-5 persons. The participation of family worker in Madurai is higher than that of the State. The participation of hired worker is less. The average number of family and hired workers increases corresponding to the increase in size class of land.

Household Industry

The percentage of households engaged in houschold industry only in Madurai district is 4.4. It is less than that of the State as a whole (6.2%). It ranks 8th when presented in the order of the concentration of these households. Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms is an industry practised in nine numerically large number of households among households engaged in household industry. Of the total households engaged in household industry 40% of them are engaged in handloom weaving. Especially in Urban areas it comes to 59%. Wood carving and jewellery are other notable household industries prevalent here. Of the households engaged in jewellery in the State, 10% are found in this district.

STATEMENT IX

(From Table B-XIV A)

Distribution of 1,000 households by number of workers in the households classified for selected household industry

Household industry (Major group only of I.S.I.C)	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged				
		1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Industries	1,000	483.79	305.02	193.42	15.47	2.30
Livestock and hunting	1,000	751.77	198.58	49.65	...	...
Textile-cotton	1,000	368.30	353.46	250.46	24.45	3.33
Textile-Miscellaneous	1,000	571.43	263.39	147.32	13.39	4.47
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	1,000	534.56	298.62	162.21	4.61	...
Leather and leather products	1,000	720.47	211.31	63.23	4.99	...
Non-metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and coal	1,000	417.34	322.49	241.19	18.98	...
Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	1,000	550.14	243.90	192.41	13.55	...
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,000	690.48	205.36	104.16	...	...

Single worker households are leading in all the industries and is much predominant in Livestock, Hunting and Leather and Leather products. The households which are having more than 10 persons are found in Textile-Cotton and Textile-Miscellaneous.

Pattern of Household Industries

The different type of household industries prevalent in rural areas of Madurai are given below in descending order of their concentration.

Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms.
Manufacture of other wood and allied products, n. e. c.
Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.
Making of leather boots, shoes, or chappals (slippers, sandals).
Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)
Making of baskets and broomsticks.
Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones.
Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suit cases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charpa and other articles.
Repair of leather products except footwear.

Households Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry

Table B XIII distributes sample households engaged in cultivation and household industry by usual ten size classes of land cultivated and by Division and Major Group only of Principal household Industry of Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Madurai district by Divisions and selected Major Groups is given below :

	All Industries	100
Division 0	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.44
Major Group 04	Livestock and hunting	10.29
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	89.56
Major Group 23	Textile-cotton	21.68
,, 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	24.82
,, 34 & 35	Non-metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and coal	13.21
,, 36	Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport equipment	9.27

STATEMENT X

(From Table B–XVI)

	Madurai District	All rural and urban households	Rural households	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	Livestock and hunting	Manufacturing	Textile-cotton
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	A	1,000	934	97	96	836	203
	B	1,000	485	15	14	470	109

	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Leather and leather products	Non-Metallic Mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Basic Metal and their products except Machinery and Transport equipments	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A	232	72	123	87	58
B	120	92	50	41	29

Household Industry With Cultivation and Without Cultivation

In Table B-XVI the distribution of households engaged in household industry with and without cultivation are classified by period of working and total number of workers. The distribution of these households under some selected household industry in Rural areas can be found in Statement X. It brings out the differences in the distribution of households with and without cultivation.

Out of 934 rural households, 203 households engaged in manufacture of wood and wooden products practise cultivation along with the household industry. The nature of the industries practised here is such that they reveal they are intended for the market in the neighbouring urban areas.

STATEMENT XI

(From Table B-XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 all rural households engaged in household industry by duration of engagement in household industry

	All industries				
	1—3 Months	4—6 Months	7—9 Months	10 Months to 1 Year	Months not stated
MADRAS STATE					
Total	14	132	104	684	66
With cultivation	24	184	126	596	70
Without cultivation	9	101	91	735	64
MADURAI DISTRICT					
Total	14	105	105	686	90
With cultivation	28	166	132	590	84
Without cultivation	8	76	92	731	93

Of households engaged in household industry, 68.4% have employment throughout the year and households without cultivation are better in this aspect than that of households with cultivation.

Family and attached Hired workers in Household Industry

STATEMENT XII

(From Table B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers among males and females engaged in household industry

	All Industries Persons (Rural)	
	Males	Females
MADRAS STATE		
Total	597	403
With cultivation	597	403
Without cultivation	597	403
MADURAI DISTRICT		
Total	679	321
With cultivation	625	375
Without cultivation	717	283

Statement XII shows the distribution of male and female family workers engaged in household industry. The participation of female family workers is less in Madurai. 32% of the total family workers are females in this district whereas it is 40% for the State. Again, households engaged in household industry with cultivation have more female family workers than that of households without cultivation.

The two statements XIII and XIV show the distribution of family workers and hired workers in household industry with and without cultivation by duration of work. They reveal that 69% of the family

workers get employment throughout the year and the employment of hired workers is for less duration in Madurai when compared with the State as a whole.

STATEMENT XIII

(From Table B-XVII)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry

	All Family Workers (Rural)				
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 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
MADURAI DISTRICT					
Total	15	109	100	687	89
With cultivation	26	162	125	603	84
Without cultivation	7	71	83	747	92

STATEMENT XIV

(From Table B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 hired workers by duration of work in household industry

	All Industries Hired Workers (Rural)				
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10 Months to 1 year	Months not stated
MADRAS STATE					
Total	35	201	110	599	55
With cultivation	39	223	115	564	59
Without cultivation	5	47	73	846	29
MADURAI DISTRICT					
Total	16	206	97	651	30
With cultivation	15	217	89	650	29
Without cultivation	24	123	159	659	35

STATEMENT XV

(From Table B XII & B XVI)

Percentage of hired workers to total workers in rural areas

State/District	Engaged in	
	Cultivation	Household Industry
Madras State	45.25	14.02
Madurai District	40.70	13.97

The percentage of hired workers in household Industry is less than that of in cultivation. The percentage of hired workers in Madurai district is less than that of the State as a whole.

APPENDIX

Selected local rights in Madurai District

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in regional language	Legal terminology	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Ryotwari	Ryotwari	Ryotwari settlement means the division of all arable land, whether cultivated or not into fields and the fixing of asscssment of each field at a fixed rate for a term of years. The occupant pays the revenue so assessed on the area he actually occupies. This area may be constant or may vary from year to year with the relinquishment of old fields and the taking up of new ones. The occupant deals directly with the Government and is responsible only for his own holding. He is given a document called a Patta, which sets for the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation. This patta is liable to revision every year to bring it uptodate. 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.	Ayan	Ryotwari	Ryotwari lands are also known as 'Ayan' lands. For details of description please see under Ryotwari. This is land held from Government paying assessment direct to Government.
3.	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 as far as he is concerned can alienate, sublet, mortgage, sell, give bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding. This is under ryotwari tenure. In Estates (i.e.) where the Zamindari tenure is in existence, a ryot with permanent right of occupancy and a ryot of old waste holdings under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand patta under the Estates Land Act.
4.	Sontha Patta	Registered holder of land	Same as patta. Perhaps owned solely by single person unlike a joint patta.
5.	Manyam	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).

Selected local rights in Madurai District (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in regional language	Legal terminology	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			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 Appeal p. 128). The term Inam came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable. "The origin of the Inam tenure can be traced to the grants made by the Hindu rulers for the support of the temples and charitable institutions for the maintenance of holy and learned men and as rewards for public service etc., This practice was followed by the Mohammedan 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 object and aim.
6.	Sivayijama	Encroachment of Government of Poramboke or waste	Unauthorised occupation of Government land (i.e.) cultivation of Government Poramboke or waste lands by paying assessment. Cultivator has no title to the land. Usually the encroachment may be of unobjectionable nature, and the Sivayijamadars who have expended a considerable amount of money or labour in fitting for cultivation, the land for which they apply will be given preference in assignment.
7.	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 pay a specified proportion of the produce to land holder. Conditions of waram vary from place to place.
8.	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.
9.	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

Selected local rights in Madurai District (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in regional language	Legal terminology	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			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.
10.	Bhoodan	Bhoodan land	Land donated to Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhave as Bhoodan. 'Bhoodan Yagna' means the movement initiated by Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave for the acquisition of lands through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless poor persons or for community purposes. In this state the movement is regulated by 'The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act 1958'.
11.	Adamanam	Assignment or grant of land	Assignment of Government Poramboke land. Assignment is the grant of land at the disposal of the Government for private purposes to individual firms, or societies either as free or on payment of the full or a concessional value of the land. The conditions of the grant are fully settled and clearly mentioned in the order of assignment which is covered by B. S. O. 15. In some places the term 'Adamanam' is used to denote simple Mortgage.
12.	Bogyam	Usufructuary Mortgage	This is the Tamil equivalent for the English term 'Usufructuary mortgage'. In transactions of this sort, the mortgagee gives over the possession and enjoyment of the security of the lands to the mortgager, during the duration of the mortgage in lieu of the interest.
13.	Eeedu	Simple Mortgage	Land pledged for certain amount and interest paid annually on the security of the lands, possessions remaining with the owner. Whether the mortgagee has got the right to enjoyment of the land during the period is subject to the details of agreement entered into by them.
14.	Nattanmai 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, called marahs, russooms, or swatantrams. Nattanmaikar is the village headman whose duty is the general superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles the disputes of the inhabitants, attends to the police, and performs the duty of collecting the revenues within his village.
15.	Pannai Thanner	Self cultivation	Self-cultivated patta land.
16.	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.

BX—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

The table presents data of sample households classifying them with reference to their economic activities *viz*:—

(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor hosehold industry

(ii) Households engaged in cultivation only

(iii) Households engaged in household industry only

(iv) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

For each category the figures are presented with Rural and Urban breakup and total for the district. For taluks the figures for Rural alone have been presented.

The concepts of household, household cultivation and household industry are discussed in the preliminary note.

The table like other Household Economic Tables that follow have been prepared on 20% 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

(Based on 20% Sample)

District and Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madurai District	**T**	**137,113**	**73,668**	**55,903**	**6,075**	**1,467**
	R	**94,894**	**39,038**	**51,538**	**2,948**	**1,370**
	U	**42,219**	**34,630**	**4,365**	**3,127**	**97**
All Rural Areas	T	94,894	39,038	51,538	2,948	1,370
Dindigul Taluk	R	20,634	8,592	10,788	792	462
Palni Taluk	R	10,454	5,290	4,453	596	115
Kodaikanal Taluk	R	1,743	1,029	703	8	3
Periakulam Taluk	R	17,124	8,319	8,117	534	154
Nilakottai Taluk	R	11,214	4,809	5,943	301	161
Melur Taluk	R	9,585	3,145	6,168	158	114
Madurai Taluk	R	8,433	4,312	3,875	185	61
Tirumangalam Taluk	R	15,707	3,542	11,491	374	300
All Urban Areas	T	**42,219**	**34,630**	**4,365**	**3,127**	**97**

B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. It is presented for Rural and urban areas separately. For rural the figures are presented for District and 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 of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under Category I.

Category II includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession, with right of permanent heritable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :—

(i) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation. (Such tenants may have the right of transfer also in certain cases).

(ii) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases, the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases he does not possess this right).

(iii) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(iv) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to eviction.

(v) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or to the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases here 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
1.0— 2.4	Acres
2.5— 4.9	,,
5.0— 7.4	;,
7.5— 9.9	,,
10.0—12.4	,,
12.5—14.9	,,
15.0—29.9	,,
30.0—49.9	.,
50 and above	Acres 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—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ALL RURAL AREAS												
Total	52,908	6,321	18,213	13,667	6,847	2,242	2,288	526	2,003	429	178	194
a	41,980	5,188	14,628	10,584	5,351	1,668	1,838	364	1,633	383	153	190
b	4,809	946	2,279	1,010	331	74	103	8	46	7	4	1
c	6,119	187	1,306	2,073	1,165	500	347	154	324	39	21	3
DINDIGUL TALUK												
Total	11,250	960	3,843	3,001	1,585	448	567	126	530	140	41	9
a	9,848	904	3,418	2,577	1,343	389	490	93	461	129	36	8
b	686	51	306	191	85	10	23	1	13	4	1	1
c	716	5	119	233	157	49	54	32	56	7	4	..
PALNI TALUK												
Total	4,568	134	820	1,090	900	346	439	106	526	135	69	3
a	3,762	88	684	888	759	269	359	81	446	123	63	2
b	508	45	129	137	82	35	47	4	27	2	...	...
c	298	1	7	65	59	42	33	21	53	10	6	1
KODAIKANAL TALUK												
Total	706	129	261	179	73	14	10	4	23	7	6	...
a	677	126	249	173	68	13	10	4	22	7	5	...
b	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
c	26	3	11	6	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
PERIAKULAM TALUK												
Total	8,271	626	2,619	2,365	1,251	503	384	82	311	56	26	48
a	6,378	486	2,074	1,793	948	370	302	56	237	46	19	47
b	824	128	402	209	56	16	11	2	...	...	...	...
c	1,069	12	143	363	247	117	71	24	74	10	7	1
NILAKOTTAI TALUK												
Total	6,104	972	2,556	1,471	610	151	148	40	108	13	3	32
a	4,737	794	2,019	1,109	448	100	115	27	81	11	1	32
b	672	156	364	118	25	1	7	...	...	1	...	...
c	695	22	173	244	137	50	26	13	27	1	2	...

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.)

(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—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)
MELUR TALUK												
Total	6,282	1,169	2,293	1,535	637	198	219	45	121	23	17	25
a	4,424	919	1,562	1,026	439	124	167	29	98	20	15	25
b	711	181	372	116	27	5	7	...	2	...	1	...
c	1,147	69	359	393	171	69	45	16	21	3	1	...
MADURAI TALUK												
Total	3,936	733	1,534	901	376	117	104	33	88	12	5	33
a	2,104	489	797	431	172	51	60	11	46	9	5	33
b	1,027	222	547	196	46	5	7	1	3	...	...	...
c	805	22	190	274	158	61	37	21	39	3	...	...
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK												
Total	11,791	1,598	4,287	3,125	1,415	465	417	90	296	43	11	44
a	10,050	1,382	3,825	2,587	1,174	352	335	63	242	38	9	43
b	378	163	158	43	9	2	1	...	1	...	1	...
c	1,363	53	304	495	232	111	81	27	53	5	1	1
ALL URBAN AREAS												
Total	4,462	496	1,544	1,135	598	189	176	53	186	52	19	14
a	3,061	348	1,069	740	406	112	135	30	148	43	16	14
b	861	141	388	217	85	11	8	5	4	1	1	...
c	540	7	87	178	107	66	33	18	34	8	2	...

a. Owned or held from Government.

b. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

c. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

B XII--SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY.

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers. Households having a particular size of holding mentioned in Table B XI are cross tabulated with reference to the number of persons working in cultivation. It is presented for Rural and Urban areas separately for the district while rural figures alone are presented for the taluks.

The size of holdings are the same as in Table B XI.

The number of persons working is grouped under 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10, more than ten persons and unspecified. Under each group family workers and hired workers are shown separately.

Family workers in household cultivation mean those members of the household who are engaged in cultivation by having some direct part in cultivation or direction or supervision of cultivation. They need not necessarily do any manual labour. The absentee 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

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			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL RURAL AREAS											
All Sizes	51,538	75,359	44,234	82,069	13,282	11,059	2,223	14,482	17,300	10,714	950
Less than 1	6,048	6,560	3,951	2,961	2,739	2,153	586	1,933	2,099	1,636	131
1.0— 2.4	17,680	22,665	13,362	13,770	5,655	4,638	1,017	5,750	6,723	4,435	342
2.5— 4.9	13,342	20,190	11,846	20,420	2,875	2,509	366	3,786	4,630	2,687	255
5.0— 7.4	6,716	11,260	6,428	16,100	1,143	985	158	1,584	2,002	1,049	117
7.5— 9.9	2,206	3,970	2,316	6,569	265	233	32	490	628	315	37
10.0—12.4	2,259	4,178	2,532	7,197	246	223	23	415	523	273	34
12.5—14.9	518	1,005	645	1,877	50	46	4	84	104	58	6
15.0—29.9	1,978	4,019	2,254	8,843	196	180	16	312	427	173	24
30.0—49.9	426	912	532	2,627	39	33	6	48	74	20	2
50+	175	338	185	1,589	15	15	...	14	16	10	2
Unspecified	190	262	183	116	59	44	15	66	74	58	...
DINDIGUL TALUK											
All Sizes	10,788	16,966	8,705	17,882	2,731	2,330	401	2,796	3,636	1,731	225
Less than 1	899	1,017	528	543	418	341	77	264	306	202	20
1.0— 2.4	3,658	4,863	2,550	3,059	1,239	1,036	203	1,115	1,400	746	84
2.5— 4.9	2,874	4,593	2,310	4,827	637	568	69	776	1,017	470	65
5.0— 7.4	1,533	2,760	1,405	3,435	238	206	32	341	476	179	27
7.5— 9.9	436	891	419	911	55	48	7	87	129	37	8
10.0—12.4	558	1,073	594	1,565	59	54	5	98	132	52	12
12.5—14.9	123	229	121	388	18	17	1	21	27	14	1
15.0—29.9	519	1,131	564	1,950	53	49	4	70	107	28	5
30.0—49.9	139	305	156	549	11	9	2	21	38	2	2
50+	40	88	51	650	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Unspecified	9	16	7	5	3	2	1	1	2	...	...

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (Contd.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		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	16,754	31,940	20,662	8,784	4,344	10,347	7,669	12,900	2,568	4,713	2,966	59,428	108	...	...	7
Less than 1	1,145	1,959	1,489	506	138	269	189	505	76	80	51	1,817	17	...	...	2
1.0— 2.4	4,967	8,933	6,205	2,614	869	1,834	1,325	2,842	393	537	380	7,972	46	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	4,876	9,437	6,106	2,368	1,179	2,634	2,067	3,692	604	980	620	14,103	22	...	...	2
5.0— 7.4	2,657	5,386	3,220	1,317	814	1,947	1,450	2,429	506	940	551	12,237	12	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	906	1,844	1,096	451	309	813	605	820	234	452	268	5,261	2	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	970	1,926	1,178	593	356	960	691	926	269	546	367	5,644	3	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	208	405	265	124	104	276	210	277	72	174	108	1,470	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	783	1,567	848	612	407	1,181	808	926	274	664	409	7,278	6	...	...	3
30.0—49.9	143	277	148	140	111	301	214	301	85	227	144	2,184	...	...	...	...
50.0+	48	103	35	55	46	99	74	179	52	105	66	1,353	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	51	103	72	4	11	33	36	3	3	8	2	109	...	...	...	...
							DINDIGUL TALUK (Concld.)									
All Sizes	3,630	7,327	4,045	2,017	1,023	2,521	1,806	2,995	608	1,152	722	12,645	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	170	294	204	94	30	55	36	121	17	21	9	308	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	994	1,835	1,163	591	213	443	336	687	97	149	102	1,697	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	1,074	2,226	1,212	502	250	564	425	819	137	218	134	3,441	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	648	1,382	714	334	181	462	332	520	125	234	148	2,554	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	178	397	174	103	77	229	147	164	39	88	54	636	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	249	522	282	144	95	253	188	240	57	112	67	1,169	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	50	103	57	25	17	47	34	43	17	35	15	319	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	207	456	188	146	112	334	225	267	77	185	119	1,532	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	43	75	40	58	39	112	65	105	25	71	47	384	...	...	...	...
50.0+	13	28	6	18	8	19	17	26	17	39	27	605	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	9	5	2	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (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			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					PALNI TALUK						
All Sizes	4,453	6,941	4,429	7,436	865	741	124	1,193	1,396	909	81
Less than 1	127	145	74	14	62	51	11	45	54	33	3
1.0— 2.4	785	1,001	607	503	243	201	42	271	314	214	14
2.5— 4.9	1,047	1,513	991	1,416	231	196	35	325	362	259	29
5.0— 7.4	885	1,379	874	1,568	175	155	20	211	242	164	16
7.5— 9.9	340	562	354	628	36	32	4	90	106	70	4
10.0—12.4	435	728	527	1,014	43	39	4	98	124	67	5
12.5—14.9	105	199	152	170	10	9	1	14	15	12	1
15.0—29.9	524	1,018	614	1,284	44	40	4	112	143	73	8
30.0—49.9	134	251	159	531	14	11	3	19	26	12	...
50.0+	68	142	76	308	5	5	...	7	9	4	1
Unspecified	3	3	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...
					KODAIKANAL TALUK						
All Sizes	703	937	517	517	238	208	30	190	214	163	3
Less than 1	128	130	106	2	47	29	18	54	54	54	...
1.0— 2.4	259	341	174	23	97	89	8	79	90	67	1
2.5— 4.9	179	247	130	56	66	63	3	41	51	29	2
5.0— 7.4	73	118	73	55	20	19	1	13	15	11	...
7.5— 9.9	14	24	10	49	2	2	...	1	2	...	...
10.0—12.4	10	18	7	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	4	7	2	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
15.0—29.9	23	34	7	89	3	3	...	1	1	1	...
30.0—49.9	7	10	4	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.0+	6	8	4	101	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (Contd.)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
PALNI TALUK—(Concld.)																
All Sizes	1,708	3,247	2,255	898	438	1,118	848	1,089	249	439	293	5,368	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	18	35	26	4	2	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	228	400	301	116	28	70	39	83	15	16	11	290	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	382	731	532	140	68	160	123	187	41	64	42	1,060	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	348	668	448	150	92	212	176	240	59	102	66	1,162	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	160	322	197	97	31	67	59	84	23	35	24	443	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	218	396	316	140	43	111	91	101	33	58	49	768	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	52	100	78	25	21	53	45	50	8	22	16	94	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	225	431	283	159	102	319	208	193	41	85	46	924	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	55	111	56	47	30	70	66	80	16	33	22	404	...	...	...	...
50.0+	22	53	18	20	21	51	37	64	13	24	17	223	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KODAIKANAL TALUK—(Concld.)																
All Sizes	200	383	243	109	45	112	80	112	15	20	1	290	15	...	...	3
Less than 1	24	47	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	71	141	89	16	6	21	10	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	59	110	74	41	9	23	24	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	24	42	30	23	16	42	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	4	6	5	2	5	12	5	17	2	2	...	30	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	6	12	7	5	2	4	...	11	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	11	22	3	20	2	2	3	11	4	6	...	55	2	...	...	3
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	18	4	6	1	94	...	...	...	...
50.0+	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	4	5	...	101	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (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			
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PERIAKULAM TALUK											
All Sizes	8,117	12,171	6,716	18,968	1,906	1,702	204	2,301	2,782	1,686	134
Less than 1	598	671	314	1,324	258	227	31	190	214	153	13
1.0— 2.4	2,559	3,309	1,831	3,866	796	692	104	790	918	611	51
2.5— 4.9	2,325	3,490	2,007	5,337	471	426	45	721	884	518	40
5.0— 7.4	1,236	2,115	1,098	3,342	208	195	13	319	406	215	17
7.5— 9.9	499	885	505	1,460	69	64	5	118	151	78	7
10.0—12.4	378	696	390	1,113	47	46	1	79	101	54	3
12.5—14.9	82	169	94	456	6	5	1	12	17	6	1
15.0—29.9	310	605	342	1,465	25	25	...	50	66	32	2
30.0—49.9	56	123	70	392	2	2	...	4	4	4	...
50.0+	26	40	34	112	5	5	...	2	1	3	...
Unspecified	48	68	31	101	19	15	4	16	20	12	...
NILAKOTTAI TALUK											
All Sizes	5,943	8,712	4,457	2,552	1,888	1,643	245	1,836	2,316	1,242	114
Less than 1	925	1,043	524	107	473	402	71	285	337	217	16
1.0— 2.4	2,489	3,363	1,676	639	870	756	114	871	1,097	599	46
2.5— 4.9	1,441	2,275	1,163	545	370	335	35	430	551	280	29
5.0— 7.4	595	1,055	570	495	117	98	19	139	187	81	10
7.5— 9.9	151	279	161	201	19	15	4	40	52	19	9
10.0—12.4	147	296	149	140	15	13	2	36	40	30	2
12.5—14.9	39	83	50	83	3	3	...	4	6	2	...
15.0—29.9	108	242	117	234	10	10	...	16	25	5	2
30.0—49.9	13	23	16	52	2	2	...	2	3	1	...
50.0+	3	4	5	55	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Unspecified	32	49	26	1	9	9	...	12	17	7	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (Contd.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
						PERIAKULAM TALUK—(Concld.)										
All Sizes	2,526	4,986	3,078	1,142	672	1,620	1,113	2,073	624	1,081	635	15,619	88	...	...	...
Less than 1	87	166	97	39	10	20	10	36	41	44	23	1,236	12	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	680	1,258	816	323	145	294	197	491	108	147	103	3,001	40	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	739	1,432	953	297	198	439	312	670	180	309	179	4,330	16	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	462	994	567	164	131	310	205	451	105	210	98	2,710	11	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	206	432	259	83	51	146	105	114	53	92	58	1,256	2	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	150	301	174	79	49	154	105	109	50	94	56	922	3	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	37	72	39	33	13	43	26	26	14	32	22	396	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	126	246	136	100	54	157	108	118	51	111	66	1,245	4	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	21	45	20	16	13	38	28	30	16	34	18	346	...	...	...	...
50.0+	9	16	9	7	6	13	10	28	4	5	12	77	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	9	24	8	1	2	6	7	...	2	3	...	100	...	...	...	...
						NILAKOTTAI TALUK—(Concld.)										
All Sizes	1,801	3,643	2,188	654	335	937	681	699	82	173	101	1,085	1	...	...	...
Less than 1	152	273	214	28	13	30	19	43	2	1	3	20	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	666	1,327	832	190	65	156	118	161	17	27	13	242	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	533	1,100	641	204	96	269	199	200	11	20	8	112	1	..	...	...
5.0— 7.4	253	534	287	121	67	201	162	110	19	35	21	254	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	60	122	68	22	22	68	59	38	10	22	11	132	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	67	146	66	41	22	79	38	32	7	18	13	65	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	17	36	23	10	13	33	23	31	2	5	2	42	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	42	84	40	37	31	88	54	67	9	35	18	128	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	2	3	5	...	4	8	2	17	3	7	8	35	...	...	...	...
50.0+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	55	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	9	18	12	1	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (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			
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					MELUR TALUK						
All Sizes	6,168	8,770	5,973	18,753	1,126	845	281	1,573	1,722	1,256	168
Less than 1	1,129	1,175	913	578	411	277	134	373	377	339	30
1.0— 2.4	2,250	2,878	2,081	3,345	436	329	107	718	771	589	76
2.5— 4.9	1,519	2,339	1,560	5,031	175	150	25	315	368	223	39
5.0— 7.4	634	1,081	651	4,474	62	53	9	102	129	62	13
7.5— 9.9	194	368	242	1,536	11	11	...	23	28	15	3
10.0—12.4	218	451	255	1,428	13	11	2	19	22	12	4
12.5—14.9	45	110	80	348	2	2	...	5	6	3	1
15.0—29.9	116	253	130	1,025	6	4	2	8	11	3	2
30.0—49.9	23	54	28	737	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
50.0+	17	32	8	251	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Unspecified	23	29	25	...	7	6	1	9	9	9	...
					MADURAI TALUK						
All Sizes	3,875	4,946	2,613	2,739	1,433	1,222	211	1,109	1,288	811	119
Less than 1	714	747	378	144	390	318	72	209	231	170	17
1.0— 2.4	1,509	1,759	939	672	637	543	94	469	519	379	40
2.5— 4.9	890	1,254	651	631	254	231	23	264	329	174	25
5.0— 7.4	373	557	306	601	77	65	12	97	120	48	26
7.5— 9.9	115	179	84	162	25	21	4	22	30	12	2
10.0—12.4	104	173	95	162	23	23	...	13	14	8	4
12.5—14.9	33	53	35	40	3	3	...	9	12	4	2
15.0—29.9	87	148	74	268	13	9	4	15	22	5	3
30.0—49.9	12	20	9	44	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
50.0+	5	9	1	15	2	2	...	1	2	...	...
Unspecified	33	47	41	...	8	6	2	9	8	10	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (Contd.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3–5 Persons				6–10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
MELUR TALUK (Concld.)																
All Sizes	2,165	3,588	2,550	1,931	828	1,688	1,269	3,126	472	927	617	13,524	4	...	...	4
Less than 1	289	444	373	191	47	70	59	206	7	7	8	149	2	...	...	2
1.0— 2.4	797	1,269	980	669	222	403	306	880	77	106	99	1,720	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	631	1,074	725	596	268	535	438	977	129	212	149	3,417	1	...	...	2
5.0— 7.4	250	453	279	246	111	236	168	414	108	210	133	3,801	1	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	62	111	81	41	51	122	90	182	47	96	56	1,310	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	78	133	65	103	62	159	97	223	46	126	79	1,098	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	7	12	9	5	18	50	42	51	13	40	26	291	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	40	74	27	71	35	84	47	131	27	80	51	821	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	4	7	3	5	6	14	9	25	10	31	15	707	...	...	...	...
50+	2	4	...	4	6	8	6	37	8	19	1	210	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	5	7	8	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURAI TALUK (Concld.)																
All Sizes	1,057	1,847	1,195	775	194	480	344	508	82	109	52	1,337	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	100	168	119	52	12	28	16	35	3	2	1	40	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	348	582	402	254	34	95	60	71	21	20	4	307	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	299	535	328	216	56	133	112	129	17	26	14	261	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	149	264	178	113	34	85	61	100	16	23	7	362	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	52	98	50	49	11	25	14	36	5	5	4	75	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	43	79	41	39	19	50	41	45	6	7	5	74	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	15	26	20	12	5	11	11	16	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	31	58	28	32	18	42	25	58	10	17	12	175	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	5	7	4	8	3	6	...	13	2	5	4	23	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	15	30	25	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (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			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK											
All Sizes	11,491	15,916	10,824	13,222	3,095	2,368	727	3,484	3,946	2,916	106
Less than 1	1,528	1,632	1,114	249	680	508	172	513	526	468	32
1.0— 2.4	4,171	5,151	3,504	1,663	1,337	992	345	1,437	1,614	1,230	30
2.5— 4.9	3,067	4,479	3,034	2,577	671	540	131	914	1,068	734	26
5.0— 7.4	1,387	2,195	1,451	2,130	246	194	52	362	427	289	8
7.5— 9.9	457	782	541	1,622	48	40	8	109	130	84	4
10.0—12.4	409	743	515	1,749	45	36	9	72	90	50	4
12.5—14.9	87	155	111	388	7	6	1	18	20	16	...
15.0—29.9	291	588	406	2,528	42	40	2	40	52	26	2
30.0—49.9	42	126	90	210	6	6	...	1	2	...	...
50.0+	10	15	6	97	2	2	...	...	...	..	...
Unspecified	42	50	52	9	11	4	7	18	17	19	...
ALL URBAN AREAS											
All Sizes	4,365	5,749	2,241	9,377	1,435	1,310	125	975	1,173	567	210
Less than 1	483	519	196	268	256	222	34	140	162	93	25
1.0— 2.4	1,495	1,784	701	1,872	599	552	47	385	438	240	92
2.5— 4.9	1,118	1,500	616	2,156	328	305	23	258	318	143	55
5.0— 7.4	587	907	334	1,554	137	126	11	99	133	47	18
7.5— 9.9	187	279	135	674	29	26	3	38	44	24	8
10.0—12.4	174	252	85	658	29	26	3	28	39	10	7
12.5—14.9	53	80	29	247	11	11	...	4	6	...	2
15.0—29.9	184	299	107	1,105	28	25	3	15	24	3	3
30.0—49.9	51	82	22	506	9	9	...	1	...	2	...
50.0+	19	32	2	337	3	3	...	3	5	1	...
Unspecified	14	15	14	...	6	5	1	4	4	4	...

TABLE B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS (Concld.)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation															
	3-5 Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Concld.)																
All Sizes	3,667	6,919	5,108	1,258	809	1,871	1,528	2,298	436	812	545	9,560	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	305	532	422	96	24	61	45	57	6	5	7	64	...	...	...	...
1.0-- 2.4	1,183	2,121	1,622	455	156	352	259	463	58	72	48	715	...	...	...	...
2.5-- 4.9	1,159	2,229	1,641	372	234	511	434	697	89	131	94	1,482	...	...	...	...
5.0-- 7.4	523	1,049	717	166	182	399	315	562	74	126	78	1,394	...	...	...	...
7.5-- 9.9	184	356	262	54	61	144	126	185	55	112	61	1,379	...	...	...	...
10.0--12.4	159	337	227	42	64	150	131	165	69	130	98	1,538	...	...	...	...
12.5--14.9	29	53	38	14	16	37	29	56	17	39	27	318	...	...	...	...
15.0--29.9	101	196	143	47	53	155	138	81	55	145	97	2,398	...	...	...	...
30.0--49.9	13	29	20	6	13	49	41	13	9	40	29	191	...	...	...	...
50+	2	2	2	6	3	4	...	19	3	7	4	72	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	9	15	14	...	3	9	10	...	1	5	2	9	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS—(Concld.)																
All Sizes	1,209	1,981	946	1,464	412	776	410	1,801	332	509	193	5,902	2	...	...	...
Less than 1	63	101	56	52	13	17	10	70	11	17	3	121	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	368	577	314	417	80	123	73	385	63	94	27	978	...	...	...	...
2.5-- 4.9	350	575	281	408	115	211	121	483	67	91	48	1,210	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	211	381	150	256	77	168	89	319	63	99	37	961	...	...	...	...
7.5-- 9.9	63	106	48	69	32	67	49	115	24	36	11	482	1	...	...	...
10.0--12.4	67	97	41	119	25	44	13	122	24	46	18	410	1	...	...	...
12.5--14.9	19	34	9	33	7	14	8	32	12	15	12	180	...	...	...	...
15.0--29.9	49	81	36	75	48	100	38	216	44	69	27	811	...	...	...	...
30.0--49.9	11	15	1	28	13	29	9	47	17	29	10	431	...	...	...	...
50+	4	8	1	7	2	3	...	12	7	13	...	318	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XIII SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This Table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. It shows the size of land cultivated by these households classified by principal household industry. This Table is presented for Rural and Urban separately for the district.

The size of land given in column 4–13 is same as indicated in the Fly Leaf to Table B-XI.

Principal Household Industry is that industry which is conducted for a great number of months by the household. Provision was made in the Household Schedule to record more than one household industry if practised by the household, but only principal household industry has been tabulated. Definition of the household industry is given in the preliminary note.

Principal household industry in column (2) is classified on the basis of Indian Standard Industrial Classification and is presented for Division and Major group only. Household industry is covered under Divisions 0–3. Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III Volume may be seen for detailed description of the code numbers of Divisions and Groups used in the appendix to this table.

Major groups of Household Industry that which have less than 10 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.

TABLE B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group 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	**1,370**	**273**	**533**	**325**	**131**	**36**	**29**	**8**	**25**	**3**	**3**	**4**
Division 0*	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fish-ing and hunting	143	14	40	40	20	9	8	3	9	...	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	141	14	40	38	20	9	8	3	9	...	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3	Manufacturing	1,227	259	493	285	111	27	21	5	16	3	3	4
Major Group 23	Textile Cotton	297	51	94	72	31	13	14	3	13	3	3	...
Major Group 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	340	78	151	76	20	7	1	1	2	...	...	4
Major Group 34 & 35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	181	51	73	40	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 36	Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Trans-port equipment	127	27	55	28	13	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
			ALL URBAN AREAS										
	All Industries	**97**	**13**	**49**	**17**	**11**	**2**	**2**	...	**2**	**1**	...	...
Division 0	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting	16	4	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 04	Livestock and hunting	16	4	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	81	9	41	15	9	2	2	...	2	1	...	...
Major Group 23	Textile Cotton	34	3	20	6	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group 27	Textile-Miscellane-ous	9	2	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	16	1	8		...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIII

MADURAI DISTRICT

RURAL : 00(C-2) ; 20(A-1, B-9, C-8, D-10, E-1, F-1) ; 21 (D-1) ; 25 (B-3, E-1) ; 26 (A-2, B-1) ; 27 (A-5, B-23, C-10, D-2, E-2) ; 29 (B-1) ; 31 (A-25, B-45, C-29, D-6) ; 33 (B-1, C-1) ; 38 (A-2, B-2, C-2, D-2, F-1) ; 39 (A-17, B-35, C-19, D-11, E-1, F-1, G-1.)

URBAN : 20 (C-1) ; 31 (A-1, B-1,) 33 (C-1, H-1) ; 34-35 (A-1, B-1, D-3) ; 36 (A-1, B-2, C-1) ; 38 (B-3) ; 39 (B-2, C-2, D-1).

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

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

PART A: HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

PART B: HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged only in household industry. It is prepared in two parts. Part A shows the households classified by nature of principal household industry and the number of persons engaged. The classification of the industry has been done with reference to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and presented for division and Major group. In Part B it is shown for each Minor group.

The figures are presented for Total, Rural and Urban for the district.

As in Table B–XIII in Table B–XIV Part A Major groups of households that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective Division are not printed in the main table but presented in the form of an appendix. In the appendix the number of the Major Group (in figures) and in brackets the number of persons engaged (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the Appendix itself.

A person engaged in household industry is regarded as a worker only if he has some regular work for more than an hour per day. The number of persons engaged are grouped as 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10; more than 10 and unspecified as in Table B–XII. 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 Group only of I.S.I.C.	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house-holds	Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged					
					1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		All Industries	T	**6,075**	**2,939**	**1,853**	**1,175**	**94**	**14**	...
			R	2,948	1,486	891	532	35	4	...
			U	3,127	1,453	962	643	59	10	...
Division	0	Agriculture livestock,	T	153	113	33	7	...	...	...
		forestry, fishing and	R	94	66	24	4	...	...	...
		hunting	U	59	47	9	3	...	...	...
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	T	141	106	28	7	...	...	...
			R	82	59	19	4	...	...	...
			U	59	47	9	3	...	...	...
Division	2 & 3	Manufacturing	T	5,922	2,826	1,820	1,168	94	14	...
			R	2,854	1,420	867	528	35	4	...
			U	3,068	1,406	953	640	59	10	...
Major Group	23	Textile-Cotton	T	2,699	994	954	676	66	9	...
			R	661	185	259	193	20	4	...
			U	2,038	809	695	483	46	5	...
,,	28	Manufacture of wood	T	1,085	580	324	176	5	...	...
		and wooden products	R	726	375	219	128	4	...	...
			U	359	205	105	48	1	...	...
,,	31	Leather and Leather	T	601	433	127	38	3	...	...
		products	R	556	395	122	37	2	...	...
			U	45	38	5	1	1	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIV (PART A)

TOTAL: 00 (A-5, B-4); 02 (A-1, B-1); 03 (A-1): 20 (A-41, B-34, C-16, E-1); 21 (A-2, B-1; C-1, D-1); 22 (A-1, C-1, E-1); 24 (B-1, C-1); 25 (A-3, B-1); 26 (A-27, B-27, C-23, D-3, E-1); 27 (A-128, B-59, C-33, D-3, E-1); 29 (A-1); 30 (A-4); 33 (A-12, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-1); 34–35 (A-154, B-119, C-89, D-7); 36 (A-203, B-90, C-71, D-5); 37 (A-1); 38 (A-10, B-9, C-4); 39 (A-232, B-69, C-35).

RURAL: 00 (A-5, B-4); 02 (A-1, B-1); 03 (A-1); 20 (A-16, B-21, C-6); 24 (C-1); 25 (A-3, B-1); 26 (B-1, C-5); 27 (A-59, B-35, C-18, D-2); 33 (A-3, B-2, C-1); 34–35 (A-122, B-98, C-78, D-5); 36 (A-138, B-63, C-45, D-2); 38 (A-5, B-4, C-2); 39 (A-119, B-42, C-14).

URBAN: 20 (A-25, B-13, C-10, E-1); 21 (A-2, B-1, C-1, D-1); 22 (A-1, C-1, E-1); 24 (B-1); 26 (A-27, B-26, C-18, D-3, E-1); 27 (A-69, B-24, C-15, D-1, E-1); 29 (A-1); 30 (A-4); 33 (A-9, B-3, C-3, D-1, E-1); 34–35 (A-32, B-21, C-11, D-2); 36 (A-65, B-27, C-26, D-3); 37 (A-1); 38 (A-5, B-5, C-2); 39 (A-113, B-27, C-21).

The following abbreviations have been used;

1 person	=	A
2 persons	=	B
3-5 persons	=	C
6-10 persons	=	D
More than 10 persons	=	E
Persons not stated	=	F

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART B : HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	No. of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total	**6,075**	**2,948**	**3,127**
0082	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c. ...	9	9	...
0260	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ...	2	2	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries ...	1	1	...
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power ...	39	36	3
0402	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power ...	6	4	2
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power ...	63	17	46
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	19	13	6
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter) ...	3	3	...
0422	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) n.e.c. ...	5	4	1
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs ...	3	3	...
0432	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc., and other small birds e.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc. ...	2	1	1
0441	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax ...	1	1	...
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc. ...	2	2	...
2002	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal ...	5	1	4
2003	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	6	2	4
2021	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm ...	1	1	...
2023	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera) ...	18	18	...
2042	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide) ...	4	...	4
2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products ...	7	1	6
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines ...	19	15	4
2091	Confectionery ...	5	1	4
2092	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. ...	5	1	4
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papad, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc. ...	13	...	13
2094	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi ...	3	...	3
2095	Making of chat ...	1	...	1
2098	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffe, lozenge ...	3	1	2
2180	Grinding of Coffee ...	4	...	4
2191	Preparation of sherbats and squashes ...	1	...	1
2200	Manufacture of bidi ...	1	...	1
2210	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots ...	2	...	2
2300	Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling ...	3	...	3
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takli) ...	212	80	132
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn ...	39	5	34
2332	Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn ...	18	...	18
2333	Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn ...	1	...	1
2340	Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms ...	2	...	2
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms ...	2,419	576	1,843
2370	Printing of cloth (cotton) ...	4	...	4
2392	Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton) ...	1	...	1

TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART B: HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Contd.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	No. of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2443	Making of rope by palm fibre ...	1	...	1
2446	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta ...	1	1	...
2550	Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc. ...	4	4	...
2622	Spinning of eri, other than in mills ...	3	...	3
2623	Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c. ...	3	1	2
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c. ...	73	5	68
2662	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c. ...	2	...	2
2702	Making of carpets and druggets ...	1	...	1
2722	Making of jari thread, zardoshi ...	2	1	1
2723	Traditional embroidery ...	2	...	2
2731	Making of cap, hat and other head-gear ...	1	...	1
2732	Traditional garments ...	136	57	79
2741	Weaving of khes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases and table-cloth cloth bags etc. ...	3	3	...
2742	Making of newar ...	1	...	1
2771	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre ...	64	51	13
2772	Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre ...	12	...	12
2773	Coir spinning ...	1	1	...
2780	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas ...	1	1	...
2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood ...	16	14	2
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	7	5	2
2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows ...	24	15	9
2831	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood) ...	40	36	4
2832	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures ...	1	1	...
2842	Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)	1	...	1
2843	Manufacture of wooden toys ...	4	1	3
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c. ...	4	4	...
2850	Manufacture of match splinters, plywood and veneers ...	1	...	1
2870	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood ...	7	5	2
2882	Making of rope mats etc., from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes ...	23	22	1
2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palmleaves ...	156	99	57
2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj ...	64	1	63
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks ...	242	179	63
2886	Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves ...	59	1	58
2887	Caning of chairs ...	1	...	1
2888	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo ...	3	1	2
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e c. ...	22	21	1
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c. ...	410	321	89

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART B : HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Contd.)

Code No. of I S.I.C.	Houschold Industry Minor Group (Description)	No. of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2910	Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand ...	1	...	1
3022	Lithography, engraving, etching, block making, type cutting and other work connected with printing industry ...	3	...	3
3030	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry ...	1	...	1
3101	Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy ...	27	27	...
3102	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather ...	27	26	1
3103	Stuffed animals ...	1	1	...
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals) ...	263	228	35
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 ...	117	109	8
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear ..	62	61	1
3150	Repair of all other leather products except footwear ...	104	104	...
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as *Pataka* etc. ...	2	1	1
3351	Manufacture of incense and perfumes ...	3	...	3
3352	Manufacture of Agarbatti ...	3	...	3
3353	Manufacture of rose water ...	6	3	3
3357	Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations ...	4	...	4
3361	Manufacture of soap and washing soda ...	2	...	2
3362	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds n.e.c. ...	3	2	1
3401	Making of bricks ...	10	8	2
3402	Manufacture of roofing tiles ...	1	1	...
3411	Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings ...	1	1	...
3414	Making of cement products n.e.c. ...	1	...	1
3422	Manufacture of lime ...	38	34	4
3431	Stone carving ...	7	6	1
3450	Manufacture of stone images and toys ...	3	1	2
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc. ...	308	252	56
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal ...	20	6	14
3652	Making of brassware ...	20	1	19
3654	Making of brass and bell metal ornaments ...	6	2	4
3671	Making of tin utensils ...	1	1	...
3672	Making of articles from tin sheets ...	2	2	...
3673	Copper utensils ...	4	...	4
3682	Nickel plating and electroplating ...	17	10	7
3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products ...	8	3	5
3685	Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. including silverplating, goldplating, E.P.N.S., etc. ...	2	1	1
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.	4	4	...

TABLE B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART B: HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (Concld.)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	No. of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3692	Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws ...	1	1	...
3693	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets ...	4	3	1
3694	Making and repairing of locks and trunks ...	11	11	...
3695	Cutlery ...	1	1	...
3697	Manufacture of scales, weights and measures ...	2	2	...
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy) ...	254	194	60
3699	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc. n.e.c.	12	6	6
3780	Repairing and servicing of radios ...	1	...	1
3840	Repairing and servicing of automobiles ...	1	...	1
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw ...	12	7	5
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, phalki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc. ...	10	4	6
3920	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks ...	4	...	4
3932	Goldsmithy ...	6	5	1
3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones ...	296	163	133
3940	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc. ...	1	...	1
3991	Making of tikka and crowdung cakes ...	1	...	1
3994	Making of lac bangles ...	1	1	...
3996	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair) ...	2	...	2
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandalwood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc. ...	20	6	14
3998	Repair of petromax lights etc. ...	5	...	5

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY THE SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry similar to that of Table B XIII. Table B XIII gives a cross tabulation between the size of the holding and the nature of household industry in which the household is engaged as subsidiary to cultivation. In this table, the data are further analysed and given by a cross tabulation of the size of the holding with reference to the persons working in these households. This table is presented for Rural and Urban areas separately. The figures are presented for rural areas of the District and taluks. For urban they are shown only for the district.

The size of holdings is the same as adopted in Table B XI, B XII and B XIII.

In Columns 6 to 28 of this Table, cultivating households engaged in household industry are tabulated against the number of persons working in the households. The number of persons are grouped as 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10, more than 10 and unspecified as adopted in tables B XII and B XIV. In cases where more than one person is employed for each group the number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. Columns 6-28 are consolidated and shown in columns 2 to 5.

Similar data in respect of households engaged in cultivation only are presented in Table B XII.

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry										
					1 Person			2 Persons				3-5 Persons			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ALL RURAL AREAS															
All Sizes	1,370	2,327	1,397	1,295	252	237	15	409	519	294	5	538	1,090	745	101
Less than 1	273	400	224	51	80	73	7	90	110	69	1	85	169	114	10
1.0— 2.4	533	829	482	271	109	103	6	183	229	135	2	200	397	275	39
2.5— 4.9	325	589	357	250	39	37	2	96	128	62	2	140	296	194	20
5.0— 7.4	131	274	147	145	18	18	...	25	32	18	...	62	128	83	19
7.5— 9.9	36	71	47	41	2	2	...	7	10	4	...	21	42	31	8
10.0—12.4	29	57	48	7	2	2	...	6	7	5	...	14	28	20	1
12.5—14.9	8	20	11	26	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	3	6	4	1
15.0—29.9	25	70	58	336	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	12	3
30.0—49.9	3	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
50+	3	4	10	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...
Unspecified	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	5	...
DINDIGUL TALUK															
All Sizes	462	851	419	328	89	88	1	138	191	83	2	167	365	195	36
Less than 1	61	95	31	15	18	18	...	21	29	12	1	19	41	16	4
1.0— 2.4	185	297	139	68	44	43	1	65	88	42	...	62	132	76	12
2.5— 4.9	127	254	130	133	15	15	...	42	61	22	1	44	97	55	8
5.0— 7.4	52	118	46	37	10	10	...	7	8	6	...	25	62	28	4
7.5— 9.9	12	21	10	5	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	9	17	9	5
10.0—12.4	9	19	18	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	6	6	...
12.5—14.9	3	12	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
15.0—29.9	11	31	32	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	4	3
30.0—49.9	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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											
	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(Concld.)												
All Sizes	133	388	280	265	38	93	63	924	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	17	47	34	30	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	32	84	54	88	9	16	12	142	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	41	107	87	101	9	21	12	127	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	19	73	33	26	7	23	13	100	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	4	12	10	3	2	5	2	30	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	7	20	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	6	2	...	2	5	4	25	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	9	33	28	3	7	21	18	330	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	2	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	160	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DINDIGUL TALUK—(Concld.)												
All Sizes	55	174	115	100	13	33	25	190	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	3	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	12	30	18	31	2	4	2	25	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	21	67	45	38	5	14	8	86	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	8	33	11	13	2	5	1	20	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	3	10	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	6	2	...	1	3	2	15	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	5	17	16	3	3	7	12	44	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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				3-5 Persons			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		House hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
						PALNI TALUK									
All Sizes	115	193	143	36	14	14	...	32	41	23	...	54	101	84	6
Less than 1	7	11	5	6	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	3	6	3	...
1.0— 2.4	35	56	35	...	6	6	...	13	16	10	...	15	30	21	...
2.5— 4.9	43	75	50	18	5	5	...	12	16	8	...	20	43	28	...
5.0— 7.4	15	22	23	5	1	1	...	4	5	3	...	8	9	17	2
7.5— 9.9	6	10	9	6	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	4	3
10.0—12.4	4	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1
12.5—14.9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
15.0—29.9	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
50+	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						KODAIKANAL TALUK									
All Sizes	3	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...
Less than 1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
1.0— 2.4	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

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)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
PALNI TALUK—(Concld.)												
All Sizes	15	37	36	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	6	11	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	2	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	2	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KODAIKANAL TALUK—(Concld.)												
All Sizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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				3-5 Persons			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
PERIAKULAM TALUK															
All Sizes	154	253	137	93	40	37	3	41	55	26	1	64	137	86	12
Less than 1	28	42	19	10	10	9	1	8	12	4	...	8	18	10	...
1.0— 2.4	60	91	49	2	18	18	...	18	21	14	1	22	48	27	1
2.5— 4.9	40	63	36	4	9	7	2	13	20	6	...	18	36	28	4
5.0— 7.4	15	35	18	27	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	7	15	7	7
7.5— 9.9	4	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	7	...
10.0—12.4	6	12	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	7	...
12.5—14.9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NILAKOTTAI TALUK															
All Sizes	161	264	159	42	27	25	2	62	79	43	2	61	119	86	5
Less than 1	47	72	50	...	8	8	...	22	25	19	...	13	25	21	...
1.0— 2.4	67	99	56	7	14	12	2	27	36	17	1	24	46	33	1
2.5— 4.9	30	51	31	13	4	4	...	7	9	4	1	17	33	24	2
5.0— 7.4	15	38	20	22	1	1	...	5	7	3	...	6	13	6	2
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
12.5—14.9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry											
	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
PERIAKULAM TALUK—(Concld.)												
All Sizes	6	17	19	...	3	7	3	80	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	1	2	4	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	2	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	3	11	7	...	1	5	2	20	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NILAKOTTAI TALUK—(Concld.)												
All Sizes	9	30	22	5	2	11	6	30	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	4	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	2	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	1	3	3	...	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	2	8	5	...	1	9	6	20	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED 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				3-5 Persons			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MELUR TALUK															
All Sizes	114	181	133	379	13	13	...	28	32	24	..	48	80	75	18
Less than 1	40	53	39	12	8	8	...	16	16	16	...	13	21	20	3
1.0— 2.4	43	64	50	75	5	5	...	7	9	5	...	21	33	31	11
2.5— 4.9	16	26	20	38	...	...	...	4	6	2	...	7	13	12	3
5.0— 7.4	3	4	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
7.5— 9.9	4	8	5	20	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	6	3	...
10.0—12.4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	5	20	10	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...
MADURAI TALUK															
All Sizes	61	81	59	6	14	12	2	25	30	20	...	22	39	37	6
Less than 1	19	26	14	...	7	5	2	6	8	4	...	6	13	8	...
1.0— 2.4	25	28	28	6	5	5	...	12	12	12	...	8	11	16	6
2.5— 4.9	11	17	13	...	1	1	...	4	5	3	...	6	11	10	...
5.0— 7.4	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	2	1	...
7.5— 9.9	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry											
	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
MELUR TALUK (Concld.)												
All Sizes	17	40	25	58	8	16	9	303	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	3	8	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	7	15	11	24	3	2	3	40	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	4	6	5	20	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	1	2	...	5	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
7.5—9.9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	6	3	...	2	11	3	218	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURAI TALUK (Concld.)												
All Sizes	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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				3-5 Persons			
	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK															
All Sizes	300	500	345	411	54	47	7	82	90	74	...	121	247	181	18
Less than 1	70	99	65	8	28	24	4	15	18	12	...	22	43	35	3
1.0— 2.4	116	192	124	113	16	13	3	40	46	34	...	48	97	71	8
2.5— 4.9	58	103	77	44	5	5	...	14	11	17	...	28	63	37	3
5.0— 7.4	28	52	36	38	4	4	...	5	7	3	...	14	26	23	3
7.5— 9.9	8	19	14	10	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	3	6	6	...
10.0—12.4	8	11	9	4	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	2	4	3	...
12.5—14.9	3	5	4	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1
15.0—29.9	5	11	12	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...
30.0—49.9	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	1	1	2	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...
ALL URBAN AREAS															
All Sizes	97	166	74	66	20	17	3	33	45	19	2	33	75	27	13
Less than 1	13	27	8	1	1	1	...	9	13	5	...	2	8	...	1
1.0— 2.4	49	72	37	29	14	12	2	16	22	8	2	13	24	14	6
2.5— 4.9	17	34	14	33	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	20	6	3
5.0— 7.4	11	20	8	2	2	1	1	3	5	1	...	5	12	2	2
7.5— 9.9	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1
10.0—12.4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY (Concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry											
	6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	House-holds	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Concld.)											
All Sizes	31	90	63	72	12	26	20	321	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	5	14	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	8	26	9	28	4	10	7	77	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	9	20	20	25	2	4	3	16	...	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	3	12	7	5	2	3	3	30	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	2	7	5	...	1	4	1	10	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	10	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	2	7	6	...	1	2	2	18	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	160	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ALL URBAN AREAS—(Concld.)											
All Sizes	8	22	21	17	3	7	4	34	...	...	...	...
Less than 1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	5	13	13	11	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	1	2	1	6	2	6	4	24	..	...	...	...
5.0— 7.4	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged in household industry only or both in household Industry and cultivation. It presents data of the principal household industry of these households classified by the period of working and total number of workers. The data are presented by Rural and Urban break-up with total for the district.

Data on households engaged in Household industry with cultivation and without cultivation are shown separately. These legends are shown by abbreviations (a) and (b) respectively in column (3) and they are explained in full at the foot of the table.

Principal household industries are classified and presented for Divisions and Major group under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. For the detailed description of these codes Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III volume may be seen. Major group 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 households 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 1–3 months, 4–6 months, 7–9 months, 10 months to one year and months not stated. Under each group number of households, number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. It is further consolidated and shown in columns 4 to 7.

The fly leaf to Table B-XIV will provide the definition for "Worker" in household industry.

TABLE B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6 Months			
			House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	All Industries	Total	7,542	9,974	4,994	1,984	79	104	66	31	525	676	404	309
		(a)	1,467	2,493	1,471	1,361	47	76	44	25	231	365	248	283
		(b)	6,075	7,481	3,523	623	32	28	22	6	294	311	156	26
		Rural	4,318	6,123	2,897	1,465	61	82	51	24	452	629	351	302
		(a)	1,370	2,327	1,397	1,295	38	60	38	20	227	359	244	281
		(b)	2,948	3,796	1,500	170	23	22	13	4	225	270	107	21
		Urban	3,224	3,851	2,097	519	18	22	15	7	73	47	53	7
		(a)	97	166	74	66	9	16	6	5	4	6	4	2
		(b)	3,127	3,685	2,023	453	9	6	9	2	69	41	49	5
Division 0*	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	Total	312	444	259	401	3	5	1	2	14	18	9	...
		(a)	159	317	188	397	3	5	1	2	6	10	7	...
		(b)	153	127	71	4	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...
		Rural	237	381	218	396	1	2	1	2	14	18	9	...
		(a)	143	294	179	394	1	2	1	2	6	10	7	...
		(b)	94	87	39	2	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...
		Urban	75	63	41	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	16	23	9	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	59	40	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and hunting	Total	298	428	254	395	3	5	1	2	8	11	8	...
		(a)	157	313	187	392	3	5	1	2	6	10	7	...
		(b)	141	115	67	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
		Rural	223	365	213	390	1	2	1	2	8	11	8	...
		(a)	141	290	178	389	1	2	1	2	6	10	7	...
		(b)	82	75	35	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
		Urban	75	63	41	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a)	16	23	9	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b)	59	40	32	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 & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
			House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Worker	House hold	Family Workers		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	All Industries	Total	573	717	387	166	5,736	7,630	3,775	1,408	629	847	362	70
		(a)	191	310	177	119	874	1,538	876	886	124	204	126	48
		(b)	382	407	210	47	4,862	6,092	2,899	522	505	643	236	22
		Rural	452	588	316	142	2,963	4,268	1,932	954	390	556	247	43
		(a)	181	293	173	115	808	1,421	823	842	116	194	119	37
		(b)	271	295	143	27	2,155	2,847	1,109	112	274	362	128	6
		Urban	121	129	71	24	2,773	3,362	1,843	454	239	291	115	27
		(a)	10	17	4	4	66	117	53	44	8	10	7	11
		(b)	111	112	67	20	2,707	3,245	1,790	410	231	281	108	16
Division 0*	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	Total	19	27	12	30	251	360	216	369	25	34	21	...
		(a)	10	19	7	30	126	255	159	365	14	28	14	...
		(b)	9	8	5	...	125	105	57	4	11	6	7	...
		Rural	13	21	8	30	188	308	183	364	21	32	17	...
		(a)	7	14	6	30	116	241	153	362	13	27	12	...
		(b)	6	7	2	...	72	67	30	2	8	5	5	...
		Urban	6	6	4	...	63	52	33	5	4	2	4	...
		(a)	3	5	1	...	10	14	6	3	1	1	2	...
		(b)	3	1	3	...	53	38	27	2	3	1	2	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and hunting	Total	14	20	9	25	248	358	215	368	25	34	21	...
		(a)	8	15	6	25	126	255	159	365	14	28	14	
		(b)	6	5	3	...	122	103	56	3	11	6	7	...
		Rural	8	14	5	25	185	306	182	363	21	32	17	...
		(a)	5	10	5	25	116	241	153	362	13	27	12	...
		(b)	3	4	...	...	69	65	29	1	8	5	5	...
		Urban	6	6	4	...	63	52	33	5	4	2	4	...
		(a)	3	5	1	...	10	14	6	3	1	1	2	...
		(b)	3	1	3	...	53	38	27	2	3	1	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 & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6 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)
Divisions 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	7,230	9,530	4,735	1,583	76	99	65	29	511	658	395	309
		(a)	1,308	2,176	1,283	964	44	71	43	23	225	355	241	283
		(b)	5,922	7,354	3,452	619	32	28	22	6	286	303	154	26
		Rural	4,081	5,742	2,679	1,069	60	80	50	22	438	611	342	302
		(a)	1,227	2,033	1,218	901	37	58	37	18	221	349	237	281
		(b)	2,854	3,709	1,461	168	23	22	13	4	217	262	105	21
		Urban	3,149	3,788	2,056	514	16	19	15	7	73	47	53	7
		(a)	81	143	65	63	7	13	6	5	4	6	4	2
		(b)	3,068	3,645	1,991	451	9	6	9	2	69	41	49	5
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton	Total	3,030	3,976	2,619	754	12	18	21	18	111	139	154	246
		(a)	331	530	496	435	11	18	20	18	72	112	113	233
		(b)	2,699	3,446	2,123	319	1	...	1	...	39	27	41	13
		Rural	958	1,306	1,138	492	10	14	18	13	96	128	145	244
		(a)	297	468	455	402	9	14	17	13	71	111	112	233
		(b)	661	838	683	90	1	...	1	...	25	17	33	11
		Urban	2,072	2,670	1,481	262	2	4	3	5	15	11	9	2
		(a)	34	62	41	33	2	4	3	5	1	1	1	...
		(b)	2,038	2,608	1,440	229	...	...	...	...	14	10	8	2
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden Products	Total	1,441	1,756	959	264	28	35	24	2	131	156	90	25
		(a)	356	591	297	220	13	21	11	2	47	79	38	21
		(b)	1,085	1,165	662	44	15	14	13	...	84	77	52	4
		Rural	1,066	1,470	645	235	20	25	17	2	103	144	62	24
		(a)	340	564	286	208	10	15	9	2	46	77	38	21
		(b)	726	906	359	27	10	10	8	...	57	67	24	3
		Urban	375	286	314	29	8	10	7	...	28	12	28	1
		(a)	16	27	11	12	3	6	2	...	1	2	...	...
		(b)	359	259	303	17	5	4	5	...	27	10	28	1

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 & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
			House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker	House-hold	Family Worker		Hired Worker
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	554	690	375	136	5,485	7,270	3,559	1,039	604	813	341	70
		(a)	181	291	170	89	748	1,283	717	521	110	176	112	48
		(b)	373	399	205	47	4,737	5,987	2,842	518	494	637	229	22
		Rural	439	567	308	112	2,775	3,960	1,749	590	369	524	230	43
		(a)	174	279	167	85	692	1,180	670	480	103	167	107	37
		(b)	265	288	141	27	2,083	2,780	1,079	110	266	357	123	6
		Urban	115	123	67	24	2,710	3,310	1,810	449	235	289	111	27
		(a)	7	12	3	4	56	103	47	41	7	9	5	11
		(b)	108	111	64	20	2,654	3,207	1,763	408	228	280	106	16
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton	Total	111	117	112	48	2,567	3,406	2,158	434	229	296	174	8
		(a)	34	41	53	23	186	318	270	159	28	41	40	2
		(b)	77	76	59	25	2,381	3,088	1,888	275	201	255	134	6
		Rural	65	61	86	31	702	980	796	202	85	123	93	2
		(a)	33	41	52	20	157	262	234	134	27	40	40	2
		(b)	32	20	34	11	545	718	562	68	58	83	53	...
		Urban	46	56	26	17	1,865	2,426	1,362	232	144	173	81	6
		(a)	1	...	1	3	29	56	36	25	1	1	...	...
		(b)	45	56	25	14	1,836	2,370	1,326	207	143	172	81	6
Major Group 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden Products	Total	149	187	99	26	1,003	1,199	682	164	130	179	64	47
		(a)	52	95	35	24	209	344	182	127	35	52	31	46
		(b)	97	92	64	2	794	855	500	37	95	127	33	1
		Rural	119	165	73	26	731	1,001	442	147	93	135	51	36
		(a)	51	93	35	24	201	330	177	126	32	49	27	35
		(b)	68	72	38	2	530	671	265	21	61	86	24	1
		Urban	30	22	26	...	272	198	240	17	37	44	13	11
		(a)	1	2	...	...	8	14	5	1	3	3	4	11
		(b)	29	20	26	...	264	184	235	16	34	41	9	...

(a): With Cultivation
(b): Without Cultivation

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVI

The following abbreviations have been used :—

With Cultivation	*Without Cultivation*
1—3 Months — A	1—3 Months — E
4—6 Months — B	4—6 Months — F
7—9 Months — C	7—9 Months — G
10 Months to one year — D	10 Months to one year — H
Months not stated — X	Months not stated — Y

TOTAL : 00 (C-2, F-6, G-3) ; 02 (H-2) ; 03 (H-1) ; 20 (A-2, B-9, C-4, D-13, X-3, E-5 F-20, G-8, H-52, Y-7) ; 21 (D-1, H-5) ; 22 (F-1, H-1, Y-1) ; 24 (G-1, Y-1) ; 25 (B-1, C-2, D-1, F-3, G-1) ; 26 (D-2, X-1, H-73, Y-8) ; 27 (A-1, B-6, C-3, D-41, E-2, F-12, G-10, H-183, Y-17) ; 29 (D-1, H-1) ; 30 (F-1, H-3) ; 31 (A-3, B-18, C-8, D-69, X-9, E-3, F-56, G-38, H-435, Y-69) ; 33 (C-1, D-3, G-5, H-18) ; 34-35 (A-9, B-40, C-44, D-81, X-12, E-4, F-32, G-76, H-231, Y-26) ; 36 (A-2, B-14, C-17, D-86, X-12, E-2, F-17, G-35, H-286, Y-29) ; 37 (H-1) ; 38 (C-1, D-9, X-2, G-3, H-18, Y-2) ; 39 (A-3, B-18, C-15, D-46, X-8, F-21, G-22, H-255, Y-38).

RURAL : 00 (C-2, F-6, G-3) ; 02 (H-2) ; 03 (H-1) ; 20 (A-2, B-9, C-4, D-12, X-3, E-3, F-17, G-6, H-13, Y-4) ; 21 (D-1) ; 24 (G-1) ; 25 (B-1, C-2, D-1, F-3, G-1) ; 26 (D-2, X-1, H-4, Y-2) ; 27 (A-1, B-4, C-3, D-34, E-1, F-5, G-7, H-93, Y-8) ; 29 (D-1) ; 31 (A-3, B-18, C-8, D-68, X-8, E-3, F-55, G-36, H-397, Y-65) ; 33 (D-2, G-4, H-2) ; 34-35 (A-7, B-40, C-43, D-81, X-10, E-3, F-30, G-68, H-181, Y-21) ; 36 (A-2, B-14, C-17, D-82, X-12, E-2, F-12, G-24, H-186, Y-24) ; 38 (D-7, X-2 G-2, H-9) ; 39 (A-3, B-18, C-13, D-43, X-8, F-13, G-16, H-123, Y-23).

URBAN : 20 (D-1, E-2, F-3, G-2, H-39, Y-3) ; 21 (H-5) ; 22 (F-1, H-1, Y-1) ; 24 (Y-1) ; 26 (H-69, Y-6) ; 27 (B-2, D-7, E-1, F-7, G-3, H-90, Y-9) ; 29 (H-1) ; 30 (F-1, H-3) ; 31 (D-1, X-1, F-1, G-2, H-38, Y-4) ; 33 (C-1, D-1, G-1, H-16) ; 34-35 (A-2, C-1, X-2, E-1, F-2, G-8, H-50, Y-5) ; 36 (D-4, F-5, G-11, H-100, Y-5) ; 37 (H-1) ; 38 (C-1, D-2, G-1, H-9, Y-2) ; 39 (C-2, D-3, F-8 G-6, H-132, Y-15).

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

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on sample households classified by size and participation in household cultivation or industry or neither of them. For house holds engaged in cultivation separate data are given for each size of holding. This table is presented for the district with rural and urban breakup with totals. Separate particulars of holdings of households engaged in cultivation are not shown for urban. The grouping of holdings is the same as in previous tables, i.e., B-XI, B-XII, B-XIII and B-XV.

The family size is divided as family with one member, i.e., single member-household, 2–3 members, 4–6 members, 7–9 members and 10 members and over.

There is a slight distinction between a family and census household. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family at the time of Census count.

The total number of households shown in the Appendix includes institutions also. Institutions refer to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding, houses, etc., and were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3–5 of the Appendix excludes institutional and house-less 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 (Contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of sample house-holds	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)
Total	137,113	635,858	317,148	318,710	9,219	3,307	5,912	40,111	49,243	52,863
All Rural	94,894	437,960	217,704	220,256	6,649	2,207	4,442	27,464	33,542	36,463
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	39,038	153,259	74,554	78,705	4,694	1,508	3,186	13,798	16,263	18,472
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	2,948	13,942	6,983	6,959	107	57	50	862	1,106	1,138
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	52,908	270,759	136,167	134,592	1,848	642	1,206	12,804	16,173	16,853
Size of holding group										
Less than 1 acre	6,321	26,030	12,692	13,338	473	156	317	2,218	2,683	2,969
1.0- 2.4 acres	18,213	83,193	41,381	41,812	839	269	570	5,300	6,623	7,042
2.5- 4.9 ,,	13,667	71,406	36,204	35,202	332	128	204	2,976	3,855	3,857
5.0- 7.4 ,,	6,847	38,694	19,684	19,010	117	48	69	1,257	1,625	1,638
7.5- 9.9 ,,	2,242	13,718	7,008	6,710	19	10	9	324	431	414
10.0-12.4 ,,	2,288	14,338	7,297	7,041	28	11	17	332	433	428
12.5-14.9 ,,	526	3,567	1,793	1,774	5	1	4	57	69	80
15.0-29.9 ,,	2,003	14,287	7,304	6,983	21	13	8	229	313	285
30.0-49.9 ,,	429	3,293	1,666	1,627	2	2	...	40	50	50
50+	178	1,301	668	633	2	2	...	17	26	19
Unspecified	194	932	470	462	10	2	8	54	65	71
All Urban Areas	42,219	197,898	99,444	98,454	2,570	1,100	1,470	12,647	15,701	16,400

TABLE B-XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (i) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED (Concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

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
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total	61,271	150,632	150,075	21,345	83,159	80,216	5,167	30,807	29,644
All Rural	42,797	104,723	104,617	14,488	56,312	54,456	3,496	20,920	20,278
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	15,982	38,184	38,837	3,953	15,075	14,819	611	3,524	3,391
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	1,401	3,440	3,450	491	1,917	1,830	87	463	491
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	25,414	63,099	62,330	10,044	39,320	37,807	2,798	16,933	16,396
Size of holding group									
Less than 1 acre	2,856	6,871	6,928	702	2,585	2,696	72	397	428
1.0– 2.4 acres	8,998	21,839	21,904	2,658	10,207	9,983	418	2,443	2,313
2.5– 4.9 ,,	6,896	17,345	17,127	2,847	11,313	10,531	616	3,563	3,483
5.0– 7.4 ,,	3,272	8,364	8,009	1,704	6,689	6,455	497	2,958	3,839
7.5– 9.9 ,,	1,067	2,717	2,643	590	2,388	2,247	242	1,462	1,397
10.0–12.4 ,,	1,022	2,609	2,532	611	2,435	2,295	295	1,809	1,769
12.5–14.9 ,,	215	540	538	157	632	587	92	551	565
15.0–29.9 ,,	773	2,027	1,878	564	2,238	2,186	416	2,713	2,626
30.0–49.9 ,,	163	418	404	124	490	490	100	706	683
50+	62	157	147	60	237	242	37	246	225
Unspecified	90	212	220	27	106	95	13	85	68
All Urban Areas	18,474	45,909	45,458	6,857	26,847	25,760	1,671	9,887	9,366

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVII

	Total No. of Households	Total Households Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	686,449	3,184,806	1,589,791	1,595,015
Rural	474,795	2,190,668	1,088,724	1,101,944
Urban	211,654	994,138	501,067	493,071

CULTURAL TABLES

(C. SERIES)

C I—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the family composition of sample households and has been prepared on a 20% sample. This gives the total population of sample households, number of heads of households, number of spouses of heads of households, married relations and other persons. Data on the family composition of the households are given for rural and urban areas separately. Such data were presented for the first time, in 1951. The table presented in 1961, however, is based on a larger sample than the table in 1951 when the table was based on a sample.

TABLE C I—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

(Based on 20% Sample)

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample household Population			Composition of households										
					Head of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married Relations			Never Married, Widowed and Divorced or Separated Relations		Unrelated Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	137,113	635,858	317,148	318,710	117,181	19,932	238	104,969	17,149	8,318	28,565	171,452	164,574	2,810	670
All Rural	94,894	437,960	217,704	220,256	80,349	14,545	160	71,587	13,055	6,042	21,364	116,089	112,446	2,009	314
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household Industry	39,038	153,259	74,554	78,705	30,635	8,403	67	26,293	2,996	1,632	5,367	38,758	38,542	466	100
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	2,948	13,942	6,983	6,959	2,697	251	5	2,404	378	166	633	3,719	3,668	18	3
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	52,908	270,759	136,167	134,592	47,017	5,891	88	42,890	9,681	4,244	15,364	73,612	70,236	1,525	211
Size of holding group:															
Less than 1 acre	6,321	26,030	12,692	13,338	5,215	1,106	15	4,573	543	213	910	6,679	6,740	27	9
1.0— 2.4 acres	18,213	83,193	41,381	41,812	15,777	2,436	24	14,188	2,348	920	3,686	22,175	21,481	137	21
2.5— 4.9 ,,	13,667	71,406	36,204	35,202	12,358	1,309	26	11,313	2,508	1,074	3,895	19,981	18,650	257	35
5.0— 7.4 ,,	6,847	38,694	19,684	19,010	6,321	526	12	5,859	1,660	681	2,583	10,765	10,011	245	31
7.5— 9.9 ,,	2,242	13,718	7,008	6,710	2,083	159	7	1,960	668	313	1,031	3,806	3,545	131	15
10.0—12.4 ,,	2,288	14,338	7,297	7,041	2,126	162	2	2,005	711	332	1,129	3,948	3,728	178	17
12.5—14.9 ,,	526	3,567	1,793	1,774	498	28	2	476	201	92	340	961	927	39	3
15.0—29.9 ,,	2,003	14,287	7,304	6,983	1,898	105	...	1,825	779	435	1,307	3,868	3,705	324	41
30.0—49.9 ,,	429	3,293	1,666	1,627	409	20	...	386	178	125	334	836	871	118	16
50+	178	1,301	668	633	169	9	...	160	50	37	97	347	344	65	23
Unspecified	194	932	470	462	163	31	...	145	35	22	52	246	234	4	...
All Urban Areas	42,219	197,898	99,444	98,454	36,832	5,387	78	33,382	4,094	2,276	7,201	55,363	52,128	801	356

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 i-e 5 year age-groups from 10-69, 0-9 and 70+ or over 70. Age not stated has also been furnished. It will help us in discussing the pattern of marriage age in the population and its variation from 1951. It represents a definite improvement on the corresponding table of 1931. Firstly this has been prepared on a complete count while in 1951 the table was prepared on 10% 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 matital status of various religious groups were shown separately. In 1951, tabulation was made on the basis of livelihood classes and in 1961 the tabulation has been done on the basis of industrial categories, though the figures for each livelihood class or industrial category are not published. In the 1961 Census, the Economic Table B-II gives the distribution of towns in each industrial category and the non-workers according to the four broad age groups: 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60 and over. This table is published in Part II-B. Another improvement effected in 1961 is that the Table presents separate figures for divorced and separated people. In 1951 Census divorced and separated were clubbed with the widowed people in the Table but separate figures were given in an appendix.

TABLE C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Total population			Marital status									
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL RURAL AREAS													
Total	2,195,482	1,091,964	1,103,518	594,134	470,705	449,898	469,990	37,853	144,601	10,077	18,222	2	...
0— 9	583,474	292,287	291,187	292,287	291,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	236,783	121,820	114,963	120,944	112,505	874	2,401	2	18	...	39	...	...
15—19	180,164	92,725	87,439	87,981	51,251	4,512	34,373	61	494	171	1,321	...	...
20—24	198,833	92,499	106,334	57,488	11,892	32,903	89,957	674	1,715	1,434	2,770	...	...
25—29	196,985	95,124	101,861	22,620	1,697	68,908	93,521	1,494	3,968	2,102	2,675	...	...
30—34	155,730	75,388	80,342	6,309	666	65,703	70,356	1,854	6,920	1,522	2,400	...	...
35—39	147,970	73,804	74,166	2,563	367	67,521	60,616	2,475	10,810	1,245	2,373	...	...
40—44	123,985	62,615	61,370	1,444	497	56,591	42,661	3,590	15,990	990	2,222	...	...
45—49	109,448	55,393	54,055	909	198	49,254	33,033	4,423	19,391	807	1,433	...	...
50—54	93,076	46,290	46,786	644	170	39,615	21,183	5,370	24,246	661	1,187	...	...
55—59	59,267	30,439	28,828	374	60	25,139	11,071	4,510	16,986	416	711	...	...
60—64	52,871	26,049	26,822	243	85	20,056	6,266	5,394	19,930	354	541	2	...
65—69	24,575	11,998	12,577	95	21	8,805	2,476	2,938	9,805	160	275	...	...
70+	32,071	15,404	16,667	152	32	9,976	2,047	5,063	14,314	213	274	...	...
Age not stated	250	129	121	81	77	41	29	5	14	2	1	...	...
DINDIGUL TALUK													
Total	491,637	244,257	247,380	133,834	102,588	100,157	107,008	8,086	33,856	2,180	3,928	...	...
0— 9	123,613	61,837	61,776	61,837	61,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	53,958	27,874	26,084	27,777	25,687	97	385	...	4	...	8	...	...
15—19	42,484	21,890	20,594	21,130	11,946	717	8,274	9	92	34	282	...	...
20—24	45,740	21,648	24,092	13,925	1,936	7,314	21,124	121	382	288	650	...	...
25—29	44,516	21,736	22,780	5,921	464	15,076	20,698	285	948	454	670	...	...
30—34	34,483	16,601	17,882	1,489	220	14,370	15,298	395	1,744	347	620	...	...
35—39	33,037	15,985	17,052	723	140	14,466	13,696	517	2,719	279	497	...	...
40—44	28,117	14,108	14,009	396	131	12,640	9,616	845	3,827	227	435	...	...
45—49	25,250	12,741	12,509	238	91	11,307	7,553	988	4,562	208	303	...	...
50—54	21,392	10,577	10,815	167	79	9,078	4,962	1,198	5,570	134	204	...	...
55—59	13,648	6,995	6,653	109	38	5,854	2,550	945	3,957	87	108	...	...
60—64	11,874	5,846	6,028	54	54	4,613	1,556	1,117	4,344	62	74	...	...
65—69	5,826	2,795	3,031	27	11	2,137	602	606	2,383	25	35	...	...
70+	7,697	3,624	4,073	41	14	2,488	693	1,060	3,324	35	42	...	...
Age not stated	2	...	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)
PALNI TALUK													
Total	226,873	112,234	114,639	59,054	47,696	47,656	48,808	4,704	16,381	820	1,754	...	...
0— 9	53,577	26,818	26,759	26,818	26,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	24,574	12,363	12,211	12,301	12,074	62	129	...	1	...	7	...	...
15—19	19,508	9,769	9,739	9,409	6,518	345	3,089	5	33	10	99	...	...
20—24	19,936	9,378	10,558	6,336	2,057	2,915	8,123	48	154	79	224	...	...
25—29	19,731	9,359	10,372	2,551	190	6,545	9,522	116	394	147	266	...	...
30—34	16,835	8,109	8,726	765	53	7,036	7,677	175	706	133	290	...	...
35—39	15,378	7,690	7,688	332	9	6,982	6,342	277	1,115	99	222	...	...
40—44	14,046	7,137	6,909	212	15	6,389	4,792	440	1,858	96	244	...	...
45—49	11,489	5,774	5,715	113	7	5,087	3,660	504	1,904	70	144	...	...
50—54	10,965	5,472	5,493	81	4	4,560	2,644	750	2,737	81	108	...	...
55—59	6,736	3,431	3,305	45	...	2,784	1,372	559	1,860	43	73	...	...
60—64	6,599	3,234	3 365	42	1	2,485	829	680	2,488	27	47	...	...
65—69	3,030	1,554	1,476	14	...	1,101	330	422	1,127	17	19	...	...
70+	4,452	2,138	2,314	31	2	1,361	298	728	2,003	18	11	...	...
Age not stated	17	8	9	4	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
KODAIKANAL TALUK													
Total	37,850	19,372	18,478	10,511	8,496	8,089	7,945	581	1,776	191	261	...	...
0— 9	10,702	5,320	5,382	5,320	5,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	4,306	2,160	2,146	2,152	2,120	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	2,772	1,393	1,379	1,360	809	30	545	2	7	1	18	...	...
20—24	3,633	1,618	2,015	961	152	623	1,800	6	26	28	37	...	...
25—29	3,798	1,916	1,882	471	26	1,392	1,744	23	69	30	43	...	...
30—34	2,826	1,476	1,350	122	5	1,277	1,206	45	109	32	30	...	...
35—39	2,701	1,452	1,249	50	...	1,326	1,035	44	176	32	38	...	...
40—44	2,071	1,144	927	26	1	1,043	681	52	215	23	30	...	...
45—49	1,688	965	723	19	...	865	446	64	254	17	23	...	...
50—54	1,316	755	561	18	1	657	263	70	284	10	13	...	...
55—59	842	491	351	4	...	410	130	71	211	6	10	...	...
60—64	627	367	260	4	...	274	42	83	207	6	11	...	...
65—69	275	157	118	1	...	95	11	57	102	4	5	...	...
70+	289	154	135	2	...	86	16	64	116	2	3	...	...
Age not stated	4	4	...	1	...	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)
PERIAKULAM TALUK													
Total	424,469	212,868	211,601	118,916	98,651	85,217	86,197	7,243	23,974	1,492	2,779	...	...
0— 9	123,366	61,994	61,372	61,994	61,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	48,542	24,716	23,826	24,353	23,507	363	305	...	6	...	8	...	...
15—19	34,029	17,506	16,523	15,834	10,142	1,638	6,035	12	94	22	252	...	...
20—24	38,097	17,824	20,273	10,764	2,686	6,679	16,757	133	283	248	547	...	...
25—29	37,421	18,415	19,006	4,222	342	13,569	17,497	280	684	344	483	...	...
30—34	29,468	14,930	14,538	812	150	13,535	12,930	360	1,094	223	364	...	...
35—39	26,682	13,572	13,110	357	81	12,552	10,891	487	1,818	176	320	...	...
40—44	21,818	11,142	10,676	191	245	10,059	7,528	749	2,633	143	270	...	...
45—49	19,208	9,651	9,557	116	39	8,528	6,076	902	3,239	105	203	...	...
50—54	15,915	7,976	7,939	102	35	6,968	3,839	836	3,915	70	150	...	...
55—59	10,047	5,266	4,781	70	8	4,348	2,084	796	2,630	52	59	...	...
60—64	9,546	4,876	4,670	43	14	3,679	1,321	1,093	3,277	61	58	...	...
65—69	4,305	2,042	2,263	17	6	1,451	555	555	1,659	19	43	...	...
70+	5,991	2,944	3,047	29	10	1,846	374	1,040	2,641	29	22	...	...
Age not stated	34	14	20	12	14	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
NILAKOTTAI TALUK													
Total	258,712	128,648	130,064	70,039	53,879	53,182	56,707	4,312	17,661	1,113	1,817	2	...
0— 9	69,743	34,858	34,885	34,858	34,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	27,019	13,850	13,169	13,788	12,125	61	1,036	1	1	...	7	...	...
15—19	20,884	10,804	10,080	10,336	5,624	441	4,231	10	66	17	159	...	...
20—24	23,649	11,059	12,590	7,078	890	3,727	11,185	73	197	181	318	...	...
25—29	23,476	11,427	12,049	2,635	173	8,312	11,092	211	487	269	297	...	...
30—34	18,643	8,949	9,694	644	62	7,893	8,451	225	910	187	271	...	...
35—39	17,763	8,878	8,885	295	40	8,140	7,245	311	1,371	132	229	...	...
40—44	14,497	7,299	7,198	145	24	6,673	4,980	368	2,026	113	168	...	...
45—49	12,668	6,469	6,199	94	16	5,794	3,708	498	2,343	83	132	...	...
50—54	10,961	5,431	5,530	72	18	4,651	2,383	652	3,018	56	111	...	...
55—59	6,899	3,488	3,411	47	6	2,900	1,314	509	2,035	32	56	...	...
60—64	6,252	3,084	3,168	18	4	2,472	652	578	2,476	14	36	2	...
65—69	2,816	1,375	1,441	8	1	1,032	259	324	1,166	11	15	...	...
70+	3,411	1,662	1,749	13	2	1,080	166	551	1,563	18	18	...	...
Age not stated	31	15	16	8	9	6	5	1	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)
MELUR TALUK													
Total	214,934	105,956	108,978	56,460	44,865	44,313	47,270	3,591	13,718	1,592	3,125	...	...
0— 9	58,432	29,124	29,308	29,124	29,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	21,976	11,583	10,393	11,500	10,249	83	141	...	2	...	1	...	...
15—19	17,253	8,979	8,274	8,484	4,478	451	3,618	9	43	35	135	...	...
20—24	19,497	8,810	10,687	4,877	610	3,666	9,650	91	165	176	262	...	...
25—29	19,167	9,085	10,082	1,550	110	7,088	9,351	193	346	254	275	...	...
30—34	15,258	7,168	8,090	433	41	6,310	7,191	227	577	198	281	...	...
35—39	15,043	7,356	7,687	203	24	6,687	6,265	285	1,095	181	303	...	...
40—44	12,297	6,201	6,096	106	18	5,609	4,252	338	1,520	148	306	...	...
45—49	11,418	5,749	5,669	86	16	5,113	3,310	432	1,976	118	367	...	...
50—54	8,984	4,370	4,614	41	7	3,677	1,842	494	2,375	158	390	...	...
55—59	6,087	3,079	3,008	27	1	2,493	918	456	1,798	103	291	...	...
60—64	4,766	2,302	2,464	16	2	1,709	449	474	1,773	103	240	...	...
65—69	2,222	1,019	1,203	4	...	731	170	238	904	46	129	...	...
70+	2,534	1,131	1,403	9	1	696	113	354	1,144	72	145	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURAI TALUK													
Total	179,768	88,469	91,299	46,597	35,910	38,163	41,626	2,910	12,577	799	1,186	...	...
0— 9	46,175	22,985	23,190	22,985	23,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	17,586	9,264	8,322	9,202	8,194	61	126	1	1	...	1	...	...
15—19	14,133	7,010	7,123	6,659	3,620	330	3,361	3	45	18	97	...	...
20—24	16,895	7,415	9,480	4,274	650	2,942	8,438	82	174	117	218	...	...
25—29	17,327	7,985	9,342	1,979	136	5,705	8,680	143	334	158	192	...	...
30—34	13,957	6,669	7,288	1,098	34	5,287	6,479	146	603	138	172	...	...
35—39	13,109	6,678	6,431	150	24	6,249	5,298	174	947	105	162	...	...
40—44	10,804	5,494	5,310	88	20	5,056	3,675	270	1,509	80	106	...	...
45—49	8,938	4,601	4,337	62	7	4,157	2,548	309	1,699	73	83	...	...
50—54	7,694	3,808	3,886	34	10	3,331	1,584	397	2,223	46	69	...	...
55—59	4,859	2,516	2,343	23	3	2,092	801	377	1,504	24	35	...	...
60—64	4,216	2,053	2,163	15	2	1,570	411	450	1,721	18	29	...	...
65—69	1,917	974	943	6	1	732	128	222	803	14	11	...	...
70+	2,117	999	1,118	7	1	648	92	336	1,014	8	11	...	...
Age not stated	41	18	23	15	18	3	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)
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK													
Total	361,239	180,160	181,079	98,723	78,620	73,121	74,429	6,426	24,658	1,890	3,372	...	...
0— 9	97,866	49,351	48,515	49,351	48,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	38,822	20,010	18,812	19,871	18,549	139	253	...	3	...	7	...	...
15—19	29,101	15,374	13,727	14,769	8,114	560	5,220	11	114	34	279	...	...
20—24	31,386	14,747	16,639	9,273	2,911	5,037	12,880	120	334	317	514	...	...
25—29	31,549	15,201	16,348	3,291	256	11,221	14,937	243	706	446	449	...	...
30—34	24,260	11,486	12,774	946	101	9,995	11,124	281	1,177	264	372	...	...
35—39	24,257	12,193	12,064	453	49	11,119	9,844	380	1,569	241	602	...	...
40—44	20,335	10,090	10,245	280	43	9,122	7,137	528	2,402	160	663	...	...
45—49	18,789	9,443	9,346	181	22	8,403	5,732	726	3,414	133	178	...	...
50—54	15,849	7,901	7,948	129	16	6,693	3,666	973	4,124	106	142	...	...
55—59	10,149	5,173	4,976	49	4	4,258	1,902	797	2,991	69	79	...	...
60—64	8,991	4,287	4,704	51	8	3,254	1,006	919	3,644	63	46	...	...
65—69	4,184	2,082	2,102	18	2	1,526	421	514	1,661	24	18	...	...
70+	5,580	2,752	2,828	20	2	1,771	295	930	2,509	31	22	...	...
Age not stated	121	70	51	41	28	23	12	4	10	2	1	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS													
Total	1,015,745	515,265	500,480	295,109	234,776	205,538	204,449	12,812	57,360	1,806	3,895	...	...
0— 9	276,919	139,684	137,235	139,684	137,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	121,129	61,178	59,951	61,103	59,449	75	494	...	4	...	4	...	...
15—19	88,962	44,584	44,378	43,578	26,283	962	17,478	18	337	26	280	...	...
20—24	94,441	45,565	48,876	32,122	9,309	13,065	38,409	158	567	220	591	...	...
25—29	90,277	42,942	47,335	12,434	1,126	29,671	44,089	480	1,413	357	707	...	...
30—34	74,460	38,392	36,068	3,007	436	34,544	32,275	549	2,757	292	600	...	...
35—39	66,451	35,913	30,538	1,208	337	33,657	25,786	775	3,918	273	497	...	...
40—44	55,333	30,311	25,022	712	187	28,306	17,923	1,103	6,471	190	441	...	...
45—49	43,618	23,585	20,033	413	119	21,684	12,383	1,358	7,230	130	301	...	..
50—54	38,108	19,884	18,224	402	118	17,549	7,873	1,807	10,005	126	228	...	...
55—59	22,816	11,968	10,848	172	68	10,238	4,098	1,486	6,579	72	103	...	...
60—64	21,641	10,926	10,715	138	46	8,744	2,444	1,980	8,141	64	84	...	...
65—69	8,919	4,446	4,473	58	23	3,293	696	1,066	3,721	29	33	...	...
70+	12,642	5,873	6,769	73	26	3,742	500	2,031	6,217	27	26	...	...
Age not stated	29	14	15	5	14	8	1	1	...	...	..	...	...

C III—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

FLY LEAF

This deals with the educational standards of the population classified by sex and age groups. This has three parts—Part A giving the educational standards and age groups of the total population. Part–B dealing with educational standards of urban population and Part C of the rural population. 10 age groups have been adopted for all the three tables, 5 year age groups upto 34, 35–44, 45–59 and 60+. In Part B, dealing with the urban population, educational standards adopted for classification are different from C–III Part A dealing with the total population and C–III Part C dealing with the rural population. In C–III Part A and C people have been classified as literates and illiterates which in turn have been subdivided 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 the technical degree.
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post–graduate degree.

The last category dealing with the technical degrees and diplomas equal to degree have been further divided into 7 sub-divisions, *viz.*, engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology, teaching and others. The Table thus gives useful information about the educational levels of the urban population which will help us in assessing the progress of higher and technical education. As the percentage of such persons will be small in the rural sector, such a detailed classification has not been attempted.

These Tables represent a definite improvement over the corresponding Tables of earlier censuses. Firstly the literates in the various age groups have been cross tabulated according to various educational standards for the first time in Census history. Actually particulars of educational standards were collected from 1941 onwards. Again this Table is based on a full count while in 1951 it was prapared 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 thereafter. In the first three Censuses people were actually classified into three categories, literates, illiterates and people under instruction. This classification was replaced by two-fold classification of literates and illiterates from 1901 onwards. In 1941 data were collected about the partial literates, i.e. people who can only read. This practice was modified in the subsequent Censuses and only people who 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		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational Levels: Matriculation & 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	3,211,227	1,607,229	1,603,998	833,821	1,305,351	546,287	203,836	170,354	83,305	56,767	11,506
0— 4	447,811	225,233	222,578	225,233	222,578	..	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	412,582	206,738	205,844	113,868	138,873	90,173	64,948	2,697	2,023	...	...
10—14	357,912	182,998	174,914	61,256	105,574	67,016	36,854	54,582	32,360	144	126
15—19	269,126	137,309	131,817	54,303	89,215	41,919	21,211	30,739	16,850	10,348	4,541
20—24	293,274	138,064	155,210	51,678	117,947	51,735	22,357	19,976	11,438	14,675	3,468
25—29	287,262	138,066	149,196	56,601	120,549	55,542	19,360	16,200	7,874	9,723	1,413
30—34	230,190	113,780	116,410	46,542	97,993	48,343	12,564	12,262	5,070	6,633	783
35—44	393,739	202,643	191,096	90,296	170,360	85,798	15,207	18,889	4,808	7,660	721
45—59	366,333	187,559	178,774	92,848	167,185	76,972	8,817	11,886	2,414	5,853	358
60+	152,719	74,696	78,023	41,097	74,956	28,760	2,509	3,111	462	1,728	96
A.N.S.	279	143	136	99	121	29	9	12	6	3	...

TABLE C III—PART-B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	
	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)
All Ages	1,015,745	515,265	500,480	189,119	324,522	183,081	105,304	99,661	60,983	34,963	8,806	2,155	78	82	32
0— 4	141,515	71,581	69,934	71,581	69,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	135,404	68,103	67,301	31,303	35,272	35,424	30,595	1,376	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	121,129	61,178	59,951	10,083	19,589	20,951	17,249	30,038	23,011	105	102	1	...	...	...
15—19	88,962	44,584	44,378	8,008	17,956	11,707	10,234	17,212	12,352	6,488	3,766	809	5	6	...
20—24	94,441	45,565	48,876	8,395	26,386	15,336	11,526	11,428	8,124	7,869	2,530	966	11	14	2
25—29	90,277	42,942	47,335	9,659	29,338	16,880	10,857	9,359	5,949	5,518	1,025	134	9	25	18
30—34	74,460	38,392	36,068	8,762	24,029	16,464	7,440	7,754	3,931	4,523	540	66	19	14	2
35—44	121,784	66,224	55,560	16,834	41,510	30,355	9,644	12,605	3,782	5,432	511	74	17	12	4
45—59	104,542	55,437	49,105	16,869	40,744	25,828	6,042	7,850	2,000	3,906	253	68	17	9	1
60+	43,202	21,245	21,957	7,621	19,753	10,133	1,716	2,034	397	1,121	79	37	...	2	5
A.N.S.	29	14	15	4	11	3	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C III—PART-B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY (Concld.)

Age-group	Educational Levels															
	University Degree or Post Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree													
			Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All Ages	5,100	427	231	5	287	61	26	3	22	...	6	...	524	231	8	28
0— 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	324	56	18	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1
20—24	1,408	213	53	...	52	8	4	3	1	...	1	...	36	57	2	16
25—29	1,098	66	58	4	65	13	5	...	8	...	1	...	132	50	...	6
30—34	624	46	36	...	36	13	9	...	5	...	1	...	95	44	3	4
35—44	700	29	28	1	73	14	5	...	4	...	2	...	98	47	2	1
45—59	695	13	30	...	44	8	2	...	4	...	...	...	131	27	1	...
60+	251	4	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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		Educational Levels: Matriculation & 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	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**	**644,702**	**980,829**	**363,206**	**98,532**	**70,693**	**22,322**	**13,363**	**1,835**
0— 4	306,296	153,652	152,644	153,652	152,644	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	277,178	138,635	138,543	82,565	103,601	54,749	34,353	1,321	589	...	...
10—14	236,783	121,820	114,963	51,173	85,985	46,065	19,605	24,544	9,349	38	24
15—19	180,164	92,725	87,439	46,295	71,259	30,212	10,977	13,527	4,498	2,691	705
20—24	198,833	92,499	106,334	43,283	91,561	36,399	10,831	8,548	3,314	4,269	628
25—29	196,985	95,124	101,861	46,942	91,211	38,662	8,503	6,841	1,925	2,679	222
30—34	155,730	75,388	80,342	37,780	73,964	31,879	5,124	4,508	1,139	1,221	115
35—44	271,955	136,419	135,536	73,462	128,850	55,443	5,563	6,284	1,026	1,230	97
45—59	261,791	132,122	129,669	75,979	126,441	51,144	2,775	4,036	414	963	39
60+	109,517	53,451	56,066	33,476	55,203	18,627	793	1,077	65	271	5
A.N.S.	250	129	121	95	110	26	8	7	3	1	...

C-V MOTHER TONGUE

FLY LEAF

This presents the number of speakers of each language with sex breakup. It gives the strength of various linguistic groups in each district separately for rural and urban areas. The languages returned are shown in alphabetical order. In the earlier Censuses, the data on language or mother tongue were presented on territorial basis. Till 1941, the following broad classifications were adopted:

1. Languages of Madras Presidency
2. Other Indian languages
3. Non-Indian Asiatic languages
4. Non-Asiatic languages.

In some Censuses, European languages were shown separately. In 1951, this scheme was replaced by a threefold classification :

1. Languages of Indian Sub-Continent
2. Languages of other Asian Countries
3. Languages of continents other than Asia.

When an enumerator could not make out the 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

Mother Tongue	All Rural Areas			Dindigul Taluk		Palni Taluk		Kodaikanal Taluk	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Languages	**2,195,482**	**1,091,964**	**1,103,518**	**244,257**	**247,380**	**112,234**	**114,639**	**19,372**	**18,478**
1. @Arabic/Arbi	30	18	12	4	4	1	...	...	...
2. Bengali	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	5	1
3. @Burmese	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. @Ceylonese/Simelu Singhalese	5	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
5. @English	53	30	23	4	1	4	2	1	...
6. @French	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
7. @German	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gujarati	32	29	3	...	...	5	2	...	...
9. Hindi	603	315	288	9	...	42	52	1	...
10. Kannada	112,988	56,111	56,877	12,836	13,083	3,851	3,947	47	57
11. Khatri-Saurashtra	1,430	746	684	39	14	4	2	...	...
12. Konkani	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. @Malai/Malay/Malaya/ Malayan	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
14. Malayalam	3,088	1,658	1,430	280	482	154	140	109	28
15. Marathi	99	49	50	7	4	5	4	...	...
16. Nepali	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Sanskrit	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
18. Tamil	1,778,935	886,226	892,709	197,452	199,449	86,509	88,834	15,280	14,376
19. Telugu	294,701	144,876	149,825	33,378	34,085	21,492	21,486	3,888	3,993
20. Urdu	3,479	1,878	1,601	242	252	165	168	40	23

TABLE C V—MOTHER TONGUE (Contd.)

Mother Tongue	Periakulam Taluk		Nilakottai Taluk		Melur Taluk		Madurai Taluk		Tirumangalam Taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All Languages	**212,868**	**211,601**	**128,648**	**130,064**	**105,956**	**108,978**	**88,469**	**91,299**	**180,160**	**181,079**
1. @Arabic/Arbi	4	6	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Bengali	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
3. @Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4. @Ceylonese/Simelu Singhalese	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. @English	9	5	...	1	...	2	11	9	1	3
6. @French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. @German	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gujarati	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	...
9. Hindi	49	43	99	115	41	51	64	21	10	6
10. Kannada	27,125	27,676	4,946	5,197	483	530	444	417	6,379	5,970
11. Khatri-Saurashtra	95	144	9	12	7	10	572	488	20	14
12. Konkani	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. @Malai/Malay/Malaya/ Malayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Malayalam	536	254	120	106	74	39	339	356	46	25
15. Marathi	16	13	1	3	7	9	5	9	8	8
16. Nepali	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tamil	141,523	136,769	107,704	108,356	103,736	106,831	84,922	87,840	149,100	150,254
19. Telugu	43,051	46,593	15,310	15,720	1,503	1,404	1,724	1,777	24,530	24,767
20. Urdu	450	95	448	554	105	101	385	377	43	31

TABLE C V—MOTHER TONGUE (Concld.)

Mother Tongue	All Urban Areas		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All Languages	**1,015,745**	**515,265**	**500,480**
1. *Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pathani*	3	3	...
2. *Arabic/Arbi*	33	20	13
3. *Austrian*	1	1	...
4. Badaga	1	...	1
5. *Balinese*	1	1	...
6. *Basque*	1	1	...
7. *Belgian*	15	...	15
8. Bengali	21	11	10
9. *Burmese*	3	2	1
10. *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	26	7	19
11. *Chinese/Chini*	10	6	4
12. Coorgi/Kodagu	84	1	83
13. *Danish*	2	1	1
14. *English*	1,459	677	782
15. *Flemish*	6	...	6
16. *French*	35	13	22
17. *German*	26	16	10
18. Gorkhali	6	6	...
19. Gujarati	596	298	298
20. *Hebrew/Jewish*	5	...	5
21. Hindi	1,066	593	473
22. Hindustani	33	20	13
23. *Irish*	2	...	2
24. *Italian*	4	4	...
25. Kachchhi	145	73	72
26. Kannada	37,866	19,235	18,631
27. Khatri-Saurashtra	78,182	38,846	39,336
28. *†Koduva	1	1	...
29. †Konkani	66	45	21
30. *Latin*	1	...	1
31. *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	2	1	1
32. Malayalam	8,940	5,345	3,595
33. *Maltese*	2	2	...
34. Marathi	1,264	648	616
35. Marwari	7	7	...
36. Multani	6	1	5
37. Nepali	8	8	...
38. *Norwegian*	1	...	1
39. *Persian*	1	...	1
40. *Portuguese*	2	1	1
41. Punjabi	159	147	12
42. Rajasthani	2	2	...
43. *Satrali	9	6	3
44. Sindhi	196	105	91
45. *Slovene*	1	1	...
46. *Spanish*	5	4	1
47. *Swedish*	39	17	22
48. *Swiss*	1	...	1
49. Tamil	757,301	383,326	373,975
50. Telugu	106,651	54,469	52,182
51. Tulu	56	32	24
52. *Turkish/Turkishani*	1	1	...
53. Urdu	21,377	11,258	10,119
54. Vadaga	13	2	11
55. *Vietnamese*	1	1	...

Mother tongues printed in *italics* for urban and those with @ in rural areas belong to countries out side the Indian sub-continent.

* Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

† Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*† Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentantively classified by Linguist.

C VII RELIGION

FLY LEAF

This presents the principal religions by locality and sex breakup. This corresponds to Table D-II of the 1951 Census in all details. Prior to 1951, the population was classified according to relgion down to the village level and other characteristics like marital status and education were also classified on the basis of religion. This religion was the unit of tabulation till 1931. In 1951 livelihood classes and in 1961 the industrial categories of workers have been adopted as units of tabulation. Prior to 1931 other ethnographical details, the sect of religion, the race and caste particulars were collected during enumeration and Tables on religion were presented with 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

Names of religions arranged in alphabetical order

District/Taluk	Total			Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Rural Areas	2,195,482	1,091,964	1,103,518	1	4	38,871	36,601	1,026,441	1,040,160
1. Dindigul	491,637	244,257	247,380	...	...	20,404	20,049	216,957	220,061
2. Palni	226,873	112,234	114,639	1	2	1,221	1,041	107,720	110,075
3. Kodaikanal	37,850	19,372	18,478	...	...	745	606	18,352	17,681
4. Periakulam	424,469	212,868	211,601	...	...	6,579	5,328	201,679	202,704
5. Nilakottai	258,712	128,648	130,064	...	...	6,158	5,947	120,986	122,548
6. Melur	214,934	105,956	108,978	...	2	757	795	99,058	101,919
7. Madurai	179,768	88,469	91,299	...	...	1,665	1,453	83,488	86,134
8. Tirumangalam	361,239	180,160	181,079	...	...	1,342	1,382	178,201	179,038
All Urban Areas	1,015,745	515,265	500,480	6	3	31,083	31,015	440,075	429,165

Names of religions arranged in alphabetical order

District/Taluk	Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other religions and persuasions		Religion not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All Rural Areas	5	5	26,568	26,699	...	...	78	49	...	...
1. Dindigul	1	...	6,891	7,270	...	...	4	...	...	...
2. Palni	...	...	3,290	3,521	...	...	2	...	...	...
3. Kodaikanal	...	...	273	191	...	...	2	...	...	...
4. Periakulam	...	...	4,598	3,557	...	...	12	12	...	...
5. Nilakottai	...	...	1,466	1,555	...	...	38	14	...	...
6. Melur	...	...	6,125	6,239	...	...	16	23	...	...
7. Madurai	3	...	3,309	3,712	...	...	4	...	...	...
8. Tirumangalam	1	5	616	654	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	872	25	42,753	39,876	25	16	449	374	2	6

C VIII CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This Table has two parts—Part A dealing with Scheduled Castes and Part B dealing with the Scheduled Tribes. These Tables give the distribution according to the industrial categories of workers and non-workers classified on the basis of their educational standards. These tables, however present only the total population of all Scheduled Castes in Part A and that of the Scheduled Tribes in Part B. Special Tables on each Scheduled Caste and Tribe will be presented in Part V of our publications and will give detailed particulars on each caste or tribe. Thus, this Table presents only 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

Name of Taluk	Total Persons			Illiterate		Literate		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All Rural Areas	414,147	207,062	207,085	159,638	198,798	47,424	8,287	132,469	99,648	40,754	23,063	51,462	46,605
Dindigul Taluk	95,312	47,330	47,982	36,743	46,116	10,587	1,866	30,872	22,127	8,898	4,495	9,026	8,226
Palni Taluk	44,424	21,961	22,463	18,574	21,953	3,387	510	14,335	11,507	1,745	905	6,014	4,841
Kodaikanal Taluk	3,701	1,861	1,840	1,408	1,763	453	77	1,200	948	328	227	262	240
Periakulam Taluk	82,238	41,308	40,930	30,325	38,652	10,983	2,278	24,557	19,449	7,284	4,459	8,616	7,796
Nilakottai Taluk	58,299	29,196	29,103	22,335	27,788	6,861	1,315	18,970	13,223	6,787	3,357	7,924	7,114
Melur Taluk	32,613	16,382	16,231	13,350	15,986	3,032	245	10,825	8,937	3,247	2,162	5,887	5,136
Madurai Taluk	37,946	18,899	19,047	14,498	18,311	4,401	736	12,670	9,687	3,733	2,130	6,663	6,293
Tirumangalam Taluk	59,614	30,125	29,489	22,405	28,229	7,720	1,260	19,040	13,770	8,732	5,328	7,070	6,959
All Urban Areas	75,986	38,207	37,779	25,575	34,232	12,632	3,547	21,507	12,362	2,668	1,152	3,716	3,188

Name of Taluk	In Mining Quarrying, etc.		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	Males	Females
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Rural Areas	5,761	2,734	5,437	1,493	2,851	457	615	92	625	381	409	5	24,555	24,818	74,593	107,437
Dindigul Taluk	1,492	892	2,465	455	1,581	199	186	42	218	262	147	3	6,859	7,553	16,458	25,855
Palni Taluk	834	373	1,044	264	226	17	39	15	87	21	56	...	4,290	5,071	7,626	10,956
Kodaikanal Taluk	445	335	...	...	3	...	19	5	1	...	6	...	136	141	661	892
Periakulam Taluk	1,740	888	587	202	226	105	65	5	130	40	54	...	5,855	5,954	16,751	21,481
Nilakottai Taluk	491	84	317	122	251	50	106	9	54	15	57	1	2,983	2,471	10,226	15,880
Melur Taluk	96	28	224	176	80	14	41	9	13	7	8	...	1,229	1,405	5,557	7,294
Madurai Taluk	227	78	141	109	268	14	98	7	27	4	59	1	1,454	1,051	6,229	9,360
Tirumangalam Taluk	436	56	659	165	216	58	61	...	95	32	22	...	1,749	1,172	11,085	15,719
All Urban Areas	998	374	475	553	1,929	395	360	126	1,015	614	870	36	9,476	5,924	16,700	25,417

TABLE C VIII—PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Taluk	Total Persons			Illiterate		Literate		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All Rural Areas	4,281	2,203	2,078	1,757	1,927	446	151	1,413	1,176	56	37	79	49
Dindigul Taluk	779	424	355	290	334	134	21	285	186	5	11	14	...
Palni Taluk	639	325	314	324	314	1	...	226	205	33	22	22	32
Kodaikanal Taluk	2,257	1,121	1,136	876	1,015	245	121	686	599	10	3	36	8
Periakulam Taluk	603	331	272	265	263	66	9	214	185	8	1	5	8
Nilakottai Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Madurai Taluk	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
Tirumangalam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	1,229	626	603	421	518	205	85	363	210	125	6	55	67

Name of Taluk	In Mining, Quarrying, etc.		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	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Rural Areas	883	686	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	401	790	902
Dindigul Taluk	161	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	109	139	169
Palni Taluk	171	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	109
Kodaikanal Taluk	454	357	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	228	435	537
Periakulam Taluk	97	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	64	117	87
Nilakottai Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumangalam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Urban Areas	23	24	...	...	8	...	1	...	4	1	8	...	139	112	263	393

SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(SCT, SC AND ST SERIES)

SCT I—PARTS A AND B

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table presents the total number of workers classified into nine industrial categories and non-workers (for each sex) for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madurai 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. Cultivator; II. Agricultural Labourer ; III. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards, and allied activities ; IV. Household Industry; V. Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI. Construction ; VII. Trade and Commerce ; VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications and IX. Other Services.

SCT I Part A:

The total number of Scheduled Castes in the State according to the President's list is 79. In Madurai district, however, 27 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 Madurai district, 10 tribes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis etc. have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified."

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	All Rural Areas			Dindigul Taluk			Palni Taluk			Kodaikanal Taluk		
		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)
	Total	**414,147**	**207,062**	**207,085**	**95,312**	**47,330**	**47,982**	**44,424**	**21,961**	**22,463**	**3,701**	**1,861**	**1,840**
1.	Adi-Dravida	10,137	5,200	4,937	2,113	1,084	1,029	626	323	303	45	29	16
2.	Arunthathiyar	2,285	1,113	1,172	197	77	120	959	457	502	4	2	2
3.	Chakkiliyan	78,386	39,222	39,164	21,665	10,875	10,790	16,176	7,990	8,186	933	476	457
4.	Devendra Kulathan	90	82	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	101	55	46	9	6	3	75	45	30	...	...	...
6.	Kalladi	80	53	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Kudumban	23,274	12,082	11,192	10,591	5,380	5,211	...	...	...	37	37	...
8.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	4,892	2,456	2,436	1,432	706	726	628	314	314	4	2	2
9.	Madari	22,632	11,432	11,200	7,667	3,836	3,831	6,335	3,223	3,112	655	336	319
10.	Madiga	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
11.	Mala	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Nayadi	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Pagadai	928	556	372	98	40	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Pallan	148,697	73,234	75,463	31,593	15,433	16,160	9,909	4,877	5,032	1,003	503	500
15.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	96,706	48,410	48,296	14,089	6,915	7,174	8,110	4,016	4,094	503	238	265
16.	Puthirai Vannan	1,238	630	608	97	48	49	269	85	184	...	...	...
17.	Samban	6,998	3,538	3,460	1,420	726	694	...	...	...	49	38	11
18.	Thoti	313	170	143	81	39	42	134	75	59	7	5	2
19.	Tiruvalluvar	32	31	1	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Valluvan	3,957	1,903	2,054	755	347	408	495	245	250	...	...	...
21.	Unclassified	13,372	6,874	6,498	3,470	1,789	1,681	707	311	396	461	195	266

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS (Concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Periakulam Taluk			Nilakottai Taluk			Melur Taluk			Madurai Taluk			Tirumangalam Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Total	**82,238**	**41,308**	**409,30**	**58,299**	**29,196**	**29,103**	**32,613**	16,382	16,231	**37,946**	**18,899**	**19,047**	**59,614**	**30,125**	**29,489**
1.	Adi-Dravida	3,435	1,721	1,714	993	497	496	1,317	740	577	33	20	13	1,575	786	789
2.	Arunthathiyar	893	460	433	...	...	...	47	23	24	150	80	70	35	14	21
3.	Chakkiliyan	14,791	7,441	7,350	9,086	4,608	4,478	1,808	903	905	3,418	1,624	1,794	10,509	5,305	5,204
4.	Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	90	82	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	3	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	10	3	7	...	...	...
6.	Kalladi	...	...	...	80	53	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Kudumban	5,747	3,032	2,715	6,310	3,325	2,985	...	...	...	589	308	281	...	...	...
8.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	543	278	265	730	386	344	870	417	453	355	183	172	330	170	160
9.	Madari	4,811	2,447	2,364	2,285	1,121	1,164	115	51	64	222	102	120	542	316	226
10.	Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Mala	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Nayadi	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Pagadai	46	30	16	93	56	37	32	22	10	659	408	251	...	...	...
14.	Pallan	32,243	15,979	16,264	21,227	10,382	10,845	7,369	3,584	3,785	16,307	7,968	8,339	29,046	14,508	14,538
15.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	13,031	6,420	6,611	11,880	5,944	5,936	20,238	10,241	9,997	14,615	7,356	7,259	14,240	7,280	6,960
16.	Puthirai Vannan	237	122	115	106	65	41	107	47	60	145	76	69	277	187	90
17.	Samban	1,023	511	512	4,104	2,053	2,051	...	...	...	402	210	192	...	...	...
18.	Thoti	52	35	17	7	1	6	16	5	11	15	9	6	1	1	...
19.	Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
20.	Valluvan	1,126	533	593	377	182	195	443	214	229	184	96	88	577	286	291
21.	Unclassified	2,435	2,277	1,958	931	441	490	247	135	112	842	456	386	2,479	1,270	1,209

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	All Urban Areas		
		Persons	Males	Females
	Total	**75,986**	**38,207**	**37,779**
1.	Adi-Dravida	5,250	2,662	2,588
2.	Arunthathiyar	1,668	834	834
3.	Bakuda	15	7	8
4.	Bandi	1	...	1
5.	Chakkiliyan	17,124	8,433	8,691
6.	Chandala	2	1	1
7.	Devendra Kulathan	65	48	17
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	212	83	129
9.	Holeya	1	...	1
10.	Kadaiyan	17	15	2
11.	Kalladi	4	4	...
12.	Kudumban	5,452	2,488	2,964
13.	Kuravan or Sidhanar	2,467	1,246	1,221
14.	Madari	3,262	1,655	1,607
15.	Nayadi	5	2	3
16.	Pagadai	280	162	811
17.	Pallan	15,693	8,106	7,587
18.	Pambada	3	...	3
19.	Panchama	4	1	3
20.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	17,908	9,254	8,654
21.	Puthirai Vannan	181	89	92
22.	Samban	1,705	884	821
23.	Thoti	532	236	296
24.	Tiruvalluvar	572	421	151
25.	Valluvan	904	360	544
26.	Unclassified	2,659	1,216	1,443

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	All Rural Areas			Dindigul Taluk			Palni Taluk			Kodaikanal Taluk			Periakulam 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)
	Total	**4,281**	**2,203**	**2,078**	**779**	**424**	**355**	**639**	**325**	**314**	**2,257**	**1,121**	**1,136**	**603**	**331**	**272**
1.	Mudugar or Muduvan	91	52	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	52	39
2.	Palliyan	1,310	665	645	104	60	44	500	258	242	384	177	207	322	170	152
3.	Pulayan	2,567	1,332	1,235	634	331	303	139	67	72	1,631	845	786	163	89	74
4.	Toda	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Unclassified	310	152	158	41	33	8	...	...	...	242	99	143	27	20	7

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Nilakottai Taluk			Melur Taluk			Madurai Taluk			Tirumangalam Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
1.	Mudugar or Muduvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Palliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Pulayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Toda	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
5.	Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	All Urban Areas			Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	All Urban Areas		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
	Total	**1,229**	**626**	**603**					
1.	Irular	8	3	5	5.	Paniyan	1	1	...
2.	Kattunayakan	540	283	257	6.	Pulayan	36	27	9
3.	Konda Reddis	4	1	3	7.	Sholaga	1	1	...
4.	Kota	1	1	...	8.	Unclassified	638	309	329

TABLE SCT I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (RURAL)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers							
							I		II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV	
							As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer				At Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Total	**414,147**	**207,062**	**207,085**	**132,469**	**99,648**	**40,754**	**23,063**	**51,462**	**46,605**	**5,761**	**2,734**	**5,437**	**1,493**
1.	Adi-Dravida	10,137	5,200	4,937	3,213	2,216	713	410	1,421	1,127	166	108	123	35
2.	Arunthathiyar	2,285	1,113	1,172	687	495	65	23	297	233	60	39	20	1
3.	Chakkiliyan	78,386	39,222	39,164	25,162	18,056	2,592	1,228	10,954	9,187	1,320	585	2,690	267
4.	Devendra Kulathan	90	82	8	82	8	20	6	57	...	5	2	...	...
5.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	101	55	46	37	19	7	...	2	6	20	13	6	...
6.	Kalladi	80	53	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Kudumban	23,274	12,082	11,192	10,395	8,842	1,405	552	5,025	4,932	404	256	87	43
8.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	4,892	2,456	2,436	1,527	1,176	298	176	163	111	48	18	656	689
9.	Madari	22,632	11,432	11,200	7,420	5,156	822	429	3,118	2,404	427	232	838	59
10.	Madiga	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Mala	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Nayadi	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Pagadai	928	556	372	495	291	50	24	316	186	2	2	14	...
14.	Pallan	148,697	73,234	75,463	44,387	32,880	23,832	14,260	12,295	11,812	1,755	847	150	46
15.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	96,706	48,410	48,296	30,998	24,528	8,952	4,969	14,522	13,660	1,063	362	571	203
16.	Puthirai Vannan	1,238	630	608	411	314	23	18	11	20	1	1	...	...
17.	Samban	6,998	3,538	3,460	2,422	1,867	429	173	1,258	1,046	117	1	2	50
18.	Thoti	313	170	143	111	80	19	23	18	13	41	20	8	4
19.	Tiruvalluvar	32	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Valluvan	3,957	1,903	2,054	1,167	844	406	247	355	469	14	11	19	6
21.	Unclassified	13,372	6,874	6,498	3,928	2,876	1,094	525	1,650	1,399	318	237	253	90

TABLE SCT I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (RURAL) (Concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers											Workers in Special occupations			
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	Total	**2,851**	**457**	**615**	**92**	**625**	**381**	**409**	**5**	**24,555**	**24,818**	**74,593**	**107,437**	**767**	**75**	**451**	**30**
1.	Adi-Dravida	118	34	24	...	20	1	18	...	610	501	1,987	2,721	125	18	21	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	22	27	...	7	4	...	...	...	219	165	426	677	33	...	2	...
3.	Chakkiliyan	1,278	125	59	4	53	11	98	3	6,118	6,646	14,060	21,108	269	14	146	10
4.	Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	18	27	...	...	...	...
6.	Kalladi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	...	...	...	...
7.	Kudumban	192	18	35	...	62	171	4	...	3,181	2,870	1,687	2,350	1	...	2	1
8.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	76	62	6	4	10	7	21	...	249	109	929	1,260	...	...	78	8
9.	Madari	353	31	7	2	30	4	23	...	1,802	1,995	4,012	6,044	104	29	45	6
10.	Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
11.	Mala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
12.	Nayadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Pagadai	12	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	99	77	61	81	1	...	8	...
14.	Pallan	335	82	275	46	241	147	154	...	5,350	5,640	28,847	42,583	...	...	12	...
15.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	351	60	174	14	141	31	78	1	5,146	5,228	17,412	23,768	189	14	92	3
16.	Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	375	275	219	294	...	...	...	...
17.	Samban	45	...	3	...	3	2	3	...	562	595	1,116	1,593	16	...	18	...
18.	Thoti	1	...	11	12	1	1	...	1	12	6	59	63	...	...	5	...
19.	Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	...
20.	Valluvan	21	2	3	...	41	1	6	...	302	108	736	1,210	...	...	...	...
21.	Unclassified	47	14	16	3	17	5	3	...	530	603	2,946	3,622	29	...	22	2

TABLE SCT I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (URBAN)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers I		Workers II		Workers III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Workers IV	
							As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer				At Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Total	**75,986**	**38,207**	**37,779**	**21,507**	**12,362**	**2,668**	**1,152**	**3,716**	**3,188**	**998**	**374**	**475**	**553**
1.	Adi-Dravida	5,250	2,662	2,588	1,576	1,015	237	170	238	231	47	17	8	55
2.	Arunthathiyar	1,668	834	834	490	138	17	...	48	11	20	5	48	9
3.	Bakuda	15	7	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	17,124	8,433	8,691	4,542	2,336	85	39	723	502	177	47	147	25
6.	Chandala	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	65	48	17	20	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	212	83	129	50	41	3	4	...	...	...	...	27	11
9.	Holeya	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	17	15	2	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
11.	Kalladi	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	5,452	2,488	2,964	1,095	815	222	44	159	110	137	91	9	1
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,467	1,246	1,221	631	450	6	4	17	10	37	7	94	154
14.	Madari	3,262	1,655	1,607	959	601	11	5	83	40	60	12	12	1
15.	Nayadi	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Pagadai	280	162	118	99	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Pallan	15,693	8,106	7,587	5,045	3,068	1,531	635	1,334	1,448	166	42	24	19
18.	Pambada	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Panchama	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Paraiyan, Parayan, (Sambavar)	17,908	9,254	8,654	5,168	2,888	423	214	1,056	751	238	120	77	263
21.	Puthirai Vannan	181	89	92	59	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Samban	1,705	884	821	613	210	39	2	...	...	60	8	...	...
23.	Thoti	532	236	296	114	92	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...
24.	Tiruvalluvar	572	421	151	263	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Valluvan	904	360	544	158	36	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1
26.	Unclassified	2,659	1,216	1,443	600	568	92	35	52	80	55	19	8	12

TABLE SCT I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (URBAN) (Concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers												Workers in Special occupations			
		V In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	Total	**1,929**	**395**	**360**	**126**	**1,015**	**614**	**870**	**36**	**9,476**	**5,924**	**16,700**	**25,417**	**285**	**38**	**1,717**	**849**
1.	Adi-Dravida	191	20	37	10	174	226	71	...	573	286	1,086	1,573	25	4	28	5
2.	Arunthathiyar	90	11	8	7	8	3	15	3	236	89	344	696	10	...	9	...
3.	Bakuda	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	1
4.	Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	551	79	27	44	138	57	294	14	2,400	1,529	3,891	6,355	29	2	943	501
6.	Chandala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	6	3	...	...	5	6	1	...	7	2	28	4	...	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	11	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	16	33	88	...	...	3	...
9.	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kalladi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	52	15	19	4	35	10	42	...	420	540	1,393	2,149	...	...	1	...
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	77	69	6	3	19	2	47	...	328	201	615	771	...	1	160	141
14.	Madari	123	26	7	3	42	22	60	1	561	491	696	1,006	6	1	62	18
15.	Nayadi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
16.	Pagadai	22	...	...	...	3	...	18	2	56	19	63	97	...	...	47	17
17.	Pallan	194	17	61	14	169	131	102	6	1,464	756	3,061	4,519	13	...	67	1
18.	Pambada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
19.	Panchama	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
20.	Paraiyan, Parayan, (Sambavar)	522	104	163	29	267	95	143	10	2,279	1,302	4,086	5,766	195	29	144	16
21.	Puthirai Vannan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	25	30	67	...	...	5	...
22.	Samban	26	...	11	5	5	...	15	...	457	195	271	611	...	...	58	...
23.	Thoti	29	29	5	4	...	...	10	...	63	53	122	204	...	...	49	46
24.	Tiruvalluvar	3	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	245	39	158	109	...	1	46	2
25.	Valluvan	14	9	3	2	76	7	26	...	33	12	202	508	7	...	...	...
26.	Unclassified	17	...	7	1	58	55	21	...	290	366	616	875	...	...	95	101

TABLE SCT I—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (RURAL)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Total Workers		Workers					
							I		II		III	
							As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Total	**4,281**	**2,203**	**2,078**	**1,413**	**1,176**	**56**	**37**	**79**	**49**	**883**	**686**
1.	Mudugar or Muduvan	91	52	39	33	9	7	1	2	8	2	...
2.	Palliyan	1,310	665	645	456	396	15	7	19	2	339	304
3.	Pulayan	2,567	1,332	1,235	821	709	27	21	26	32	479	335
4.	Toda	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
5.	Unclassified	310	152	158	101	61	7	8	30	6	63	47

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	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)
	Total	...	...	...	**3**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**395**	**401**	**790**	**902**
1.	Mudugar or Muduvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	19	30
2.	Palliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	209	249
3.	Pulayan	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	318	511	526
4.	Toda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	51	97

TABLE SCT I—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (URBAN)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Total Workers		Workers I As Cultivator		Workers II As Agricultural Labourer		Workers 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	**1,229**	**626**	**603**	**363**	**210**	**125**	**6**	**55**	**67**	**23**	**24**
1.	Irular	8	3	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	540	283	257	157	46	25	5	25	19	5	2
3.	Konda Reddis	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Paniyan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Pulayan	36	27	9	20	6	8	...	...	...	7	3
7.	Sholaga	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Unclassified	638	309	329	182	157	91	...	30	48	11	19

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers IV At Household Industry		Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Workers VI In Construction		Workers VII In Trade and Commerce		Workers VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		Workers IX In Other Services		X 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)
	Total	...	...	8	...	1	...	4	1	8	...	139	112	263	393
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
2.	Kattunayakan	...	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	84	20	126	211
3.	Konda Reddis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
4.	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6.	Pulayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	7	3
7.	Sholaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90	127	172

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 Madurai district by broad age-groups. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. For the age-groups 0 to 14, 15 to 44 and 45 and above and for age not stated and the 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.

TABLE SCT II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population												
		Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Total	**490,133**	**245,269**	**244,864**	**131,280**	**102,226**	**103,674**	**110,313**	**7,491**	**27,949**	**2,824**	**4,376**	...	...
1.	Adi-Dravida	15,387	7,862	7,525	4,343	3,282	3,245	3,219	218	942	56	82	...	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	3,953	1,947	2,006	1,022	873	851	931	54	173	20	29	...	...
3.	Bakuda	15	7	8	5	...	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	95,510	47,655	47,855	25,756	20,327	20,266	22,125	1,188	4,587	445	816	...	...
6.	Chandala	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	155	130	25	55	16	63	9	6	...	6	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	313	138	175	80	91	52	71	5	10	1	3	...	...
9.	Holeya	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	17	15	2	3	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
11.	Kalladi	84	57	27	37	20	16	5	4	2	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	28,726	14,570	14,156	6,783	4,439	7,043	7,374	500	1,897	244	446	...	...
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	7,359	3,702	3,657	1,900	1,461	1,625	1,746	125	392	52	58	...	...
14.	Madari	25,894	13,087	12,807	6,940	5,501	5,665	5,816	339	1,247	143	243	...	...
15.	Madiga	7	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
16.	Mala	8	7	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
17.	Nayadi	19	16	3	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Pagadai	1,208	718	490	252	134	431	294	25	53	10	9	...	...
19.	Pallan	164,390	81,340	83,050	44,198	35,851	33,400	35,803	2,692	9,959	1,050	1,437	...	...
20.	Pambada	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Panchama	4	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	114,614	57,664	56,950	30,799	23,325	24,359	25,716	1,866	6,936	640	973	...	...
23.	Puthirai Vannan	1,419	719	700	360	289	330	318	20	78	9	15	...	...
24.	Samban	8,703	4,422	4,281	2,214	1,751	1,989	1,903	155	527	64	100	...	...
25.	Thoti	845	406	439	216	160	174	220	13	53	3	6	...	...
26.	Tiruvalluvar	604	452	152	248	30	197	106	5	13	2	3	...	...
27.	Valluvan	4,861	2,263	2,598	1,268	1,148	905	1,129	75	296	15	25	...	...
28.	Unclassified	16,031	8,090	7,941	4,778	3,514	3,047	3,516	201	781	64	130	...	...

TABLE SCT II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 10-14											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	Total	95,707	91,126	95,588	90,778	119	334	...	1	...	13	...	...
1.	Adi-Dravida	3,176	2,942	3,172	2,932	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	782	762	781	756	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Bakuda	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	19,477	18,567	19,459	18,475	18	88	...	1	...	3	...	...
6.	Chandala	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	35	16	35	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	53	87	53	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kalladi	23	20	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	4,022	3,653	4,018	3,636	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,472	1,374	1,469	1,365	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Madari	5,237	4,974	5,229	4,940	8	31	...	...	...	3	...	...
15.	Madiga	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Mala	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Nayadi	15	3	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Pagadai	153	120	153	119	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Pallan	32,020	31,777	31,979	31,702	41	72	...	...	...	3	...	...
20.	Pambada	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Panchama	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	22,488	20,771	22,456	20,697	32	72	...	...	...	2	...	...
23.	Puthirai Vannan	273	251	273	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Samban	1,532	1,553	1,530	1,548	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Thoti	169	111	168	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Tiruvalluvar	178	19	178	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Valluvan	947	992	945	990	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Unclassified	3,649	3,124	3,646	3,101	3	22	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE SCT II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 15-44											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
	Total	**112,219**	**117,514**	**35,054**	**11,295**	**72,347**	**94,215**	**2,500**	**8,480**	**2,318**	**3,524**	...	...
1.	Adi-Dravida	3,522	3,416	1,120	347	2,267	2,704	89	302	46	63	...	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	893	970	240	93	619	792	18	62	16	23	...	...
3.	Bakuda	1	7	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	21,344	22,806	6,158	1,845	14,398	18,907	406	1,358	382	696	...	...
6.	Chandala	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	77	9	20	...	47	9	4	...	6	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	59	69	26	4	32	60	1	2	...	3	...	...
9.	Holeya	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	11	1	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kalladi	25	6	14	...	11	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	8,392	8,277	2,750	799	5,264	6,450	166	694	212	334	...	...
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,620	1,697	426	93	1,101	1,438	46	115	47	51	...	...
14.	Madari	6,000	6,190	1,681	551	4,073	5,078	121	362	125	199	...	...
15.	Madiga	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
16.	Mala	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Nayadi	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Pagadai	436	309	97	15	318	268	11	20	10	6	...	...
19.	Pallan	36,520	38,549	12,050	4,085	22,770	30,418	890	2,879	810	1,167	...	...
20.	Pambada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Panchama	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	26,057	27,409	8,154	2,603	16,775	21,907	602	2,132	526	767	...	...
23.	Puthirai Vannan	300	331	86	37	204	268	5	18	5	8	...	...
24.	Samban	2,197	2,130	679	203	1,399	1,681	63	174	56	72	...	...
25.	Thoti	177	257	48	49	123	186	3	16	3	6	...	...
26.	Tiruvalluvar	231	114	67	11	162	95	...	6	2	2	...	...
27.	Valluvan	947	1,181	319	156	589	927	25	80	14	18	...	...
28.	Unclassified	3,401	3,781	1,109	403	2,184	3,012	50	257	58	109	...	...

TABLE II SCT—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 45+											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
	Total	**37,319**	**36,206**	**626**	**143**	**31,199**	**15,758**	**7,990**	**19,467**	**504**	**838**	...	...
1.	Adi-Dravida	1,162	1,167	51	3	972	506	129	640	10	18	...	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	272	274	1	24	231	133	36	111	4	6	...	...
3.	Bakuda	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	6,833	6,479	138	6	5,850	3,128	782	3,228	63	117	...	...
6.	Chandala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	18	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	26	19	1	...	20	11	4	8	1	...	...	...
9.	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	4	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11.	Kalladi	9	1	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	2,156	2,226	15	4	1,775	907	334	1,203	32	112	...	...
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	610	586	5	3	521	299	79	277	5	7	...	...
14.	Madari	1,850	1,643	30	10	1,584	707	218	885	18	41	...	...
15.	Madiga	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Mala	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
17.	Nayadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Pagadai	129	61	2	...	113	25	14	33	...	3	...	...
19.	Pallan	12,791	12,722	166	63	10,585	5,312	1,801	7,080	239	267	...	...
20.	Pambada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Panchama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	9,109	8,761	181	18	7,551	3,736	4,264	4,804	113	203	...	...
23.	Puthirai Vannan	146	118	1	1	126	50	15	60	4	7	...	...
24.	Samban	692	598	5	...	587	217	92	353	8	28	...	...
25.	Thoti	60	71	...	...	50	34	10	37	...	...	...	...
26.	Tiruvalluvar	43	19	3	...	35	11	5	7	...	1	...	...
27.	Valluvan	369	424	4	2	314	199	50	216	1	7	...	...
28.	Unclassified	1,039	1,033	23	9	859	481	151	523	6	20	...	...

TABLE SCT II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age not stated											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
	Total	**24**	**18**	**12**	**10**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	...	...
1.	Adi-Dravida	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Bakuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Chandala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7.	Devendra Kulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kalladi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Madari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Mala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Nayadi	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Pagadai	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Pallan	9	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
20.	Pambada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Panchama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	10	9	8	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
23.	Puthirai Vannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Samban	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Tiruvalluvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Valluvan	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Unclassified	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II—PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Total Population

Sl. No.	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	**5,510**	**2,829**	**2,681**	**1,551**	**1,388**	**1,101**	**1,069**	**140**	**212**	**37**	**12**	...	...
1.	Irular	8	3	5	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	540	283	257	136	143	142	93	5	21	...	...	...	...
3.	Konda Reddis	4	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mudugar or Muduvan	91	52	39	30	28	21	8	...	3	1	...	...	...
6.	Palliyan	1,310	665	645	327	325	285	249	39	69	14	2	...	...
7.	Paniyan	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Pulayan	2,603	1,359	1,244	720	614	540	534	84	88	15	8	...	...
9.	Sholaga	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Toda	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Unclassified	948	461	487	332	276	110	179	12	30	7	2	...	...

Age 0—14

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	Total	**1,172**	**1,145**	**1,172**	**1,133**	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	104	140	104	136	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Konda Reddis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mudugar or Muduvan	22	28	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Palliyan	232	266	232	264	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Paniyan	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Pulayan	556	547	556	543	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
9.	Sholaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Toda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Unclassified	257	164	257	162	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT II—PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Contd.)

Age 15—44

Sl. No.	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	**1,239**	**1,238**	**377**	**254**	**777**	**911**	**53**	**66**	**32**	**7**	...	...
1.	Irular	1	5	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	138	93	32	7	103	78	3	8	...	...	...	...
3.	Konda Reddis	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mudugar or Muduvan	23	7	8	...	14	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
6.	Palliyan	308	295	93	61	200	218	5	16	10	...	...	...
7.	Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Pulayan	613	584	164	71	394	474	41	33	14	6	...	...
9.	Sholaga	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Toda	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Unclassified	151	252	75	114	65	128	4	9	7	1	...	...

Age 45+

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
	Total	**416**	**298**	**2**	**1**	**322**	**147**	**87**	**145**	**5**	**5**	...	...
1.	Irular	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	41	24	...	...	39	11	2	13	...	...	...	...
3.	Konda Reddis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mudugar or Muduvan	7	4	...	...	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
6.	Palliyan	125	84	2	...	85	29	34	53	4	2	...	...
7.	Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Pulayan	188	113	...	...	144	57	43	54	1	2	...	...
9.	Sholaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
10.	Toda	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Unclassified	53	71	...	...	45	49	8	21	...	1	...	...

TABLE SCT II—PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Concld.)

Age not stated

Sl. No.	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
		(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
	Total	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Konda Reddis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mudugar or Muduvan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Palliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Pulayan	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Sholaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Toda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT III PARTS A & B—EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the literacy and educational levels of Scheduled Castes in rural and urban sectors of Madurai 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 as literate if he is able to read and write. In the Urban Table 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 Table Part B, however, 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

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	**38,207**	**37,779**	**25,575**	**34,232**	**8,362**	**2,180**	**3,654**	**1,290**
1.	Adi-Dravida	2,662	2,588	1,591	2,202	730	244	290	130
2.	Arunthathiyar	834	834	560	756	213	56	54	20
3.	Bakuda	7	8	6	8	1	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	8,433	8,691	6,490	8,188	1,369	380	530	119
6.	Chandala	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	48	17	14	11	10	3	23	3
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	83	129	73	128	3	...	7	1
9.	Holeya	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	15	2	3	2	12	...	...	...
11.	Kalladi	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	2,488	2,964	1,693	2,632	561	243	210	84
13.	Kuravan or Sidhanar	1,246	1,221	803	1,067	282	104	148	47
14.	Madari	1,655	1,607	1,337	1,537	207	53	110	17
15.	Nayadi	2	3	1	3	...	...	1	...
16.	Pagadai	162	118	116	105	31	8	15	5
17.	Pallan	8,106	7,587	4,753	6,586	2,000	440	1,052	529
18.	Pambada	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
19.	Panchama	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	1
20.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	9,254	8,654	6,062	7,959	2,197	444	871	240
1.	Puthirai Vannan	89	92	60	85	17	3	11	3
22.	Samban	884	821	662	770	152	36	68	15
23.	Thoti	236	296	180	284	32	7	19	5
24.	Tiruvalluvar	421	151	125	114	200	18	86	19
25.	Valluvan	360	544	239	456	67	58	42	27
26.	Unclassified	1,216	1,443	807	1,331	276	83	117	25

TABLE SCT III PART A (i)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	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
	(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Total	573	73	...	...	...	...	41	2	2	2
1.	Adi-Dravida	51	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Arunthathiyar	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3.	Bakuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Bandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Chakkilayan	43	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6.	Chandala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Devendra Kulathan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Holeya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Kadaiyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Kalladi	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
12.	Kudumban	23	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13.	Kuravan; Sidhanar	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Madari	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Nayadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Pagadai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Pallan	274	29	...	...	...	...	25	2	2	1
18.	Pambada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Panchama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	115	11	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
21.	Puthirai Vannan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Samban	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Thoti	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Tiruvalluvar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Valluvan	10	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
26.	Unclassified	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III PART A(ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Educational levels					
				Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	**626**	**603**	**421**	**518**	**175**	**73**	**26**	**9**
1.	Irular	3	5	1	4	...	...	2	1
2.	Kattunayakan	283	257	197	228	71	24	14	4
3.	Konda Reddis	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
4.	Kota	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5.	Paniyan	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6.	Pulayan	27	9	16	8	2	1	8	...
7.	Sholaga	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8.	Unclassified	309	329	207	276	101	48	...	4

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Educational levels									
		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Total	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Konda Reddis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
4.	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Pulayan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Sholaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Unclassified	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III-PART B(i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Educational levels: Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Total	**207,062**	**207,085**	**159,638**	**198,798**	**39,882**	**7,027**	**6,819**	**1,204**	**723**	**56**
1.	Adi-Dravida	5,200	4,937	3,779	4,723	1,194	179	215	32	12	3
2.	Arunthathiyar	1,113	1,172	968	1,140	125	27	17	5	3	...
3.	Chakkiliyan	39,222	39,164	33,961	38,317	4,548	777	672	69	41	1
4.	Devendra Kulathan	82	8	70	8	12	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	55	46	23	41	31	5	1	...	...	...
6.	Kalladi	53	27	35	25	11	2	6	...	1	...
7.	Kudumban	12,082	11,192	9,420	10,879	2,338	261	275	50	49	2
8.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,456	2,436	1,757	2,308	563	103	119	24	17	1
9.	Madari	11,432	11,200	9,898	10,909	1,352	272	174	19	8	...
10.	Madiga	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Mala	7	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Nayadi	14	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Pagadai	556	372	470	366	74	6	12	...	...	...
14.	Pallan	73,234	75,463	52,699	71,253	17,085	3,519	3,033	656	417	35
15.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	48,410	48,296	36,830	46,631	9,599	1,365	1,851	289	130	11
16.	Puthirai Vannan	630	608	498	580	109	23	21	5	2	...
17.	Samban	3,538	3,460	2,651	3,351	723	92	152	16	12	1
18.	Thoti	170	143	141	139	22	4	7	...	...	...
19.	Tiruvalluvar	31	1	20	...	6	1	5	...	...	...
20.	Valluvan	1,903	2,054	917	1,891	858	136	115	26	13	1
21.	Unclassified	6,874	6,498	5,495	6,229	1,217	255	144	13	18	1

TABLE SCT III-PART B(ii)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Educational levels: Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Total	**2,203**	**2,078**	**1,757**	**1,927**	**377**	**116**	**68**	**35**	**1**	...
1.	Mudugar or Muduvan	52	39	48	39	4	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Palliyan	665	645	621	616	41	24	3	5	...	...
3.	Pulayan	1,332	1,235	1,009	1,127	279	84	44	24	...	...
4.	Toda	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Unclassified	152	158	77	144	53	8	21	6	1	...

SCT IV

RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the number of persons belonging to different religions among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 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 Madurai district, no person belonging to the Scheduled Caste 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 :

All the 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

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural Urban	Total			Name of religion: Christian		Name of religion: Hindu	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	**R**	**4,281**	**2,203**	**2,078**	**9**	**23**	**2,194**	**2,055**
		U	**1,229**	**626**	**603**	...	...	**626**	**603**
1.	Irular	**R**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	8	3	5	...	...	3	5
2.	Kattunayakan	**R**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	540	283	257	...	...	283	257
3.	Konda Reddis	**R**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	4	1	3	...	...	1	3
4.	Kota	**R**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
5.	Mudugar or Muduvan	**R**	91	52	39	...	...	52	39
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Palliyan	**R**	1,310	665	645	3	19	662	626
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Paniyan	**R**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
8.	Pulayan	**R**	2,567	1,332	1,235	5	4	1,327	1,231
		U	36	27	9	...	...	27	9
9.	Sholaga	**R**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
10.	Toda	**R**	3	2	1	1	...	1	1
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Unclassified	**R**	310	152	158	...	...	152	158
		U	638	309	329	...	...	309	329

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. Part A of the table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. The interest in land is classified as follows :

1. Owned or held from Government ;
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share ;
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The first category refers to the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner, namely land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of 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, for a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in the shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

If a household had land cultivated under both the first and second categories, it is classified under the third category.

The holdings are grouped into ten sizes in acres as follows :

Less than one acre
1.0 acre to 2.4 acres
2.5 acres to 4.9 acres
5.0 acres to 7.4 acres
7.5 acres to 9.9 acres
10.0 acres to 12.4 acres
12.5 acres to 14.9 acres
15.0 acres to 29.9 acres
30.0 acres to 49.9 acres
50 acres and above
Unspecified

If the head of the household and/or other 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 Caste in a 20 % sample of all households)

Sl. No.	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	**6,194**	**1,373**	**2,666**	**1,407**	**430**	**114**	**79**	**19**	**46**	**5**	**1**	**54**
1.	Owned or held from Government	4,468	1,063	1,904	968	300	72	57	10	36	5	...	53
2.	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1,059	273	565	177	33	5	4	1	...	...	1	...
3.	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	667	37	197	262	97	37	18	8	10	...	...	1

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 TRIBES

(Households of members of Scheduled Tribe in a 20% sample of all households)

Sl. No.	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	**30**	**5**	**12**	**6**	**1**	**...**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**...**	**...**	**...**
1.	Owned or held from Government	29	5	11	6	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
2.	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SC I

PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the classification of non-working population among Scheduled Castes in the district by sex, type of activity and educational levels. The district figures have been given for total, rural and urban areas. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only.

The different educational levels into which the non-working Scheduled Castes have been classified are as follows:

1. Illiterate
2. Literate (without educational level)
3. Primary or Junior Basic
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary

The total non-working population and persons belonging to the above mentioned educational levels have been classified into the following categories.

1. Full time students.
2. Persons seeking employment for the first time.
3. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.
4. Others.

This table is prepared for all Scheduled Castes and not for individual castes.

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational Levels	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					ALL AREAS						
Total	**224,147**	**91,293**	**132,854**	**20,363**	**7,190**	**610**	**28**	**239**	**45**	**70,081**	**125,591**
Illiterate	191,540	68,479	123,061	795	337	171	9	99	38	67,414	122,677
Literate (without educational level)	23,501	16,024	7,477	13,554	5,337	152	1	58	...	2,260	2,139
Primary or Junior Basic	8,237	6,013	2,224	5,437	1,453	167	15	38	7	371	749
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	808	720	88	542	59	106	3	39	...	33	26
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	61	57	4	35	4	14	...	5	...	3	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational Levels	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					ALL RURAL AREAS						
Total	**182,030**	**74,593**	**107,437**	**15,327**	**4,935**	**224**	**17**	**88**	**5**	**58,954**	**102,480**
Illiterate	158,359	57,433	100,926	432	149	23	4	13	...	56,965	100,773
Literate (without educational level)	18,497	13,031	5,466	11,239	4,102	31	...	18	...	1,743	1,364
Primary or Junior Basic	4,740	3,728	1,012	3,399	663	85	12	23	5	221	332
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	396	365	31	240	19	74	1	29	...	22	11
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	38	36	2	17	2	11	...	5	...	3	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Contd.)

Educational Levels	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL RURAL AREAS (Contd.)											
DINDIGUL TALUK											
Total	**42,313**	**16,458**	**25,855**	**3,363**	**1,066**	**51**	**7**	**7**	**2**	**13,037**	**24,780**
Illiterate	37,054	12,717	24,337	...	11	4	4	1	...	12,712	24,322
Literate (without educational level)	4,054	2,822	1,232	2,512	891	6	...	2	...	302	341
Primary or Junior Basic	1,129	847	282	797	163	27	3	2	2	21	114
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	70	66	4	48	1	14	...	2	...	2	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PALNI TALUK											
Total	**18,582**	**7,626**	**10,956**	**1,260**	**367**	**19**	**1**	**6**	...	**6,341**	**10,588**
Illiterate	16,807	6,284	10,523	...	...	6	...	2	...	6,276	10,523
Literate (without educational level)	1,522	1,129	393	1,068	341	4	...	2	...	55	52
Primary or Junior Basic	225	188	37	177	24	2	1	...	...	9	12
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	27	24	3	15	2	7	...	1	...	1	1
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
KODAIKANAL TALUK											
Total	**1,553**	**661**	**892**	**118**	**50**	**4**	...	**2**	...	**537**	**842**
Illiterate	1,359	529	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	830
Literate (without educational level)	179	120	59	112	49	...	...	1	...	7	10
Primary or Junior Basic	15	12	3	6	1	4	...	1	...	1	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Contd.)

Educational Levels	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL RURAL AREAS (Contd.)											
PERIAKULAM TALUK											
Total	**38,232**	**16,751**	**21,481**	**3,468**	**1,224**	**57**	**1**	**21**	**1**	**13,205**	**20,255**
Illiterate	32,338	12,576	19,762	...	...	6	...	4	...	12,566	19,762
Literate (without educational level)	4,477	3,048	1,429	2,527	1,013	10	...	2	...	509	416
Primary or Junior Basic	1,303	1,022	281	882	206	16	1	7	1	117	73
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	97	89	8	55	4	19	...	5	...	10	4
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17	16	1	4	1	6	...	3	...	3	...
NILAKOTTAI TALUK											
Total	**26,106**	**10,226**	**15,880**	**2,175**	**795**	**34**	**8**	**29**	**2**	**7,988**	**15,075**
Illiterate	22,540	7,739	14,801	34	19	1	...	1	...	7,703	14,782
Literate (without educational level)	2,592	1,736	856	1,470	634	3	...	1	...	262	222
Primary or Junior Basic	874	660	214	614	134	15	7	9	2	22	71
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	93	84	9	54	8	12	1	17	...	1	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	7	7	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
MELUR TALUK											
Total	**12,851**	**5,557**	**7,294**	**1,028**	**209**	**6**	**...**	**7**	**...**	**4,516**	**7,085**
Illiterate	11,729	4,614	7,115	235	79	1	...	...	...	4,378	7,036
Literate (without educational level)	932	772	160	639	120	1	...	4	...	128	40
Primary or Junior Basic	176	157	19	145	10	1	...	2	...	9	9
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	14	14	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (Concld.)

Educational Levels	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL RURAL AREAS (Concld.)											
MADURAI TALUK											
Total	15,589	6,229	9,360	1,511	500	28	...	4	...	4,686	8,860
Illiterate	13,448	4,694	8,754	163	40	4	...	...	...	4,527	8,714
Literate (without educational level)	1,779	1,248	531	1,093	416	...	...	3	...	152	115
Primary or Junior Basic	330	258	72	237	44	13	...	1	...	7	28
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	26	23	3	14	...	9	...	...	...	...	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK											
Total	26,804	11,085	15,719	2,404	724	25	...	12	...	8,644	14,995
Illiterate	23,084	8,280	14,804	...	...	1	...	5	...	8,274	14,804
Literate (without educational level)	2,962	2,156	806	1,818	638	7	...	3	...	328	168
Primary or Junior Basic	688	584	104	541	81	7	...	1	...	35	23
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	69	65	4	45	4	10	...	3	...	7	...
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total	42,117	16,700	25,417	5,036	2,255	386	11	151	40	11,127	23,111
Illiterate	33,181	11,046	22,135	363	188	148	5	86	38	10,449	21,904
Literate (without educational level)	5,004	2,993	2,011	2,315	1,235	121	1	40	...	517	775
Primary or Junior Basic	3,497	2,285	1,212	2,038	790	82	3	15	2	150	417
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	412	355	57	302	40	32	2	10	...	11	15
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	23	21	2	18	2	3	...	...	...	...	...

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 areas only. Mother-tongue is the language spoken by the person from early childhood. In addition to the mother-tongue, a person may know some other language and this is given as subsidiary language. The mother-tongue is shown horizontally. Columns (4) and (5) contain number of males and females who have been returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally. Column (6) contains run-on lines of names of subsidiary languages, followed in each case in brackets by number of male and female speakers.

TABLE ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue : total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL AREAS		
Total	**2,829**	**2,681**	**226**	**144**	
			Kannada		
Irular	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			Tamil		
	2	5	...	1	English (F-1)
			Kannada		
Kattunayakan	...	1	...	1	English (F-1)
			Tamil		
	85	83	5	2	English (M-2) Telugu (M-3 ; F-2)
			Telugu		
	198	173	136	115	Tamil (M-136 ; F-115)
			Telugu		
Konda Reddis	1	3	1	3	Tamil (M-1 ; F-3)
			Tamil		
Kota	1	...	...	...	
			Tamil		
Mudugar or Muduvan	52	39	...	...	
			Kannada		
Palliyan	...	1	...	1	Tamil (F-1)
			Tamil		
	662	644	5	...	English (M-1) Telugu (M-4)
			Telugu		
	3	...	...	...	
			Telugu		
Paniyan	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			Kannada		
Pulayan	16	5	14	5	Tamil (M-14 ; F-5)
			Tamil		
	1,340	1,237	36	3	English (M-27 ; F-3) Telugu (M-9)
			Telugu		
	3	2	3	2	Tamil (M-3 ; F-2)
			Tamil		
Sholaga	1	...	...	...	
			Tamil		
Toda	2	1	...	...	
			Marathi		
Unclassified	2	...	2	...	Tamil (M-2)
			Tamil		
	454	485	21	10	English (M-8 ; F-3) Telugu (M-13 ; F-7)
			Telugu		
	5	2	1	1	Tamil (M-1 ; F-1)

TABLE ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Contd.)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL RURAL AREAS		
Total	**2,203**	**2,078**	**63**	**14**	
			Tamil		
Mudugar or Muduvan	52	39	...	..	
			Kannada		
Palliyan	...	1	...	1	Tamil (F-1)
			Tamil		
	662	644	5	...	English (M-1) Telugu (M-4)
			Telugu		
	3	...	...	...	
			Kannada		
Pulayan	1	...	...	...	
			Tamil		
	1,329	1,233	35	3	English (M-26; F-3) Telugu (M-9)
			Telugu		
	2	2	2	2	Tamil (M-2; F-2)
			Tamil		
Toda	2	1	...	...	
			Tamil		
Unclassified	147	158	20	8	English (M-7; F-1) Telugu (M-13; F-7)
			Telugu		
	5	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			DINDIGUL TALUK		
Total	**424**	**355**	**30**	**8**	
			Tamil		
Palliyan	60	44	5	...	English (M-1) Telugu (M-4)
			Kannada		
Pulayan	1	...	...	...	
			Tamil		
	329	303	10	...	English (M-1) Telugu (M-9)
			Telugu		
	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			Tamil		
Unclassified	28	8	13	8	English (F-1) Telugu (M-13; F-7)
			Telugu		
	5	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)

TABLE ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Concld.)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother-tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			PALNI TALUK		
Total	**325**	**314**	...	**2**	
			Kannada		
Palliyan	...	**1**	...	**1**	**Tamil (F-1)**
			Tamil		
	258	241	...	...	
			Tamil		
Pulayan	67	71	...	...	
			Telugu		
	...	**1**	...	**1**	**Tamil (F-1)**
			KODAIKANAL TALUK		
Total	**1,121**	**1,136**	**33**	**4**	
			Tamil		
Palliyan	175	207	...	...	
			Telugu		
	2	...	...	...	
			Tamil		
Pulayan	844	785	25	3	**English (M-25 ; F-3)**
			Telugu		
	1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**Tamil (M-1 ; F-1)**
			Tamil		
Unclassified	99	**143**	**7**	...	**English (M-7)**
			PERIAKULAM TALUK		
Total	**331**	**272**	...	...	
			Tamil		
Mudugar or Muduvan	52	39	...	...	
			Tamil		
Palliyan	169	152	...	...	
			Telugu		
	1	...	...	...	
			Tamil		
Pulayan	89	74	...	...	
			Tamil		
Unclassified	**20**	7	...	...	
			MADURAI TALUK		
Total	**2**	**1**	...	...	
			Tamil		
Toda	2	**1**	...	...	

(No figure for other taluks)

TABLE ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Concld.)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue: Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally.		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL URBAN AREAS		
Total	**626**	**603**	**163**	**130**	
			Kannada		
Irular	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			Tamil		
	2	5	...	1	English (F-1)
			Kannada		
Kattunayakan	...	1	...	1	English (F-1)
			Tamil		
	85	83	5	2	English (M-2) Telugu (M-3; F-2)
			Telugu		
	198	173	136	115	Tamil (M-136; F-115)
			Telugu		
Konda Reddis	1	3	1	3	Tamil (M-1; F-3)
			Tamil		
Kota	1	...	...	...	
			Telugu		
Paniyan	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			Kannada		
Pulayan	15	5	14	5	Tamil (M-14; F-5)
			Tamil		
	11	4	1	...	English (M-1)
			Telugu		
	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M-1)
			Tamil		
Sholaga	1	...	...	...	
			Marathi		
Unclassified	2	...	2	...	Tamil (M-2)
			Tamil		
	307	327	1	2	English (M-1; F-2)
			Telugu		
	...	2	...	1	Tamil (F-1)

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.
4. Others.

The district figures have been given by 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

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Non-working population			Full time students	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL AREAS			
	Total	**2,348**	**1,053**	**1,295**	**276**	**155**
1.	Irular	5	1	4	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	337	126	211	45	33
3.	Konda Reddis	4	1	3	...	...
4.	Mudugar or Muduvan	49	19	30	1	...
5.	Palliyan	458	209	249	11	24
6.	Paniyan	1	1	...	1	...
7.	Pulayan	1,047	518	529	195	90
8.	Unclassified	447	178	269	23	8

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	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
	(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Total	**6**	...	**5**	**3**	**766**	**1,137**
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	1	4
2.	Kattunayakan	4	...	5	3	72	175
3.	Konda Reddis	1	...	...	...	...	3
4.	Mudugar or Muduvan	...	...	...	...	18	30
5.	Palliyan	...	...	...	...	198	225
6.	Paniyan	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Pulayan	...	...	...	...	323	439
8.	Unclassified	1	...	...	...	154	261

TABLE ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Non-working population			Full time students	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL URBAN AREAS			
	Total	**656**	**263**	**393**	**49**	**37**
1.	Irular	5	1	4	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	337	126	211	45	33
3.	Konda Reddis	4	1	3	...	...
4.	Paniyan	1	1	...	1	...
5.	Pulayan	10	7	3	3	...
6.	Unclassified	299	127	172	...	4

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	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
	(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Total	**6**	...	**5**	**3**	**203**	**353**
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	1	4
2.	Kattunayakan	4	...	5	3	72	175
3.	Konda Reddis	1	...	...	...	...	3
4.	Palliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Pulayan	...	...	...	...	4	3
6.	Unclassified	1	...	...	...	126	168

TABLE ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	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	**1,692**	**790**	**902**	**227**	**118**	...	...	...	...	**563**	**784**
1.	Mudugar or Muduvan	49	19	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	30
2.	Palliyan	458	209	249	11	24	...	...	...	...	198	225
3.	Pulayan	1,037	511	526	192	90	...	...	...	...	319	436
4.	Unclassified	148	51	97	23	4	...	...	...	...	28	93
	DINDIGUL TALUK											
	Total	**308**	**139**	**169**	**60**	**14**	...	...	...	...	**79**	**155**
1.	Palliyan	18	7	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
2.	Pulayan	290	132	158	59	14	...	...	...	...	73	144
	PALNI TALUK											
	Total	**208**	**99**	**109**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**99**	**109**
1.	Palliyan	172	82	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	90
2.	Pulayan	36	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19
	KODAIKANAL TALUK											
	Total	**972**	**435**	**537**	**135**	**96**	...	...	...	...	**300**	**441**
1.	Palliyan	188	70	118	10	24	...	...	...	...	60	94
2.	Pulayan	656	334	322	122	68	...	...	...	..	212	254
3.	Unclassified	128	31	97	3	4	...	...	...	...	28	93

Part III

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

MADURAI DISTRICT

IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

SCALE

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15

77° 30′ 78° 0′ 11° 0′ 10° 30′ 10° 0′ 9° 30′

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

COIMBATORE

KERALA

RAMANATHAPURAM

Palayam
Narasinga Perumal (March - April)

Idayakottai
Mariamman (May - June)

Thoppampatti
Mattu Thavanai (July - Aug.)

P A L N I

Athikombai Kaliamman (June - July)

Lakkayankottai

Kanakkanpatti
Kaliamman (May - June)

Palni
Visagam Festival (May - June)
Skantha Sasti (Oct. - Nov.)
Panguni Uthiram (March - April)
Krithigai (Nov. - Dec.)
Thaipusam (Jan. - Feb.)

D I N D I G U L

Marambadi
Antony Festival (Jan.)

Agaram
Muthulamman (Oct. - Nov.)

Vadamadurai
Soundara Raja Perumal Adi (July - Aug.)

Kudagipatti
Ayyanarswami Muthulamman (June - July)

Pallapatti
Mariamman (Feb. - March)

N. Panjampatti
Pask Pandigai (March. - April.)

Athur
Vandimakaliamman (March - April)

Ambathurai
Mariamman (March - April)
Muthulamman (March - April)

M E L U R

Amman Festival (Feb. - March)

Kunnarampatti

Sekkipatti
Amman Festival (Feb. - March)

Kambur
Puravi Eduthal (Jan. - Feb.)
Chellichi Amman (March)

Boothamangalam

Ammachiayyanar (April - May)

Sennagarampatti

Kidaripatti

Alagar Adi (Aug.)

Pannaikkadu
Ramaswami Kovil (May - June)

K O D A I K A N A L

Kodaikanal
Salethumadha (Aug.)

Weekly Fair (Tuesday)

Mariamman (March - April)

Vadipatti

Oruthattu

Nariyuthu
Iyyundur Muthulamman (June)
Chapparam (Sep.)

Mariamman (May - June)
Mungilanal Kamakshiamman
Sivarathiri (Feb.- March)

Vattalakundu (Rural)

Vattalakundu

Nilakkottai

Silukuvarpatti
Muthulamman (April)

Weekly Fair (Saturday)
Manjamalaiswami (March)

Palamedu

Ethilodu

Mariamman (Mar.-Apr.)
Perumal Kovil (May - June)

Devadanapatti

Keelavadagarai
Vaithiyanathaswami (April - May)

Kottapatti

Senraya Perumal (March - April)

Thenkarai
Varddharaja Perumal (April - May)
Perumal Vasantha Uthsavam (May - June)
Subramaniaswami Palabishekam (May - June)
Subramaniaswami Puthu (Aug. - Sep.)
Mariamman (June - July)

B. Thamaraikulam
Chellandiamman (Sep. - Oct.)

Mattu Thavanai (Mar.-Apr.)
Weekly Fair (Saturday)

Mattaparai
Festival (April - May)

Jallikattu (Jan.)
Muniyandiswami (Mar.-Apr.)
Badra Kaliamman (Dec. - Jan.)

N I L A K K O T T A I

Alanganallur

Mariamman (May - June)

Achampatti

Jallikattu (Feb. - March)

Poyyakarapatti
Theppam (March - April)

Kallampatti

Chinnayyan & Periayyan (June)

Melur
Manjuvirattu (March)

Ellaikathamman (Sep.-Oct.)

Allinagaram
Theni Bi - Weekly Fair (Sunday & Thursday)
Mariamman (June - July)

Vadaveeranaickenpatti
Chithirai (April - May)
Muthiyalamman (March - April)

Sholavandan

Pappapatti
Maha Sivarathiri (March - April)

Kachabayiruppu
Shanthana Ursu (Sep.)

Arumbanur
Gajendra Moksham (March)

Narasingam

Narasingampatti
Subramaniyar Bajanai (Dec)

Thiruvadur
Vaikasi Visaka (May - June)
Thee Kuttippu (Feb. - March)
Chithirai (April - May)

Kottagudi

Vellalore

Urangampatti
Manjuvirattu (Feb.-Mar.)

Mallingapuram
Durkal & Saradamma! (March)

Veerapandi
Mariamman (April - May)

Thekkampatti
Vellappar (April)

Usilampatti
Weekly Fair (Wednesday)

Valandur
Periakumbidu

Karumathur
Maha Sivarathiri (Feb. - March)

Madurai
Chithirai (April - May)
Theppam (Jan. - Feb.)
Kallazagar (April - May)

Vandiyur

Ilamanur
Chithirai Fair & Festival (April - May)

Soora Samharam (Oct. - Nov.)
Gajendra Moksham (Feb. - March)

Puravi Eduppu (Oct. - Nov.)

Kurichipati
Ellaikathamman (Sep. - Oct.)

Ambalakaranpatti
Velladikararswami (March)

P E R I Y A K U L A M

Sindupatti
Car Festival (May - June)

Amman (April)
Kalappanpatti

Tirupparankunram
Adi Krithigai (July - Aug.)
Peria Krithigai (Nov. - Dec.)
Thai Krithigai (Jan. - Feb.)
Skantha Sashti (Oct. - Nov.)
Panguni Uthiram (March - April)
Weekly Cattle Fair (Friday)

Elumalai
Muthulamman (Sep. - Oct.)

Chinnakattalai
Swaranamariamman (March - April)

Chinnamanur
Sivagamiamman Car (April - May)

Soolapuram
Chellayee Amman (Sep. - Oct.)

Kuppalanatham
Poigai Malai Chithirai (April - May)

T I R U M A N G A L A M

Peraiyur
Kallamman (March - April)

Kaliamman Pongal (March - April)
Muthulamman Pongal (March - April)

Kallupatti

Surli Theertham (April - May)

Narayanathevanpatti

Surlipatti
Surli Andavar Theertham (April - May)

Swami Kovil (May - June)

Muruganeri

REFERENCE

State Boundary	
District Boundary	
Taluk Boundary	
Important Fair	Weekly Fair (Wednesday)
Important Festival	Kaliamman (Mar. - April)

Note :- Only those Fairs and Festivals with an attendance of 5,000 & above persons are shown in this Map.

CENSUS - MADRAS

Reg. No. 505- E '65 (Saka Era 1887) Copies - 1100

Reproduced from Indentor's Original

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

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					DINDIGUL TALUK					
1	Landakottai (P)	6.67	Puliyur	8	Kaliamman Festival	5	March/April	2,000	Sweetmeats	75 miles. Once in two years
3	Karungal (P)	3.51	,,	13	Weekly Fair	1		200	Sheep	78 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
4	Gudalur (P)	9.96	Karur	12½	Poovalamman Festival	1	April	500	Cocoanuts, fruits, mango fruits, betelnuts, tobacco and sweetmeats etc.	66 miles
5	Kothanatham (P)	8.46			Weekly Fair	1		700	Foodgrains, betel leaves and vegetables	70 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday
6	Alambadi (V)	9.71	,,	23	Kaliamman Festival	3	May	500/600	Provisions, beverages	75 miles
7	R. Vellodu (P)	8.15		16	(1) Weekly Fair (2) Muthalamman Festival (3) Balaguru Swamy Festival	1	April/May or May/ April/May/June	1,500	Vegetables, leather sheep, fowls, vessels, betelnuts, leaves, cocoanuts and food grains	78 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
8	Thirukkoornam (P)	6.16								The fair meets on Tuesday
9	Mallapuram (V)	12.06	,,	26	Weekly Fair	1		500	Food-grains, vegetables, fowls, tea, Betel leaves and sweetmeats	70 miles. The fair meets on Monday
12	Palayam (P)	15.11	,,	17	,,	1		3,000	Food-grains, provisions	69 miles. The fair takes place on Friday
			Vadamadurai	15	Ramagiri Kalyana Narasinga Perumal Festival		March/April	10,000	Fancy-goods, vessels sweet-meats etc.	64 miles. On Panguni Uthiram day
13	R. Kombai (P)	12.86	Dindigul	21	Weekly Fair			700	Foodgrains, provisions, coconuts etc.	61 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd).

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					DINDIGUL TALUK (Contd.)					
14	Vadugambadi (P)	7.73		14	Weekly Fair	1		1,000	Foodgrains, vegetables and sweets etc.	64 miles. The fair meets on Monday
17	R. Pudukottai (P)								...	The fair meets on Wednesday
18	Kumboor (P)	6.90	,,	21	(1) Weekly Fair	1		650	Vegetables, provisions, cloth, fruit, cocoanut etc.	61 miles. The fair meets on Friday
					(2) Muthalamman Festival		April/May	650	Foodgrains	...
19	Palapatty (P)	7.80		19	Weekly Fair	1		300	Provisions, leather, vegetables	61 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday
23	Koviloor (P) Vemboor	9.09	Vadamadurai	13	,,			3,000	Food-stuffs, fancy goods, edibles and oil	59 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
32	Kalvarpatty (P)	11.33	Dindigul	20	,,	1		2,000	Provisions, sheep, leather	60 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
35+36	Vedasandur (P. & N.P.)	13.25 0.18		12	,,	1		3,500	Foodgrains, provisions	52 miles. The fair meets on Sunday
39	Eriode (P)	5.86	Vadamadurai	6½	(1) ,,	1		1,500	Foodgrains, vegetables, sweets, cows etc.	52 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday
					(2) Panguni Uthiram	7	March/April	2,000	...	...
43	Ayyalur (P)	13.23	Ayyalur	R.S.	Weekly Fair	1		2,600	Cattle, fowls, provisions, vegetables, food-grains	56 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
48	Marambadi (P)	4.97	Vadamadurai	8	(1) ,,	1		500	Provisions, food-grains	52 miles. The fair takes place on Friday
					(2) Antony Festival		January	5,000	do.	...
50	Thadi Combu (P)	14.30		6	(1) Weekly Fair	1	July/Aug	1,500	Foodgrains, vegetables, earthenwares	46 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
					(2) Soundararaja Perumal Adi Festival	7				

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					DINDIGUL TALUK (Contd.)					
51	Agaram (P)	13.96	Akkaraipatti	4	Muthalamman Festival	7	Oct/November	30,000	Horses, umbrellas made out of palm leaves	46 miles. On first Monday and Tuesday of "Ippasi" in every year
57	Kottapulli (P)	9.06			Weekly Fair		...		...	The fair meets on Wednesday
64	Pudupatti (P)	3.05	Reddiar Chatram	5	Combai Bi-Weekly Fair	2	...	1,000	Plantains, provisions	44 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday and Saturday
65	Kamakshipuram (P)	5.01	Reddiar Chatram	3	Gopinathaswamy Koil Urikatty Festival		February	4,000	Puja articles	52 miles. Every Saturday Puja performed
74	Kulathur (P)	6.35	Thamaraipadi	6½	Weekly Fair	1		150	Vegetables, provisions, betel leaves	46½ miles. The fair meets on Tuesday
75	Padiyur (P)	8.97		5	Akkammal Swamigal's Masi Pachai Festival	7	Feb/March	2,000	Cocoanuts, fruits sugarcane, roasted nuts	47 miles. On Sivarathri
79 & 81	Vadamadurai (P & NP)	1.05 2.56		½	(1) Sri Soundara Raja Perumal Adi Thirunal (Mattu Thavanai) (2) Weekly Fair	15 1	July/Aug	40,000 500	Cloth, provisions, vessels, sweets, cattle Foodgrains, vegetables, fruits, earthwares fish, sweets etc.	51 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
85	Sengurichi (P)	10.15		7	,,	1		500	Provisions, mutton, fowls, vegetables, earthenwares, sheep	40 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday
88	Siluvathur (V)	6.07	Vadamadurai	7	(1) ,;	1		3,000	Provisions, foodgrains, vegetables	40 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday
					(2) Veerasinnammal Festival	7	May/June	2,000	Sweetmeats, cattle	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					DINDIGUL TALUK (Contd.)					
89	Madhur (P)	3.08	Tamaraipadi	3	Sebastian Festival	3	July/Aug	1,500	Sweetmeats	
92	Balakrishnapuram (P)	4.58		½	Kaliamman Festival	3	March/April	500	Nil	41 miles. The fair meets on Monday
94	Pallapatti (P)	2.24	Dindigul	2	Mariamman Koil Festival	15	Feb/March	10,000	Fancy goods, vessels	40 miles
97	Annamantharoyankottai (P)									
	Sindalakkundu (H)	3.27	Akkaraipatti	5	July Christian Festival		July			50 miles. Yearly once The fair meets on Friday
99	Karisal Patti (P)									
100	Dharmathupatty (P)									
	Palayakannivadi (V)	2.25	Reddiar Chatram	8	(1) Festival		April			40 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday
					(2) Weekly Fair	1			...	
104	Ayyampalayam (P)									The fair meets on Monday
105	Ayyampalayam N.P. (V)	16.36	Kodai Road		(1) Plantain Fair		April/May	1,000	...	40 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
					(2) Chitra Festival		Oct/Nov			
					(3) Muthalamman Festival					
111	Authoor (P)	5.17			(1) Weekly Fair	1		100	Earthenwares, vessels	40 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday
					(2) Vandimakaliamman Festival	3	March/April	7,000	Cows, provisions	
114	Veerakkal (P)	0.82			Weekly Fair	1		200	Vegetables, mutton, provisions	50 miles. The fair meets on Sunday
116	N. Panjampatty (P)	0.96	Vellodu		Pask Pandigai	3	March/April	10,000	Fancy goods	42 miles
119	Munnilakottai (P)									
	Kurumbapatti (H)	3.03	Dindigul	3½	Ayyampatti Christian Festival	5	December	1,500	do.	43 miles
122	Ambathurai (P)	4.32	Ambathurai	¾	(1) Mariamman Festival	5	March/April or	10,000	Flowers, vessels	33 miles. Once in 5 years
					(2) Bhadrakaliamman Festival		May/June			
					(3) Muthalamman Festival	3	March/April	5,000	Fancy goods	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PALNI TALUK (Contd.)					
123	Thoppampatty (P)	1.77	,,	½	Muthalammangramadevathai Festival			300	Nil	33 miles. Once in 2 years
124	Settiapatty (P) Keezha Kottai	4.78	,,	1½	(1) Weekly Fair	1		750	Vegetables, mutton	33 miles. Full-moon day of Adi month and Full Moon day of Chithra month. The fair meets on Thursday
					(2) Chitrapournami Azhagar Festival	5	April/May July/Aug	5,000	Utility articles and eatables	
					(3) Adi Pournami Festival	2				
126	Adi Anuthu (P)	6.93		1/8	(1) Weekly Fair	1			Cattle, fowls, food-grains, provisions, leather and cloth	40 miles. The fair meets on Monday
					(2) Varadaraja Perumal Festival	15	March/April			
					(3) Pask Festival	3	March/April	5,000		
127	Thotanuthu (P)	5.56		2	Ponnu Sankar Koil Festival	3	Feb/March	700	Eatables, beverages confectionery	43 miles
128	Rajakkapatty (P)	4.66	Dindigul	8	(1) Bommayaswamy Koil Festival (2) Muthalamman Koil Festival (3) Pongal Pandigai			1,000	Vessels, provisions and beverages	48 miles. Once in 5 years
130	Ragalapuram (P)	3.56	,,	8	(1) Muthalamman Festival (2) Bagavathiamman Festival (3) Kaliamman Festival	15		1,300	Sweetmeats, grocery	34 miles. Once in 3 years
139	Emakkalapuram	2.75	,,	9	Weekly Fair	1		300	Sirumalai plantains and other articles	45 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
142	Anjukulipatty (P)	8.51	,,	12½	,,	1		250	Vegetables, betel leaves, cloth, provisions, mutton	32 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday
143	Vembarpatty (P)	6.56	,,	14	,,	1		2,000	Foodgrains, cloth, mutton	30 miles. The fair meets on Saturday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PALNI TALUK (Contd.)					
1	Rajampatty (P)	4.63	Pushbathur	8	Chitirai pournami festival	2	April	2,000	Flowers, provisions, beverages	100 miles. On the day and next of Full Moon day during Chitirai
5	Velampatty (P)	4.60	Palni	10½	Kaliamman festival	3		500	Nil	85 miles
7	Pungamuthur (V)	4.19	,,	13½	(1) Weekly fair	1	June		Vegetables, provisions	88½ miles. Fair
					(2) Kaliamman festival	2		500	Nil	meets on Monday
9	Appanuthu (V)	2.86	,,	13½	Kavandichiamman festival	2	June	500	Nil	88½ miles. Not in every year
13	Appayampatti	4.11	Oddanchatram	15	Weekly fair	1		500	Bulls; foodgrains and Jaggery	75 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
15	Kariyampatti (P)	11.47	,,	12	,,	1		1,000	Foodgrains, vegetables clothes, butter, leather and baskets	70 miles. The fair meets on Friday
18	M. Athappampatty (V)	4.56		20	Koil festival	...	April	3,000	Nil	90 miles
19	Markampatty (P)	7.24	,,	16	Weekly fair	1		500	Vegetables, fruits and foodgrains	76 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
20	I. Athappampatty (V)	...	,,	...	,,	1		...		The fair meets on Saturday
23	Kallimandayam (P)	13.25	,,	9	,,	1		500	Rice, foodgrains, clothes, leather and vegetables	74 miles. The fair meets on Sunday
24	Porulur (P)	9.18	,,	13	,,	1		1,000	Vegetables, clothes rice, foodgrains and earthenwares	69 miles. The fair meets on Monday
26	Thoppampatty (P)	8.61	Palni	9	Mattuthavanai	6	July/Aug	5,000	Cows, horses and bulls	8 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PALNI TALUK (Contd.)					
34	Thalayuthu (P) Narikkalpatti (H)	11.57		4½	Weekly fair	1		2,200	Foodgrains	60 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
38	Marichilambu (P)	6.89	Palni	9	,,	1				85 miles
43	Ambilikai (P)	5.90		5	Sevidamman festival	3	Dec/Jan	700	Clothes, sugarcane, Roasted nuts	75 miles. On the Full Moon day of "Marghazhi"
									Sugarcane, Roasted	75 miles
44	Shindalapatti (P)	1.64		5	Kaliamman festival	3		500	nuts	
45	Odaipatty (P)	9.18		8½	Weekly fair	1		360	Vegetables, Sweetmeats Oil cakes and provisions	The fair meets on Monday. 67 miles
46	Ellapatty (P)	Included	Oddanchatram	14	Koil festival	3	May/June	400	Nil	70 miles
47	Javadupatty (P)	in L.C.		10	Weekly fair	1		300	Grocery	80 miles. The fair takes place on Tuesday
49	Kuthiluppai	No. 50								
				10	Durgaiamman festival	3	May	500	Nil	67 miles
50	Idayakottai (P)	59.11		14	(1) Mariamman festival	7	May/June	5,000	Cattle	70 miles
					(2) Mohideen Andawar "Urusu" festival	3	Sept/Nov	200	Nil	...
					(3) Weekly fair	1		300	Eatables, Vegetables and clothes	The fair meets on Friday
52	Chinnakkampatty (P)	Included in L.C. No. 50	,,	12	Kaliamman festival	3	May	500	Nil	65 miles
61	Kapiliapatty (P)	4.71	,,	3	Festivals			2,000	Light refreshments and fancy goods	60 miles
65	Amarapoondi (P)	Included in L.C. No. 109		8	Weekly fair	1		350	Grocery and vegetables	76 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the village / Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of fairs and festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PALNI TALUK (Contd.)					
85 & 86	Palni (M) & (V)	2.03) 6.64)		R.S.	(1) Weekly fair	1			Rice, leaves, cocoa-nuts and fruits	79 miles. The fair meets on Sunday
					(2) Visagam festival		May/June			
					(3) Skandha Sashti		Oct/Nov			
					(4) Thiru Karthigai		Nov/Dec			
					(5) Thaipoosam		Jan/Feb			
					(6) Panguni Uttiram		March/April			
87	Sivagiripatti (P)				Weekly fair				...	The fair meets on Sunday
89	Kodamangalam (P)	3.78		2	(1) Ambuvallia Suravisha		Sep/Oct		...	75 miles
					(2) Pattalamman festival		May/June			...
99	Kalanjipatti (P) Peilnaickenpatti (H)	2.55	,,	3	Peilnaickenpatti Kaliamman Swami Kumbidu	3	May/June	1,500	Retail articles	62 miles
101	Lakkayankottai	1.71	,,	1¼	Athikombai Kaliamman festival		June/July	100,000	Fruits, cattle and carts	58 miles
103	Virupakshi (P)	5.21	,,	3	Weekly fair	1		2,500	Foodgrains, fruits cattle, vegetables and grocery	62 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
107	Kanakampatty	Included in L.C. No. 109		3/8	Kaliamman festival	5	May/June	5,000	Fancy goods, flowers, light refreshments	72 miles
109	Ayakudi (P)	1.78		1½	(1) Kaliamman festival	3		4,500	Plantains	72 miles. The fair meets on Monday on Friday
					(2) Weekly fair	2				
118	Andipatty (P)	34.15	Palni	10	Kaliamman festival	1	May/June	3,000	Nil ...	87 miles
					KODAIKANAL TALUK					
1	Kookal (V)	2.12	Kodaikanal Road	76	(1) Mariamman Festival	2	August	400 to 500	Nil ...	96 miles
					(2) Soman Uthsavam	1	April	100 to 150	...	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					KODAIKANAL TALUK (Contd.)					
					(3) Purada Nonbu	1	October	200 to 300	Nil	...
					(4) Panguni Nonbu	1	April	100 to 150	...	...
2	Vilpatti (V)	2.76	Kodaikanal Road	61	Worshipping of 12 Gods	7	March/April	2,800	Sweetmeats, clothes cattle, fowls, vessels	78 miles
3	Pannakadu (V)	19.69	do	35	Ramaswami koil festival	3	May/June	7,000	Sweetmeats	64 miles. On Visagam star.
4	Thandigudi (P)	7.28	do	40	(1) Ramar festival	3	Sep/Oct	2,000	Nil	70 miles. Twice in a year
					(2) Panguni Uttiram	1	March/April	2,000	Nil	On Uttira Star of Panguni month
11	Kodaikanal (N. M)	1.25	do	50	Salethumada festival	2	August	6,000	Clothes, sweetmeats, and sarees	74 miles
12	Kodaikanal (M)	6.50								
13	Poombarai (V)	4.42	do	62	Car festival	2	January	2,000 to 2,500	Sweetmeats, clothes fancy goods	87 miles
14	Mannavanur (P)	3.07	do	77	Mandala Peruman festival	2	February	600 to 700	Nil	95 miles
15	Poondi (V)	2.36	do	82	Mariamman festival	5	May	1,500 to 2,000	Nil	98 miles
					PERIAKULAM TALUK					
1	Periakulam (M)	0.94	Theni	11	Baghavathiamman festival	3	Feb/March	2,000		54 miles
2	Keelavadagarai (V)	5.82	do	11	Vaithiayanathaswami koil festival	10	April/May	5,000		54 miles. Takes place on Full Moon day of "Chitrai" month
6	Devadanapatty (P)	6.02	Kodai Road	20	(1) Sri Mungilanai kamakshiamman (Mashasivaratri festival)	7	Feb/March	15,000	Nil	The fair meets on Wednesday. 44 miles
					(2) Weekly fair					

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village / Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PERIAKULAM TALUK (Contd.)					
9	Kamakshipuram (V)	2.77	Theni	14	Muthalamman festival	3	March/April	300	...	50 miles
10	Endapuli (V)	1.74	do	12	Muthalamman festival	3	March/April	300	...	52 miles
13	B. Thamaraikulam (V)	14.24	do	8	Chellandiamman kovil festival	3	Sept/Oct	5,000	...	56 miles
14	Thenkarai (P)	11.11	do	10	(1) Varadharajaperumal kovil utsavam	3	April/May	10,000		Festival takes place on Pournami Thithi
					(2) Perumal kovil Vasantotsavam	10	May/June	10,000	Fancy goods	
					(3) Subramaniaswamy kovil palabishekam	10	May/June	10,000	...	Takes place on Visaga Star
					(4) Mariamman kovil festival	10	June/July	10,000	...	Takes place on "Moolam" Star in Avani Month.
					(5) Subramaniaswami kovil puttu festival	1	Aug/Sept	10,000		
17	Bodinayakanur (M)	2.15	Bodi		Weekly fair				...	The fair meets on Thursday.
18	Melachockanathapuram (P)	5.67	do	3	(1) Kaliamman kovil utsavam					
	Keelachokanathapuram (H)				(2) Kavandamman kovil festival	3	March/April April/May	2,600	Fancy goods, flower etc.	58 miles
	Renganathapuram (H)				(3) Sathavukovilswamy festival					
	Harattupatti (H)									
	Dharmathupatti (H)									
22	Budipuram (P)	4.97	Budipuram	¼	(1) Perumal kovil festival	1	Oct/Nov	1,000	Fancy goods and sweetmeats	50 miles
	Valaiyathupatti (H)				(2) Kaliamman kovil festival					
	Athipatti (H)									
23	Allinagaram (P)	7.00	Theni	¼	Theni Bi-weekly fair	2		20,000	Cotton, chillies, grocery, vegetables, cattle	47 miles. The fair falls on Thursday and Sunday.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PERIAKULAM TALUK (Contd.)					
25	Vadaveeranaickensatti (V)	10.10	Theni	4½	(1) Chitrai festival	5	April/May	5,000	...	
					(2) Muthiyalammam kovil festival	3	March/April	5,000	...	50 miles
					(3) Sorikkamalai Palani Andavar kovil festival	2	April/May	3,000	...	
36	Veerapandi (P)	9.43	do	5	(1) Mariamman festival	7	April/May	10,000	Vessels, glasswares, sweetmeat, fruits, and cattle	52 miles
38	Uppukottai Part (P)	5.19	do	7	Perumal kovil festival	1	April/May	1,000	Nil	55 miles
39	Kodangipatti (P) Part		Budipuram	2	(1) Sadayandi kovil utsavam	1	Nov/Dec	1,000		
					(2) Pazhakottaiamman utsavam		July/Aug		Sweetmeats and	54 miles
					(3) Pazhaniandavar utsavam		March/April		fancygoods	
40	Kamarajapuram (P) Singarakottai (H) Mankkapuram (H) Ranganathapuram (H)		Theni	7	Varadharaja perumal kovil utsavam	3	April/May	600	do	57 miles
41	Dombucheri (P) Badrakalipuram (H)	3.34	Bodinaickenur	6	Pazhaniandavar utsavam	3	Oct/Nov			
					Panguni uttiram	1	Mar/April			
					Karthigai utsavam	1	Nov/Dec	750	do	60 miles
					Badrakali utsavam	7	April/May			
					Perumal koil utsavam	1	Sep/Oct			
42	Ammapatti (P) Sundararajapuram (H) Viswasapuram (H) Perumalkoundanuatti (H)		do	6	(1) Kaliamman kovil utsavam	3	March/April	2,000		
					(2) Badrakaliamman utsavam			1,000	do	60 miles
					(3) Vadanithimariamman utsavam			1,000		
					(4) Azhagar thathappaswamy koil utsavam		April/May	1,000		
44	Silamalai (P) Mallingapuram (H)	0.25	Theni	20	(1) Durgaiamman festival					
					(2) Saradammal festival	3	March	5,000	Nil	60 miles
52	Poomalakundu (P) Dharmapuri (H)	10.40	do	12	Kaliamman festival	2	January	2,000	Fancy goods, and textiles	60 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PERIAKULAM TALUK (Contd.)					
	Kettunaikkenpatti (H)		Theni	11	Sikkumalamman festival	3	February	2,500	Fancy goods, earthenwares, textiles	57 miles
57	Thekkampatty (P)	2.00	Andipatti	12	Vellappar kovil festival	1	April	5,000	Coconuts, plantains flowers and sweets	48 miles. The festival takes place on Tamil New Year's day
62	Andipatti Jakkampatti(P)	1.50								
63	Ethakovil (P)	12.52			Weekly fair				...	The fair meets on Sunday
64	Kothaluthu (P)	2.53								
73	Seepalakottai (P)	10.26	Theni	16	Perumal koil festival	2	March	3,000	Fancy goods	63 miles
	Kamatchipuram (H)			14	Kaliamman festival	2	February	3,000	...	62 miles
76	Kujjanur (P)	6.39	do	12	Sani bhagavan kovil festival	4	July/Aug	4,000 to 5,000	Nil	67 miles. This festival takes place on every Saturday of Adi month
80	Thevaram (P)	1.50			Weekly fair				...	The fair meets on every Monday
81	T. Meenakshipuram (P)	5.70	Bodinaickenur	3	(1) Chitra pournami festival (2) Vaikunta Ekadasi festival (3) Perumalswami kovil festival	3	April/May	1,000	Fancy goods, edibles	56 miles
84	Pulanandapurm (P)	0.99	Theni	12	Panguni uthiram festival	1	March/April	1,000	Fancy goods	58 miles
85	Chinnamanur (P)	9.00	do	15	(1) Weekly fair			2,000	Vegetables, grocery textile and utility articles	The fair meets on Thursday
					(2) Sivagamiamman car festival	7	April/May	10,000	Coconuts, fruits, vegetables and vessels	62 miles
86	Odapatti (P)	7.23	do	16	Kaliamman pongal	2	March	2,500	Bangles and flowers	65 miles
87	Erasakkanaickenur (V)	5.97	do	17	Kaliamman festival	2	March	2,000	Flowers and bangles	66 miles
89	Alagapuri (V)	3.15	do	17	Kaliamman pongal	2	March	2,000	Bangles and flowers	67 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PERIAKULAM TALUK (Concld.)					
90	Muthalapuram (V)	2.86	Theni	16	(1) Muthalamman pongal (2) Karuppansami pongal	2	March	1,000	Bangles, coconuts and fowers	64 miles
91	Chinnaovalapuram (V)	5.94	do	18	Mandhariamman pongal festival	18	March	2,000	Bangles and flowers	68 miles
93&	Uthamapalayam (P)	3.00	do		Weekly fair				...	The fair meets on Saturday
94		7.03								
96&	Combai (P & V)	8.00	do	1	Weekly fair				...	The fair meets on Friday
97		16.50								
102	Rayappampatty Part (P)	0.03	do	20	Kaliamman pongal	2	March	1,500	Bangles, flowers and coconuts	68 miles
106	Uthamapuram (V)	10.29	do	24	Weekly fair	1		3,000	Vegetables, fruits foodgrains and provisions	72 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday.
108	Narayanathevanpatti (P)	0.03	do		Suruli Theertham festival	8	April/May	10,000	Beverages, edibles	75 miles
110	Siruvalipatti (P) Narayanathevarmpatti	0.02	do	27	Suruli Andavar theertham	1	April/May	5,000	Plantains, coconuts	78 miles
					NILAKOTTAI TALUK					
1	Pachaimalayankottai (P)	5.36	Ambathurai	4½	Weekly fair	1		2,000	Handloom clothes cattle, vegetables foodgrains, leather	The weekly fair meets on Friday. 36 miles
2	Jambutharakottai (P)	8.71	J. Mettur	2	Kaliamman festival	3	July	4,500	Beverages, textiles, retail things	31 miles
	Sakkanayakkanoor			1	St. John birth day celebration	3	June	3,000	Beverages, clothes and retail goods	30¾ miles
	Kamalapuram		J. Metturgate	1⅛	Muthalamman festival	3	July	2,700		
	Sallipatti									30 miles
3	Kottur (P)	5.90	Kodai Road	3	Kaliamman festival Sappara festival	3	May/June	600 to 900	Nil	33 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					NILAKOTTAI TALUK (Contd.)					
4	Kodanginaickenpatti (P)	2.13	Kodai Road	6¼	(1) Kaliamman festival					
					(2) Karuppanna festival	1	Feb/March	1,827	Sweetmeats, fancygoods	32¼ miles
					(3) Muthalamman festival					
5	Muthalapuram (P)	6.56	do	9	(1) Subramaniaswamy kovil festival	1	March/April	3,216	Sweets, fancy goods brass wares	35 5/8 miles. On Uthira Star of Panguni
					(2) Kaliamman festival	1	May/June			
					(3) Muthalamman festival	1	May/June			
	Chinnamanaickenkotta (V)		do	8¼	Kaliamma festival	1	May/June	627	Sweets, fancy goods	40½ miles
	Pangalapatti (V)		do	8¼	Kaliamma festival	1	May/June	291	do	40½ miles
9	Sevagampatti (P)		do	½	Weekly fair	1		10,000	Cattle, vegetables grocery, fruits earthenwares	The fair meets on Tuesday. 19 miles
	Vadiapatti									
11	Veelinaickenpatti (P)	2.03	do	8	Masil Pachai	6	April	2.500	Sweetmeats, fancy goods	34 miles
12	Nilakottai (P)	3.82	do	5¼	(1) Mariamman festival	3	March/April	13,236	Brass and aluminium	The fair meets on
					(2) Perumal koil festival	3	May/June	5,366	wares, clothes, gilt articles	Saturday.
					(3) Weekly fair	1		10,127	Earthenwares, clothes,	...
					(4) Mattu thavanai	3	March/April	5,226	gilt ornaments Cattle	...
13	Silukuvarpatti (P)	3.63	do	8	(1) Kaliamman festival	3	June	3,000	Fruits, sweetmeats	26 miles
					(2) Chapparam festival	1	September	10,000	Fancy goods	
14	Malayagoundanpatti (P)	4.71	do	1½	Muthalamman festival	1	No fixed time	1,500	Fruits, sweetmeats fancy goods	25 miles
15	Nariyuthu (P)	3.32	do	2⅛	Iyundur Muthalamman festival	3	June	50,000	Clothes, refreshments and retail goods	29⅛ miles
16	Ammayanaickanur (P) Ammapatti	7.34	do	1	Christmas	1	25th December	2,000	Clothes, retail things	28 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					NILAKOTTAI TALUK (Contd.)					
	Oruthattu		Kodai Road	1	(1) Mariamman festival	4		50,000	Clothes, beverages, retail things	26 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday
					(2) Weekly fair	1		1,000	Vegetables, clothes retail goods	29½ miles
				1½	(3) Muthalamman festival	4	April	3,500	Clothes, beverages retail goods	29½ miles
19	Ethilodu (P)	4.46	do	6	(1) Muthalamman koil festival	4	April	5,000	Fancy goods, brass wares, sweetmeats	23 miles
20	Nakkaluthu (P)	0.65	do	6	Kaliamman festival	1	No fixed time	700	Sweetmeats, fruits, fancy goods	30 miles
22	Musuvanoothu (P)	4.39	do	8	do	5	May	2,500	Sweetmeats, vegetables, palm fans, fancy goods	30 miles
23	Vannampatti (alias) Sivagnanapuram Bodiagoundampatti Sivagnanapuram	3.16	do	13	Muthalamman koil festival	4	March/April	3,200		27 miles
				14	do	3	do	2,500	Nil	28 miles
26	Batlagundu (P)	1.00	do	12	Muthumariamman festival	7	May/June	8,000	Sweetmeats, fruits, coconuts	38 miles
27	Batlagundu (Rural)		do	14	Fair Mariamman festival	7	do	20,000	Cattle, coconuts, fruits, sweets, handicrafts, toiletry	40 miles
	Kottapatti		do	15	Senraya Perumal festival	5	March/April	10,000	Sweetmeats, coconuts fruits, handicrafts	41 miles
36	Gullichettipatti (P)	0.38	do	12	(1) Weekly fair	1		1,500	Grocery, vegetables	26 miles
					(2) Muthalamman koil festival	4	March/April	3,500		The fair meets on Thursday
37	Sithargalnatham (P)	2.35	do	13	Muthalamman koil festival	3	do	3,000	Nil	26 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					NILAKOTTAI TALUK (Contd.)					
39	Pillaiyarnatham (P)	2.91	Kodai Road	10	Azhagar Athil Irangum Vizha (Immersion festival)	3	April/May	3,000		25 miles
40	Vilampatti (P)	2.22	do	6	Festival	4	March	4,000	Refreshments	24 miles
41	Mattaparai (P)	2.23	Vadipatti	3	Festival	3	April/May	5,000	Beverages	22 miles
42	Ramarajapuram (P)	1.60	do	3	Weekly fair	1		3,000	Vegetables, grocery cattle, clothes	22 miles. The fair meets on Sunday
45	Katchaikatti (P)	8.73	Sholavandan	8	Perumal koil festival	6	January	2,500	Edibles	19½ miles
50	Mettupatti (P)	1.90	Vadipatti	12	Hanumar kovil festival		April	8,500	Fancy goods, sweet meats	...
					Sithargal koil festival	1	July/Aug			
56	Palamedu (P)	4.46	Madurai	16	Weekly fair	1		10,000	Foodstuffs, vegetables, grocery, clothes cattle, fancy goods, earthenwares	16 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
					Manjamalaiswamy festival	2	March	6,000	Foodstuffs, clothes fancy goods	...
66	Nirethan (P)	1.81	Vadipatti	1	Ayyanar festival	1	September	2,000	Nil	19 miles
67	Bodinaikenpatti (P)	1.82	do	½	Kaliamman festival	1	December	3,000	Nil	20 miles
68	Natchikulam (P)	1.83	Karupatti	½	do	2	March/April	1,000	Nil	14 miles
69	Karupatti (P)	1.93	do	1	Krishna Jayanthi	2	Sept/Oct	1,000	Nil	14 miles
70	Kuruvithurai (P) Ayankuruvithurai (V)	2.98	Sholavandan	5	Pachiamman festival	2	April/May	2,000	Nil	11 miles
71	Mannadimangalam (P)	4.18	Sholavandan	3	Mullai pari	1	July/Aug	2,000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	18 miles
74	Irumbadi (P)	1.60	Karupatti	1½	Muniyandi festival	2	March/April	1,000	do	14 miles
75	Sholavandan (P)	6.26	Sholavandan	1	Mariamman festival	15	May/June	5,000	Sweetmeats,	15 miles
					Weekly fair	1			Vegetables, fruits, grocery, cattle, fish thread	The fair meets on Friday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					NILAKOTTAI TALUK (Concld.)					
76	Thenkarai (P)	3.26	Sholavandan	1	Moolanathaswamy kovil festival	3	August	3,000	Nil	15 miles
77	Melakkal (P)	3.15	do	3½	Santhana Ursu (Muslim festival)	1	September	5,000	Nil	12 miles
	Kachabayiruppu		do	6½	Mariamman festival	1	October	1,000	Nil	18 miles
78	Thiruvelagam	2.08	do	2	Ashtami Chapparam	1	March/April	500	Fancy goods	...
				2½	Mariamman pongal	1	October	1,000	Fancy goods, sweetmeats	10 miles
79	Nedungulam (P)	0.95	do	8	Christmas	8	December	500	Sweetmeats	15 miles
80	Thiruvalavayanallur (P) Nagari	1.20	do	2	Badrakaliamman festival	1	November	400	Nil	10 miles
81	Sithalangudi (P) Thattamkulam	2.27	Samayanallur	4	Muthanallur festival	3	March/April	700	Beverages	22 miles
92	Achampatti (P)	1.49	Madurai	14½	Jallikattu festival	1	Feb/March	5,000	Foodstuffs, fancy goods	14½ miles
93	Alanganallur (P)	2.16	Vizhangudi	12	(1) Weekly fair	1		4,000	Foodstuffs, vegetables, clothes, fancy goods	The fair meets on Sunday 12 miles
					(2) Badrakaliamman festival	1	Dec/Jan	6,000	Foodstuffs, clothes, fancy goods	
			Madurai	12	Jallikattu festival	1	January	1,500	Foodstuffs	Every year in the month of Thai
			Madurai	12	Muniyandiswami festival	2	March/April	7,000	Foodstuffs, fancy goods	Once in two years
					MELUR TALUK					
1	Pillayarnatham (P)	5.68	Kallupatti	7	Muthalamman festival	2	May/June	500	Nil	43 miles
2	Sendurai (P)	12.32	Ayyaloor	11	Weekly fair					
					(1) Mahalakshmi festival	2	Feb/March		Grocery, vegetables	
					(2) Susaiappar festival	3	April/May	1,000		36 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MELUR TALUK (Contd.)					
3	Kudagipatti (P)	7.30	Vadamadurai	14	Ayyanarswami Muthalamman festival	3	June/July	5,000	Nil	36 miles
4	Seithur (P)	10.61	Vadamadurai	18	Karaiamman, Malaiamman festival	3	July/Aug	2,000	Nil	31 miles. Once in 3 years
5	Kottaiyur (P)	11.11	do	15	Muthalamman festival	7	April/May	1,000	Nil	35 miles
6	Sooranpatti (P)	1.93	Manapparai	23	Muthalamman festival	2		600	Fruits, flowers, coconuts, sweetmeats	37 miles 37 miles
7	Pottapatti (P)	3.98	do	24	(1) Vellimalai Subramania Koil festival	3	March/April	2,500	Sweetmeats, vessels; grains	36 miles
					(2) Bhagavathiamman festival	3	Sept/Oct			
9	Pallapatti (P)	5.06	do	26	Puravi Eduppu	3	March/April	1,500	Sweetmeats, flowers	38 miles
10	Kottampatti (P)	2.75	do	28	Weekly fair	1		2,000	Nil	32 miles The fair meets on Tuesday
11	Valacheripatti (P)	1.31	Madurai	34	Perianayakiamman festival	3	July/Aug	470	Edibles	34 miles
15	Samudrapatti (P)	2.52	Dindigul	26	Bhagavathiamman festival	1	Feb/March	500	Nil	27 miles
16	Sirugudi (P)	7.13	do	29	Weekly fair	1		200		The fair meets on Friday. 30 miles
					Amman festival	2	March/April	2,000	Vegetables	
17	Avichipatti (P)	3.39	do	24	Adaikkalam Muthuswami festival	15	do	1,500	Nil	25 miles
18	Nadumandalam (P)	13.06	do	24	Muthalamman festival	2	April	250	Nil	25 miles
19	Velampatti (P)	3.45	Madurai	25	Vettakaraswami festival	3	April	450	Coconuts, fruits flowers, ropes	25 miles
20	Punnapatti (P)	7.62	Dindigul	19	Muthalamman festival	3	Feb/March	500	Coconuts, fruits, vegetables	25 miles
21	Mulaiyur (P)	4.31	Madurai	30	Aravanai festival	3	May/June	2,000	Coconuts, fruits, vegetables, stationery, fancy goods	20 miles
22	Lingavadi (P)	5.47	do	19	Muthalamman festival	2 to 3	March/April	2,000	Coconuts, fruits flowers	20 miles
					Karuppanswami festival	2 to 3	March/April			

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MELUR TALUK (Contd.)					
23	Pudur (P)	5.17	Madurai	17	Karuppanswami festival	2 to 3	March	1,000	Coconuts, fruits and flowers	6 miles
24	Reddiapatti (P)	5.94	do	18	Muthalamman festival Kudirai Eduppu festival	2 to 3	March	2,000	Coconuts, fruits, flowers, dried food products	19 miles
25	Sathambadi (P)	67.3	do	20	Muthalamman festival	2	April	1,000	Coconuts, fruits, flowers and ropes	20 miles
26	Pannuvarpatti (P)	2.08	do	24	Muthalamman festival	2	April	298	Coconuts, fruits, ropes	24 miles
27	Natham (P) Pannia Malai (V)	4.00	Dindigul	22	Mariamman festival Kailasanathar festival	15 10	March/April May/June	1,600	do	23 miles
				25	Muthalamman festival	7	March/April	1,000	Nil	26 miles
28	Chellappanaickenpatti (P)	4.85	Madurai	23	Muthalamman festival	7	do	2,000	Sweetmeats, betel nut, fancy goods	25 miles. The fair meets on Sunday
29	Uralipatti (P)	4.59	do	28	Muthalamman festival	3	April	500	Coconuts, fruits, flowers and ropes	28 miles
30	Sekkipatti (P)	5.35	do	39	Amman festival	2	Feb/March	7,000	Edibles	40 miles. On Full Moon day
31	Kunnarampatti (P)	3.28	do	28	Amman festival	2	do	5,000	do	37 miles. On Full Moon day
32	Ayyapatti (P)	6.70	do	30	Puravi Eduppu festival	2	Sep/Oct	1,000	Nil	20 miles
	Thiruchemai (V)		do	29	Puravi Eduppu festival	3	do	1,000	Sweetmeats and other retail articles	28 miles
34	Chokkalingapuram (P)	4.02	do	34	Dhuvaralypathi Amman festival	1	July/Aug	4,000	Sweetmeats	35 miles
36	Sukkampatti (P)	0.90	Madurai	34½	Muthalamman festival	20	March/April	1,700	Edibles, stationery	34¼ miles
37	Vanjinagaram (P)	4.30	do	30	Puravi Eduppu	1	May	1,100	Flower, sugarcane, edibles	30 miles
38	Kachirayanpatti (P)	6.86	do	25	Drowpathiamman festival	3	April	2,500	Fruits, coconuts, flowers, sweets	25 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MELUR TALUK (Contd.)					
39	Pattur (P)	4.07	Madurai	28	Pattatharasiamman festival	3	June	2,000	Nil	28 miles
40	Kambur (P)	5.27	do	29	(1) Puravi Eduppu	3	Jan/Feb	5,000	Sugarcane,	29 miles
					(2) Karagam Eduppu	5	Feb/March	4,000	plantains	
41	Kesampatti (P)	9.49	Dindigul	30	Kombathukki Ayyanar Koil festival	3	November	1,000	Nil	30 miles Once in 10 years
43	Kidaripatti (P)	6.78	Madurai	12	Alagar Adi Utsavam	10	August	10,000	Grocery	12 miles
46	Pulipatti (P)	1.04	do	20	(Festival will take place by making a horse in mud)	3	March/April	2,000	Sweetmeats	20 miles
48	Melavalavoo (P)	5.47	do	24	Jallikattu festival	1	April	3,000	Sugarcane, coconuts	24 miles
49	Sennagarampatti (P)	3.52	do	24	Ammachiayyanar festival	3	April/May	5,000	Bengalgram, sugar cane, plantains, fancygoods	24 miles
					Kudirai Eduppu festival	3	April/May			
50	Thumbaipatti (P)	4.77	do	22	Veerakaliamman festival	4	March	2,000	Plantains, coconuts, fancygoods, edibles	22 miles
52	Boothamangalam (P)	4.81	do	25	Chellichiamman festival	3	March	22,000	Flowers, plantains, coconuts	25 miles
53	Kodukkampatti (P)	5.27	do	28	Eettikkan koil festival	3	Sept/Oct	800	Coconuts, fruits, fancy goods, sweetmeats, grocery	28 miles
54	Kongampatti (P)	7.20	do	28	Veerakaliammankoil festival	2	March/April	750	Betel nut, fancygoods, flowers edibles	28 miles
55	Malampatti (P)	5.38	do	28	Makaliamman festival	7	March/April	2,000	Flowers, coconuts edibles	28 miles. Celebrated during the month of Panguni every year
56	Keelavalavoo (P)	3.71	do	25	Veerakaliamman festival	3	No fixed time	775	Fancygoods, sugar cane, edibles	25 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MELUR TALUK (Contd.)					
57	Keelayur (P)	4.26	Madurai	22	Sundariamman festival	3	April	4,000	Ccconuts, fruits, flowers, betel nut, edibles, fancy goods	22 miles
58	Navinipatti (P)	5.15	do	20	Sri Ramar koil Bajanai festival	1	October	2,000	Flowers, sweets	20 miles
59	Melur Rural (V)		do	18	Kancheepuram koil Manjuvirattu festival	1	March	10,000	Sugarcane, plantains, mangoes, coconuts	18 miles
60	Melur (P)	4.00			Weekly fair					The fair meets on Monday
61	Pudusukkampatti (P)	3.23	do	21	Karagam festival	1	February	2,000	Edibles, sugarcane, aerated waters, betelnut	21 miles
62	Ettiamangalam (P)	1.81	do	20	Kudirai Eduppu festival	1	March	1,000	Edibles, sugarcane, aerated waters, betel nut	21 miles
64	Kallampatti (P)	2.10	do	16	Pathathalachiamman festival	7	October	1,500	Nil	16 miles
	Kallampatti (V)		do	18	Chinnayyan and Periayyan koil festival	7	June	5,000	Nil	18 miles
66	Narasingampatti (P)	5.32	do	12	Subramanyar Bajanai festival	1	December	5,000	Nil	12 miles
68	Amoor (P)	3.84	do	15	Manickavasagaswami festival	2	September	2,500	Miscellaneous articles	13 miles
69	Vellalapatti (P)	1.59			Chinnayanan festival				...	Once in 3 years
					Periamman koil festival		June			
74	Sathamangalam (P)	1.21	Sivagangai	16	Ayyanar koil festival	2	June	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, fancy goods	25 miles
75	Thaniamangalam (P)	3.26	do	16	(1) Ayyanar koil festival	2	June		...	...
					(2) Nandi Perumal koil festival	2	March	1,500	Coconut fruits, bangles, betel nuts aerated waters, sweetmeats, flowers	24 miles
					(3) Mangalasundariamman festival	2	April			

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MELUR TALUK (Concld.)					
76	Saruguvalayapatti (P)	2.77	Sivagangai	14	Veerakaliamman festival	2	Nov/Dec	1,000	Coconuts, fruits,	
					Poothattu festival	2	March/April		edibles, fancy goods	
77	Urangampatti (P)	6.08	do	14	Manjuvirattu	1	Feb/March	20,000	Tender coconuts, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, flowers, betelnuts	25 miles
78	Kurichipatti (P)	4.54	do	11	Ellaikathamman koil festival	7	Sept/Oct	12,000	Coconuts, fruits, edibles, bangles, vessels, betelnuts	28 miles
79	Vellalore (P)	5.25	do	12	Ellaikathamman koil festival	7	Sept/Oct	20,000	Coconuts, fruits, bangles, vessels, betelnuts	24 miles
80	Ambalakaranpatti (P)	8.07	do	11½	Velladikararswami koil festival	7	March	10,000	Coconut, fruits, edibles, bangles, betelnut, flowers, vessels	25 miles
83	Kottagudi (P)	5.90	Madurai	22	Puravi Eduppu festival	2	Oct/Nov	5,000	Nil	22 miles
84	Thiruvadur (P)	6.01	do	18	(1) Vaikasi Visaka festival		May/June	5,000		
					(2) Theekulippu festival (Fire festival)	10	Feb/March	5,000	Grocery	15 miles
					MADURAI TALUK					
2	Poyyakarapatti (P)	1.91	Madurai	12	Theppam festival	1	March/April	5,000	Nil	12 miles
6	Kallandri (P)	3.45	Madurai Jn.	10½	Appan Tiruppathi Weekly fair	4		102	Vegetables, sheep, fowls	10½ miles The fair meets on Friday.
13	Velliakundram (P) Appanthirupathi (P)	2.58	Madurai Jn.	9	(1) Weekly fair	1		500	Vegetables, clothes sheep, fowls	9 miles The fair meets on Friday.
					(2) Sri Kallazhagar festival	1	July/Aug	1,000		
					(3) Sri Kallazhagar festival	2	April/May	3,000		

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MADURAI TALUK (Contd.)					
14	Mattur (P)	1.84	Madurai	9	(1) Azhagar koil festival	1	July/Aug	500	Nil	9 miles
	Kollangulam (P)				(2) Azhagar koil festival	1	April/May	500	Nil	
					(1) Chitrai Tirunal	5	April/May	500		
					(2) Adi Tirunal	10	July/Aug	500	Light refreshments	
16	Arumbanoor (P)	2.83	Madurai Jn.	7	Gajendra moksha festival	1	March	6,000	Sugarcane, sweet meats	7 miles. On magha star of Masi month.
17	Iraniyam (P)	0.93	Madurai Jn.	7½	(1) Chitra pournami	1	April/May	1,000	Edibles	7½ miles. On Full moon day.
					(2) Adi pournami	1	July/Aug			
19	Kodimangalam (P)	0.88	Samayanallur	3	Thenoor Sundaravalliamman festival	1	July/Aug	1,000	Coconuts, fruits, incense, roastednuts	12 miles. On the New moon day.
20	Alathur (P)	0.73	Madurai Jn.	8	Ammanswamy festival	3	April/May	1,000	Fancygoods, sweets	7 miles. Twice in a year.
34	Tenur (P)	2.95	Samayanallur	2	(1) Weekly fair	1		300	Vegetables, food-grains, fowls, sheep	11 miles. The fair meets on Monday.
					(2) Purattasi pongal	4	Sept/Oct	300		
46	Tiruppalai (P)	1.19	Madurai	6	Theppam festival	1	Feb/March	1,500	Sweetmeats, betel nuts and grocery	5½ miles
47	Kadakam (P)	0.93	Madurai Jn.	6	(1) Chitrai festival	1	April/May	500	Nil	6 miles
				6	(2) Adi Pournami festival	2	July/Aug	1,000	Nil	On Fullmoon day
	Kadakam (V)		Madurai	7	(1) Chitrai festival	1	April/May	500	Nil	
				7	(2) Adi pournami festival	1	July/Aug	500	Nil	On Fullmoon day
55	Thirumugur (P)	2.57	Madurai	7½	Brahmotsavam	10	May/June	1,000	Fruits and sweet meats	7½ miles
				7½	Thirukathiam festival	20	Dec/Jan			
58	Narasingam (P)	1.02	Madurai Jn.	7½	Soora Samharam	7	Oct/Nov	5,000	Fancygoods, sweet meats	6 miles. On Sashti thithi
				7½	Gajendra moksham	1	Feb/March	10,000	Sweetmeats and grocery	On Fullmoon day
65	Madurai City (M) East Madurai (H/o Madurai)	8.56	Kizh Madurai		Theppam festival	1	Jan/Feb	10,000	Coconuts, plantain fruits, sugarcane	1 mile

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					MADURAI TALUK (Concld.)					
					Perumal madu virattum vizha	1	January	2,000	do	
	North Madurai (H/o Madurai)		Madurai Jn.	3	Bi-weekly fair Kallazhagar festival	15	April/May	3,00,000	Cattle, jack fruits plantains, coconuts	1½ miles. The fair meets on Sundays and Thursdays
	West Madurai (H/o Madurai)		Madurai	½	(1) Bi-weekly fair (2) Chitrai festival	2 7	April/May	2,00,000	Jack fruits, mangoes	½ miles. Fair meets on Sundays and Thursdays
83	Avanyapuram (P)	10.09	Tirupparamkundram	1	Subramaniaswamy festival	3	May/June	2,000	Sweets, light refreshments	8½ miles. On next day of Visaka star
90	Vandiyoor (P)	3.09	Madurai Jn.	3½	Chitrai festival	3	April/May	1,40,000	Fruits, betelnuts bangles, sweets, tender coconuts, light refreshments and flowers	3½ miles
94	Ilamanur (P)	4.46	Silaiman	2½	Chitrai festival & Chitrai fair	1	April/May	5,000	Sweetmeats	7 miles
95	Varichyoor (P)	3.45	do	10	Weekly fair	1		150	Vegetables only	10 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
101	Sakkudi (P)	0.06	do	3	Moolai kottu festival	2	Sept/Oct	2,000	Fruits, sweetmeats	9 miles
109	Tirupparamkundram (P)	6.18	R.S.	3/16	Cattle fair	1		15,000	Cattle, fruits, coconut, flowers, incense	The fair meets on Friday
				⅛	Adi krithigai	1	July/Aug	50,000		
				⅛	Peria krithigai	1	Nov/Dec	10,00,000	do	
				⅛	Thai krithigai	1	Jan/Feb	75,000	do	
				⅛	Skandar Sashti	8	Oct/Nov	75,000	do	
				⅛	Panguni uttiram	15	March/April	1,60,000	do	
117	Toppur (P)	2.20	Kappalur	2½	Purattasi pongal, (Grama Devathai)		Sep/Oct			

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUMANGALAM TALUK					
5	Vikramangalam (P)	4.02	Cholavandan	4⅛	(1) Weekly fair	1	Feb/March	2,000	Edibles, earthenwares	10 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday.
					(2) Festival	3				On Mahasivaratri.
	Udangalpatti		do	3	(3) Mariammankoil festival	3	March/April	850	Nil	40 miles
8	Pappapatti (P)	1.77	Usilampatti	6	Mahasivaratri Utsavam	3	March/April	10,000	Nil	24 miles. The fair meets on Sunday.
16	Kuravakudi (P)	3.03	Valanthur	2	Masi Pachai	3	February	2,000	Edibles	20 miles. On Sivaratri
	Vinnakkudi (V)		do	¾	Masi Pachai	3	February	1,000	do	18 miles. On Maha sivaratri
17	Kodikulam (P)	3.37	do	4	Nallathangalkoil Masi Pachai	3	February	2,000	Sweetmeats	18 miles. On Sivaratri
	Jothimanickam		do	3	Masi Pachai	3	February	1,000	do	17 miles. On Sivaratri
18	Mudalaikulam (P)	4.13	do	3	Pongal	4	Sep/Oct	3,000	Coconuts, fruits flowers and light refreshments	18 miles
19	Pannian (P)	1.97	Chakkanurani	5	Mariamman festival	1	March/April	1,500	Nil	13 miles
20	Mannanur (P)	3.02	do	5	Mariamman festival	1	June/July	2,500	Nil	13 miles
21	Kovilankulam (P)	5.31	Valanthur	3½	Masi Pachai	3	February	2,000	Sweetmeats	15 miles. On Maha sivaratri
22	Nattamangalam (P)	1.13	do	¾	Masi Pachai	3	February	1,000	do	17 miles
23	Valandur (P)	4.00	R.S.		(1) Weekly fair	1	February	1,000	Earthenwares, edibles	18 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
					(2) Angalammankoil poojah festival	3	Feb/March	3,000	Sweetmeats and clothes	
					(3) Periakumbidu	7		10,000		
25	Kattkaruppanpatti (P) Anaiyur	1.34	Valanthur	3	Vijayadasami festival	1	Sep/Oct	600	Nil	22 miles. On Vijayadasami

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Contd.)					
29	Usilampatti (P)	8.00	R.S.		Weekly fair	1		1,00,000	Food, clothes and utility articles	24 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday
37	Thidian (P)	4.82	Velanthur	3	(1) Sivankoil festival (2) Perumalkoil festival	3	May/June	1,000	Sweetmeats	19 miles
38	Karumathur (P)	6.28	Chekkanurani	3	Maha Sivaratri	3	Feb/March	20,000	Edibles	15 miles
39	Pullaneri (P)	0.91	do	1	Karuppuswami festival	1	July/Aug	2,000	Nil	13 miles
40	A. Kokkulam (P)	2.58	do	½	Weekly fair	1		1,000	Fish, mustard vegetables and clothes	9 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
45	Vagaikulam (P)	2.47	Tirumangalam	14	Pongal	2	October	1,000	Sweetmeats, fancy goods, utility articles	27 miles
46	Poruppumettupatti (P)	1.76	Valanthur	4½	Perumalkoil festival	3	May/June	1,000	Sweetmeats	19 miles
47	Sindupatti (P)	2.82	do	5	Car festival	10	May/June	5,000	Coconuts, flowers fruits and light refreshments	24 miles
56	Elumalai (P)	6.31	Usilampatti	16	Muthalamman festival	2	Sep/Oct	15,000	Flowers, bangles and light refreshments	37 miles
60	Melathirumanickam (P)	1.28	do	12	Weekly fair	1		1,000	Clothes, coconuts fruits, grocery vegetables and sheep	36 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
64	Alligundam (P)	3.53	do	6	Kariamalalagar festival	1	April/May	350	Nil	25 miles
66	Kalappanpatti (P)	4.37	do	9	Amman festival	5	April	5,000	Nil	25 miles
67	Thummakundu (P)	4.94	Valanthur	5	Weekly fair	1		2,000	Foodgrains, clothes vegetables, grocery and sheep	24 miles. The fair meets on Monday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Contd.)					
77	Tirumangalam (P)	4.00	R.S.	½	(1) Mariamman festival	13	May/June	1,000	Utility articles	13 miles.
					(2) Kaman festival	2	Feb/March	1,000	cotton, pulses, sheep	The fair meets on Friday
					(3) Weekly fair	1		2,000		
81	Thangalacheri (P)	3.39	Tirumangalam	11	Village pongal	3	April	1,000	Nil	24 miles
82	Poosalapuram (P)	2.72	Usilampatti	8	Sivaratri	2	Feb/March	2,500	Sweetmeats, coconuts, plantains	37 miles
83	Sembarani (P)	1.36	do	4	Kaliamman festival	1	April	800	Nil	25 miles
84	Kuppalnatham (P)	3.07	do	7	Poigai Malai Chitrai festival	1	April/May	5,000	Sweetmeats and coconuts	33 miles
85	Sinnakattalai (P)	1.12	do	6	Swarnamariamman festival	5	March/April	15,000	Light refreshments, fruits and other utility articles	32 miles
86	Sedapatti (P)	4.38	do	7	Weekly fair	1		500	Vegetables, grocery cattle, clothes	38 miles. The fair meets on Saturday
88	Kudipatti (P)	0.30	do	13	Muthalamman festival	3	March/April	1,000	Nil	40 miles
89	Veppanpatti (P) Kailasapuram	2.08	do	14	Muthalamman Chitrai festival	3	April/May	2,000	Nil	40 miles
90	Pappinaickenpatti (P)	2.55	do	15	Kaliamman festival	3	March/April	1,000	Nil	38 miles
91	Soolapuram (P)	5.99	do	13	Chellayee Ammankoil festival	2	Sep/Oct	60,000	Flowers, light refreshments, eatables textiles, fancy goods	37 miles. On the third Tuesday or Wednesday
94	Vandapuli (P)	1.52	do	17	Ammaicharkoil festival (Mariamman Pongal)	3	March/April	950	Nil	40 miles
95	Athipatti (P)	3.62	do	18	Mariammankoil festival	7	April/May	1,500	Coconuts, light refreshments	36 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Contd.)					
101	Naduvakottai (P)	1.20	Tirumangalam	6	(1) Adi festival	1	July/Aug		Nil	18 miles
					(2) Deepavali festival	2	Oct/Nov	624		
					(3) Pongal festival	3	Jan/Feb			
118	Sengapadai (P)	5.16	Sivalakottai	3	Muthalamman festival	2	October	200	Nil	19 miles
119	T. Pudupatti (P)	1.02	Tirumangalam	6	(1) Adi festival	1	July/Aug			
					(2) Deepavali	2	Oct/Nov	694	Nil	18 miles
					(3) Pongal festival	3	Jan/Feb			
120	Appakarai (P)	2.92	Tirumangalam	8	Pongal	3	May/June	1,000	Light refreshments	21 miles
121	Kunnathur (P)	4.71	Kalligudi	7	Kaliamman festival	1	March/April	4,000	Vegetables, coconuts, grocery	22 miles. The fair meets on Thursday
128	Palayur (P)	1.42	Kalligudi	19	Alagarswami Sundararaja perumal festival	10	April/May	4,000	Coconuts, fruits, light refreshments and fancy goods	30 miles. Takes place on Full moon day of Chitrai
129	Saptur (P)	102.35	Kalligudi	19	(1) Weekly fair	1		1,500	Clothes, vegetables grocery, coconuts	36 miles. On Full moon day of Chitrai. The fair meets on Monday
					(2) Sri Alagarswamy Chitra pournami festival	2	April/May	4,000	light refreshments and fancy goods	
133	Peraiyur (P)	3.00	Tirumangalam	17	Kalamman koil festival	1	March/April	7,000	Edibles, fancy goods	30 miles
135	Vannivelampatti (P)	2.75	Tirumangalam	14	Kaliamman pongal	3	June	3,000	Nil	25 miles
136	Kallupatti (P)	2.63	Tirumangalam	12	(1) Muthalamman pongal	1	March/April	20,000		25 miles. Once in 3 years. The fair meets on Tuesday
					(2) Kaliamman pongal	1	March/April	5,000		
					(3) Weekly fair	1		2,000		
138	Genjampatti (P) Pulliampatti	8.40	Kalligudi	4	Kadiresan festival	2	July/Aug	3,000	Light refreshments, fancy goods	22 miles. On Full Moon day of Adi month

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Contd.)					
140	Kalligudi (P)	7.51	R. S.	1	Alangaravalliamman pongal	3	September	1,000		23 miles
147	Koodakoil (P)	1.68	Madurai	12	Weekly fair	1		200	Foodgrains	16 miles. The fair meets on Wednesday
155	Sennampatti (P)	2.91	Kalligudi	3	Mariamman koil pongal	1	June/July	2,000	Sweetmeats and roasted nuts	25 miles
158	K. Vellakulam (P)	6.51	Kalligudi	1½	Weekly fair	1		1,000	Vegetables, fruits sheep, clothes, coconuts, sugarcane and fish	25 miles. Takes place on Sunday
161	Karaikeni (P)	4.09	Tirumangalam	14	Pudukulam	3	March	2,000	Sweetmeats, sugar cane and mangoes	25 miles. Takes place on Sivaratri
163	Nallamaram (P)	4.57	Tirumangalam	14	Pudunainar koil festival	1	June/July	800	Eatables, hand loom goods, fancy articles	27 miles
165	Kadaneri (P)	1.91	Tirumangalam	15	(1) Muthalamman pongal	1	May/June	1,500	Nil	27 miles
					(2) Kaliamman pongal	1	May/June	1,000	Eatables, hand loom goods, fancy articles	
169	Salichandai (P)	0.77	Tirumangalam	1¼	(1) Karunaianandaswami guru poojah	1				
					(2) Kaliamman pongal	3	June/July	400	Nil	27 miles
170	P. Ammapatti (P)	1.27	Tirumangalam	13	Amman pongal	3	March/April	4,000	Light refreshments, coconuts, roasted nuts and fruits	26 miles. The fair meets on Tuesday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS (Contd.)

Location Code No.	Name of the Village/ Panchayat	Area in Sq. Miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station (in miles)	Names of Fairs and Festivals	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from District Headquarters (in miles) and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUMANGALAM TALUK (Concld.)					
174	S. Keelapatti (P)	1.46			Weekly fair					The fair meets on Tuesday
179	Sittulothi (P)	4.47	Srivilliputtur	16	Kaliamman pongal	1	June/July	700	Nil	32 miles
183	M. Sengulam (P) M. Muruganeri (H)	3.51	Virudhunagar	10	Swami koil festival	2	May/June	10,000	Fruits and light refreshments	32 miles
185	Velambur (P)	5.77	Kalligudi	7	(1) Muthalamman festival	1	May	800	Ulility articles	29 miles
					(2) Ayyanar festival	1	November	800	sweetmeats, millet, handloom clothes	
193	Aralasoorampatti (P) Kokkalancheri	4.79	R. S. R. S.	½	Kamakshiamman festival	1	February	1,000		26 miles. On Sivaratri