

CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES–9

KERALA

PART VI-B

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORTS ON SELECTED TOWNS SHORANUR

M. A. KOSHY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
KERALA

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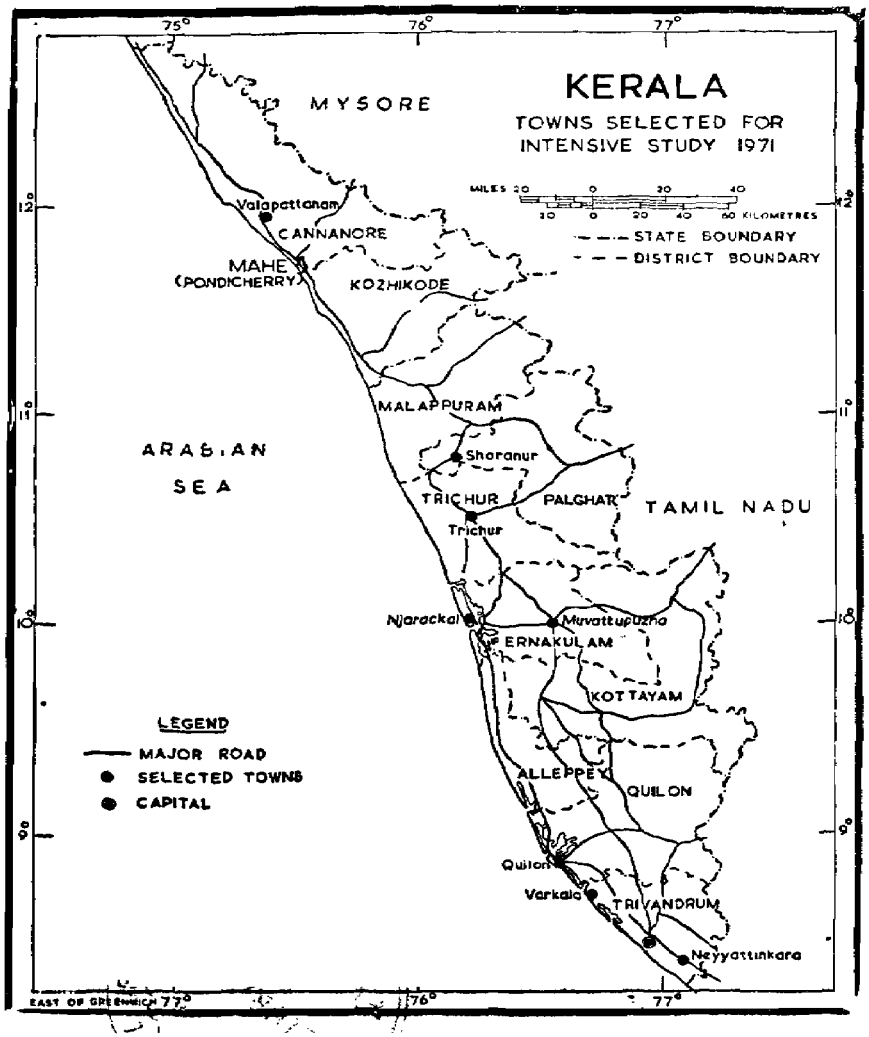
KERALA
TOWNS SELECTED FOR
INTENSIVE STUDY 1971
MYSORE
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN
SEA
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
MILES
KILOMETRES
Valapattanam
CANNANORE
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
KOZHIKODE
MALAPPURAM
Shoranur
TRICHUR
PALGHAT
Trichur
Njarackal
Muvattupuzha
ERNAKULAM
KOTTAYAM
ALLEPPEY
QUILON
Quilon
Varkala
TRIVANDRUM
Neyyattinkara
LEGEND
MAJOR ROAD
SELECTED TOWNS
CAPITAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°

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FOREWORD

Modern census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It needs hardly be stressed that a census is not mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims to present a complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising its role of having to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the census organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would require to be undertaken in order to 'invest the dry bones of statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change'. This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided an insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India is, no doubt, predominantly rural. But it will not be long before the country achieve a break through in the process of urbanisation. With the increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country, large scale urbanisation is bound to come. Urbanisation has become *sine qua non* of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the census organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. The 1971 Census has programmed to compile a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country. This is proposed to be supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of about 200 towns selected for study all over the country which may help to understand

the intensity and direction of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also affecting the process of urbanisation and its impact on the rural neighbourhood.

There is also a special operational need of the census, which requires urban studies to be taken up. There is a point of view in some countries that the presentation of the census data in terms of rural-urban dichotomy is unrealistic. There are, on the one hand, rural areas with urban ways of life; on the other, there are pockets in urban areas with folk ways and rural vestiges. Perhaps in India there is still some clear cut distinction between the rural and urban areas which is, however, gradually eroding. The proposed studies are expected to indicate how much rural the urban areas are and how much urban the rural areas are.

In December 1967, a seminar was organised to examine the different aspects of urban studies, with the participation of a galaxy of Town Planners, Anthropologists, Sociologists, Geographers, Economists, Demographers, etc. On the suggestion of the seminar an Advisory Committee was set up and in consultation with the same, the following criteria for selection of towns for special studies were laid down:

SIZE: While the larger proportion of the towns selected for special studies should be small towns of the population size of about 20,000 or less, a number of medium size towns, with population of up to one lakh each and a number of cities with population of more than one lakh each, should also be studied.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES: While selecting the towns the following demographic features also should be kept in view:

(a) Growth rate—towns with (i) high growth rate, (ii) low growth rate and (iii) negative growth rate.

(b) Density of population—towns with (i) high density of population, (ii) medium density of population and (iii) low density of population.

(c) Age (i) old historical towns which are still growing, (ii) old declining towns and (iii) new towns, should be represented.

FUNCTIONAL TYPES: The sample should include towns representing each of the functional types as follows: (a) service, (b) mining or

plantation, (c) craft (traditional), (d) manufacturing (non-traditional), (e) construction, (f) trade and commerce, (g) transport.

LOCATION: The following locational factors are also to be kept in view while selecting the towns:

(a) *Topography and natural environment*: (i) mountainous, (ii) plain dry, (iii) plain humid, (iv) hilly, (v) coastal.

(b) *Climate*: (i) hot weather and high rainfall, (ii) hot weather and low rainfall, (iii) temperate weather and high rainfall, (iv) temperate weather and low rainfall, (v) cold weather and high rainfall, (vi) cold weather and low rainfall.

(c) *Growth pattern of the region*: (i) areas of dynamism, where industries and services are coming up rapidly and heavy immigration is taking place, (ii) prospective areas or areas rich in resources and likely to develop in near future, (iii) problem areas, i.e., areas lagging behind in technological development and services and areas from where heavy migration takes place.

(d) *Growth history*: (i) areas which were having vigorous economic and cultural life in the past, stagnated for sometime and are again showing signs of revival, (ii) areas which have continuous history of vigorous economic and cultural life.

(e) *Metropolitan areas*: (i) towns within areas of influence of metropolitan centres, (a) within a distance of 16 km. from the same, (b) beyond a distance of 16 km. from the same up to a distance of 64 km., (ii) towns outside area of influence of metropolitan centres.

NATURE OF RELATION WITH OTHER TOWNS: A few satellite towns, constituents of conurbation and sub-urban towns.

CONCENTRATION OF ETHNIC OR RELIGIOUS GROUP, CASTE OR COMMUNITY: Towns with preponderance of an ethnic or religious group, such as, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims or Christians or Anglo-Indians or a single Hindu Caste, Tibetan refugees, refugees from other areas, etc.

TOWNS INFLUENCED BY OTHER SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PHENOMENA: Towns, such as, temple towns, health resorts, etc., also to be kept in view.

It is obvious that if the towns were to be selected with reference to each of the criteria in isolation, the number of towns to be studied would have been much more than 200, which would be much beyond the operational capacity of the census organisation, for such purposes. Hence towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study will cover, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economy and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community, power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns and (f) other ancillary matters.

A. CHANDRASEKHAR,
Registrar-General, India.

PREFACE

The population census makes a distinction between urban and rural areas and for almost every country, statistics on rural and urban population are readily available. But there is a diversity of national definitions of urban population as the urban attributes vary from country to country and within the same country from time to time. Rural and urban areas often differ in administrative, economic, social and physical aspects and the definitions are based on these features though the degree of emphasis on them varies. According to the 1971 Census of India, all corporations, municipalities, cantonments etc., with special administrative set up are automatically recognised as towns. In the case of other areas a minimum population of 5,000 persons and a density of not less than 400 persons per sq. km. are insisted upon. However, concentration of population has to be further supported by an urban type of economy. At least 75 per cent of the male working population should be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits as an additional condition for such an area to be recognised as a census town. Though the definition 'urban population' varies from country to country there are enough common features to make the term meaningful.

Urbanisation is considered as a sign of progress and is in any case inevitable. The villages develop into towns and towns into cities bringing with it the evils of slums, traffic congestion, health hazards and a host of sociological problems. It is predicted that the urban population in the world would grow nearly ninefold while the rural population would only double between 1920 and the year 2000 A.D. The pace of urbanisation is much faster in the more developed countries than in the less developed countries but the former are better equipped to meet the challenge.

In India the proportion of urban population to total population was only 10·83 per cent in 1901 whereas according to the 1971 Census

it has gone up to 19·91 per cent. Though the increase is not alarming, in absolute numbers, it has been pretty high, especially during the last decade when the urban population increased from 17·98 to 19·91 per cent. In Kerala State the percentage of urban population to total population rose from 7·11 per cent in 1901 to 16·24 per cent in 1971. Though the pace of urbanisation has been slow, there is considerable concentration of population in every part of the State. Many villages have both the total and the density of population higher than the minimum fixed for towns. But they are not recognised as towns because the vast majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. However, even a mere concentration of population, calls for an expansion of service activities associated with urban areas and as such the problem faced by the State is more acute than what is made out by the census data on urban population.

According to the 1971 Census, there are 88 towns in Kerala, including five class I cities with a population of above 1 lakh each. Ancillary to the census, 8 towns of different size classes have been selected for special study. They are Quilon, Trichur, Neyyattinkara, Muvattupuzha, Shoranur, Varkala, Njarakkal and Valapattanam. Quilon, the largest among them, is a class I city.

Shoranur with a population of twenty-two thousand in the 1971 Census is an important place in Palghat District. Situated on the right bank of Bharathapuzha, the longest river in the State, Shoranur rose to importance in the year 1862 when the railway engine of the then Madras Railway first steamed through this tiny village. In the year 1902 the railway line was further extended to south connecting it with Cochin, the Queen of the Arabian Sea. With the march of time Shoranur gradually became the 'Sheffield of Kerala' with a sizable number of metal industrial units. One of the four Ayurveda Colleges in the State is situated in the town. On the other bank of the river, to which the town is connected by both rail and road bridges, there is an equally important place known as Cheruthuruthy. It is the seat of 'Kerala Kala Mandalam', the academy of dance, music and drama founded by the illustrious Malayalam Poet Laureate Vallathol Narayana Menon. Kathakali, unique among Indian dances, found

encouragement and patronage in the hands of Vallathol. Being an important centre of transport systems in Central Kerala, Shoranur caters to the needs of the people in different walks of life. The availibility of skilled labourers supplemented by good communication and abundant power facilities make the town industrially important and necessitates a deeper study on various socio-cultural fields. An earnest attempt in this direction is made in this report.

This report is based on the data collected through the 1971 Census, supplemented by a socio-economic survey of the town by contacting selected households, educational, medical and other institutions and industrial and trade establishments in the town. Discussions were also held with panchayat authorities and leaders in all walks of life.

The study was conducted by the social studies wing of the Census Department under the inspiring guidance of Shri K. Narayanan, I.A.S., Director of Census Operations, Kerala.

I am grateful to the residents of Shoranur town and the officials who co-operated with us whole-heartedly in conducting the study and bringing out this report.

Trivandrum,
October 23, 1974.

M. A. KOSHY

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Shoranur town is comprised of the more urbanised areas in Shoranur I and Shoranur II villages of Ottapalam taluk in Palghat district. It is recognised as a town only for the purpose of census and has no administrative set up of its own. It is a part of Shoranur Panchayat which has jurisdiction over the entire area covered by both the villages. It is likely that this Census town will also gain the status of a municipal town in time to come, as in the case of many other Census towns in the State. Out of eight towns in Palghat district only two are municipalities, the rest being Census towns.

Malappuram and Kozhikode districts are on the north of Shoranur and the district headquarters are 71 km. and 87 km. respectively, away from the town. Palghat, the headquarters of the district, is 49 km. to the east, but Trichur, the headquarters of the adjoining disirict, is only 32 km. to the south of the town. The nearest airport and harbour are at Cochin, about 115 km. to the south of Shoranur. The town is connected to all these important towns by road and railway.

The town lies between latitudes 10° 44' and 10° 47' north and longitudes 76° 14' and 76° 18' east. Situated on the right bank of Bharathapuzha, the largest river in Kerala, in picturesque rural setting. Shoranur is favourite locale for film shooting. Just on the opposite bank of river is Cheruthuruthy, the seat of the well known 'Kerala Kalamandalam', an institution for teaching Kathakali, an ancient form of dance-drama of Kerala. The institution was founded by the great Malayalam poet, Vallathol and it continues to attract pupils from Kerala and abroad. Shoranur is connected to Cheruthuruthy by rail and road bridges over Bharathapuzha.

Shoranur occupies an important place in the communication map of Kerala. It is a junction in the Olavakkode division of Southern Railway. Trains from Cochin and

Mangalore pass through Shoranur en route to Madras. Shoranur has a place in the road map, as well, though NH 47, which connects some of the most important towns of Kerala does not pass through it. Trichur-Calicut road which passes through the town is an important State highway.

Shoranur may be called the 'Sheffield' of Kerala, though the condition of metal industries today is far from satisfactory. It is admitted by all that the blacksmiths of the area are exceptionally skilled in their traditional calling. More than a dozen metal industries and an industrial estate are located in the town.

The town is not without some public undertakings. The Government Press, Shoranur is one of the three full-fledged printing presses owned by the Government of Kerala. The potential for industrial development has increased with the installation of a 110 KV. electric substation in the town.

Since Shoranur is a Census town without a separate administrative set up, its wards can only be taken as the 'desoms' of the villages included in the town. Desom is the term by which a subdivision of a revenue village is known in Malabar area and is parallel to the 'Muri' and 'Kara' in Cochin and Travancore regions of Kerala. The wards of the town are Mundamuka, Chiramannur, Chuduvalathur and Karakkad desoms of Shoranur I village and Paruthipra and Nedungottur desoms of Shoranur II village.

The population of the town according to the 1971 Census is 22,038 and the extent 17.20 sq. km. Karakkad desom of Shoranur I village was newly included in the Census town in 1971, as it was also found to have predominantly urban characteristics. The ward-wise population of the town is given below:

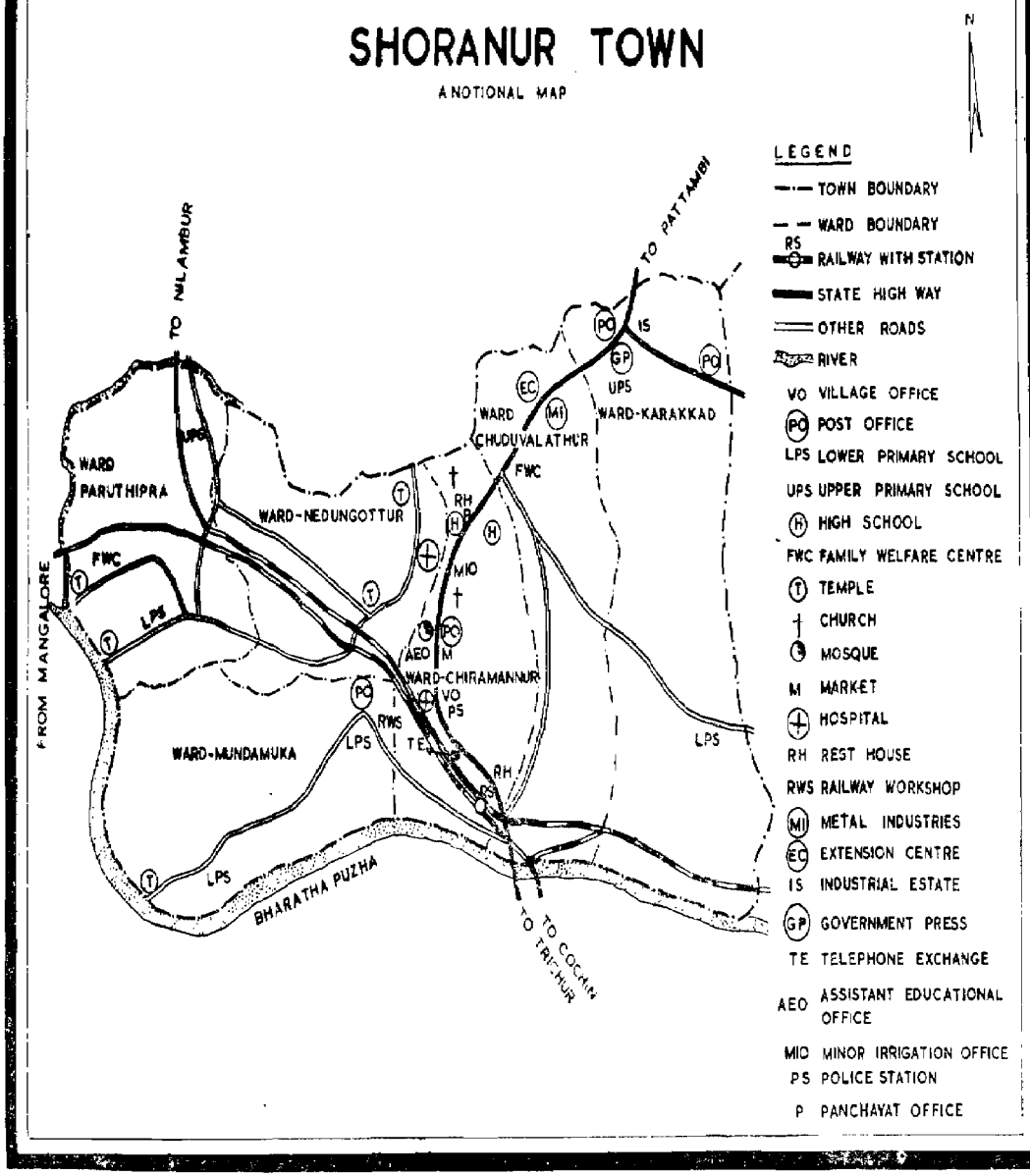
Table 1.1

WARD-WISE POPULATION, SHORANUR TOWN, 1971

Name of town/ward	Total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Shoranur	22,038	10,988	11,050
Paruthipra	1,980	920	1,060
Nedungottur	3,251	1,589	1,662
Mundamuka	4,262	2,230	2,032
Chiramannur	5,217	2,687	2,530
Chuduvalathur	2,961	1,456	1,505
Karakkad	4,367	2,106	2,261

SHORANUR TOWN

A NOTIONAL MAP



Chiramannur is the most populous ward and Paruthipra the least populous.

Since 1941, Shoranur continued to be a Census town. The population has registered an increase of 156.64 per cent during the three decades, partly due to natural growth and partly due to the addition of more areas to the town. The growth of population from 1941 to 1971 is presented in the following statement.

Table 1.2

VARIATION IN POPULATION, SHORANUR, 1941–1971

Town	Year	Population	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5
Shoranur	1941	8,587	..	..
	1951	11,596	+3,009	+35·04
	1961	14,307	+2,711	+23·38
	1971	22,038	+7,731	+54·04

It would appear from the table that the growth rates of population were abnormally high during the decades 1941-51 and 1961-71. The increase in population during 1941-'51 has been 35·04 per cent. There was no change of juridiction. The reason for the increase appears to be the opening of some industries and increase of trade and commerce in the town. In 1951-61 the growth of population has been moderate with 23.38 per cent but in 1971 it shot up to 54.04 per cent. However this variation was merely due to the extension of town limits effected in 1971. In 1971 Karakkad desom of Shoranur I village was newly included in the town for the purposes of census, thus increasing the area of the town to 17.20 sq. km. from 12.46 sq. km. in 1961.

But for the inclusion of the new ward, the growth rate would have been a moderate 23.51 per cent. It may be mentioned that during the same decade the growth rate of population of Palghat district was 23.06 in general and 23.41 per cent in the urban areas. These rates were lower than the State averages which were 26.29 and 35·72 per cent respectively.

The following table gives the ward-wise growth rate of population during 1961-1971.

Table 1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND GROWTH RATE BY WARDS 1961 AND 1971, SHORANUR TOWN

Name of town/ward	Total population		Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males)		Decennial growth rate of population
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shoranur	14,307	22,038	1,006	1,006	+54·04
Paruthipra	1,572	1,980	1,141	1,152	+25·95
Nedungottur	2,576	3,251	1,069	1,046	+26·20
Mundamuka (Railway colony)	3,155	4,262	992	911	+35·49
Chiramannur (Business)	4,774	5,217	934	942	+9·28
Chuduvalathur	2,230	2,961	1,025	1,034	+32·78
Karakkad*	3,419	4,367	1,033	1,074	+27·73

*In 1961 Karakkad did not form part of Shoranur town.

The rate of increase of population is the highest in Mundamuka ward and the lowest in Chiramannur ward which incidentally is the most populous ward in the town. More and more railway employees and their families taking up residence in the Ganesh Giri Railway Colony, is one of the reasons for the higher growth rate of population in Mundamuka ward. Chiramannur on the other hand, though most populous, is the least extensive of the wards and has already reached a point of saturation. It is the most congested ward with the commercial, business and administrative areas located there. Hence there is hardly any room for the expansion of residential areas. The rate of growth of population was only 9.28 per cent during 1961-71.

Except for the overcrowded areas in the vicinity of the railway station and the bus stand, Shoranur is pleasantly rural in appearance. Though there is no reserve forest in the town, some of the hilly areas are covered with patches of teak plantations. The hills and valleys of which the town abounds are covered with luxuriant vegetation. The low-lying areas are converted into paddy fields, fringed with coconut and arecanut trees. Jack trees, mango trees, palmyrah, tamarind, pappaya and banyan trees are found here and there. In Karakkad ward bamboo plants are seen

in plenty. Tapioca, plantain, elephant's foot yam and ginger are grown in the compounds of almost all houses.

It is said that long ago, before the advent of the railway and the encroachment by people from elsewhere, this area was covered by dense forest and infested by wild animals like the elephant, tiger and bison. These animals had been chased away or killed and in any case the noise of the railway traffic and other human activities would have driven them away into the deeper forests. The common domestic animals in the area are cows, bullocks, goats and buffaloes. Poultry is kept by many households. Dogs and cats are the chief domestic pets. Fish, frog and small water snakes are common in canals and ponds and tortoises are found in the tanks and '**kole**' land.*

The climate of Shoranur is characterised by fairly high temperature especially from March to May and rainfall during most part of the year except from December to March. It has no seacoast or high mountains. William Logan describes the climatic conditions of Malabar in general as follows:

"The first and most obvious fact which strikes an observer is the uniformity of temperature throughout the year as tested by the thermometer. It may be said in short that it is always hot, sometimes hotter, but never very hot. This is not solely nor even chiefly due to the great altitude of the sun at midday as very often supposed, for the sun is no higher in the heavens in Malabar at certain seasons than it is in temperate climates. Moreover, the sun shines much longer in summer in temperate climates than it does in Malabar. Further it may be observed that the month in which the sun is at its highest in Malabar, and its hours of shining longest, is by no means the hottest month of the year. At the same time of course it is to be remembered that the altitude of the sun is always great, and its hours of shining comparatively long throughout the year, varying as they do from a maximum of about twelve hours and thirty-five minutes in latter half of June to a minimum of about eleven hours and thirty-five minutes in the latter half of December. One of the most important factors in maintaining the uniform temperature is the superheated

* 'Kole' land means water-logged land in areas adjoining rivers and somewhat suitable for paddy cultivation.

condition of the surface soil. the cool sea breezes and the abundance of rain throughout more than half of the year and the process of evaporation. The mountains themselves play an important part in sheltering the country lying to the west of them for they cool down the winds passing over them, but in the extreme south of the district, where the Palghat gap permits the hot land winds to rush through unimpeded, vegetation receives a severe check in the dry months. Even here, however, the balance of nature is maintained, for heated plains invite the inrush of moist sea breeze and though the days are hot, the sea breeze lasts longer than it does on the coasts, and brings with it fresh nights and cool mornings even in March and April, the hottest months of the year".*

There is no observatory in Shoranur town. The temperature recorded in the observatory at Palghat, the district headquarters, 49 km. away from the town is given below :

Table 1.4

TEMPERATURE, 1966–70

Centre: Palghat (Observatory)

Latitude 10° 46′N
Longitude 76° 39′E

Month		Year				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1		2	3	4	5	6
January	A	33·4	32·9	33·1	34·0	33·2
	B	21·9	20·8	21·9	21·9	22·5
	C	35·7	35·0	35·1	35·4	35·2
	D	17·0	17·0	19·2	19·0	19·8
February	A	36·3	36·1	35·5	34·7	35·1
	B	23·1	20·8	22·2	24·9	22·8
	C	38·4	39·0	37·0	39·0	37·2
	D	21·4	16·8	19·4	19·4	21·0
March	A	37·1	37·2	36·0	38·2	37·6
	B	24·6	23·6	23·8	24·8	24·3
	C	39·6	39·1	38·4	39·8	40·6
	D	22·4	20·0	21·8	21·2	21·8
April	A	37·8	38·3	35·1	37·7	35·3
	B	25·3	25·7	24·5	25·9	24·9
	C	40·0	41·2	39·4	40·6	39·6
	D	21·7	22·8	21·8	22·2	21·0
May	A	33·5	34·0	33·7	34·3	33·2
	B	24·9	25·4	24·5	24·9	24·7
	C	36·4	40·0	36·2	39·4	38·2
	D	22·4	23·0	21·4	22·8	22·2
June	A	30·9	30·1	30·4	29·7	29·4
	B	23·7	23·3	23·2	23·5	23·4
	C	34·7	40·4	36·0	32·4	31·8
	D	21·8	21·2	20·8	22·2	21·0

* Malabar, W. Logan, Reprint, 1951, Vol. I, pages 28–30

Table 1.4—(*concld.*)

TEMPERATURE, 1966-70

Centre : Palghat (Observatory) Latitude 10° 46′N
Longitude 76° 39′E

Month		Year				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1		2	3	4	5	6
July	A	28·4	27·7	27·0	28·0	28·1
	B	22·6	22·2	22·3	22·8	22·8
	C	31·0	29·6	30·0	30·6	30·8
	D	21·8	20·8	21·2	20·6	21·0
August	A	29·9	28·5	28·9	29·9	27·9
	B	23·4	22·3	22·7	23·3	22·9
	C	31·4	30·6	31·4	32·0	31·0
	D	21·8	20·8	21·4	22·0	21·8
September	A	30·4	30·1	29·7	29·8	30·0
	B	23·3	23·0	23·1	23·0	23·1
	C	32·6	32·6	32·0	33·2	31·8
	D	21·8	21·8	21·8	21·8	21·8
October	A	31·1	31·6	32·1	31·4	30·6
	B	22·9	23·2	23·7	23·4	23·1
	C	34·0	35·0	35·4	34·2	33·8
	D	21·6	21·2	22·8	21·0	22·0
November	A	31·6	32·6	32·3	32·4	31·3
	B	23·2	22·3	23·3	23·0	23·1
	C	34·4	34·6	34·4	34·2	33·4
	D	21·2	20.8	21·8	20·2	21·0
December	A	32·0	32·7	32·7	31·6	31·7
	B	21·8	22·9	21·9	23·0	20·8
	C	33·6	34·2	34·4	34·2	34·0
	D	18·4	21·4	17·0	20·6	18·0

A—Mean maximum
B—Mean minimum
C—Highest temperature
D—Lowest temperature

It is seen that January to May is invariably hot, March and April being the hottest months. At the same time the mean minimum temperature during the same period is comparatively low, thus making the difference between the maximum and minimum more pronounced. From 1966 to 1970 the highest temperature was 41.2° recorded in April, 1967 and the lowest, during the same period, was 16.8° recorded in February, 1967.

The town experiences four seasons. The cold weather lasts from December to February. It is comparatively hot from March to May. During this season, the condition in the whole district is made worse by the hot wind which rushes from Coimbatore district through the gap in the Western ghats. The south-west monsoon usually starts in June and lasts till September. The rainfall is heaviest in June and July. The town gets comparatively less rainfall during

north-east monsoon in October and November. The rainfall recorded in the Shoranur Railway station within the town and at Ottapalam, the taluk headquarters, 17 km away from the town is given in the following table :

Table 1.5 (a)

RAINFALL

Centre: Ottapalam

Month		Year				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1		2	3	4	5	6
January	I	..	..	..	..	..
	II	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
February	I	..	..	..	..	..
	II	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
March	I	3	1	5	..	..
	II	3·40	0·81	12·05	0·00	0·00
April	I	4	4	14	5	16
	II	5·45	3·12	12·09	7·98	31·29
May	I	2	9	3	4	8
	II	7·70	17·51	12·90	15·58	26·14
June	I	13	17	19	30	19
	II	37·42	39·36	50·37	75·29	70·98
July	I	25	30	27	28	30
	II	48·77	81·62	104·77	117·61	47·96
August	I	7	23	20	17	24
	II	8·24	45·66	32·38	18·87	30·22
September	I	9	5	13	10	15
	II	23·46	8·86	30·28	8·79	22·19
October	I	14	9	15	21	21
	II	29·00	13·57	33·72	19·20	47·10
November	I	5	2	2	7	10
	II	14·60	6·62	4·72	11·13	18·50
December	I	2	2	..	2	..
	II	2·30	5·22	0·00	3·60	0·00

I—Number of rainy days
II—Rainfall in cm.

Table 1.5 (b)

RAINFALL

Centre : Shoranur (Railway Station)

	Months	Year					
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total rainfall		**184·46**	**223·28**	**310·05**	**232·94**	**267·46**	**270·10**
Total rainfall for pre-monsoon period	January to April	6·10	4·65	29·26	3·61	14·70	4·50
Monthly rainfall for monsoon period	May	9·60	16·58	10·25	17·95	27·25	24·50
	June	35·46	42·56	59·21	61·83	56·00	87·15
	July	47·33	73·30	114·24	94·50	59·11	57·85
	August	9·95	47·91	46·28	15·00	56·25	35·15
	September	14·45	12·28	28·21	20·00	23·45	26·10
	October	41·35	11·55	22·60	14·25	22·70	22·30
	November	18·57	7·15	..	0·40	8·00	8·50
	December	1·65	7·30	..	5·40	..	4·05

The annual rainfall varies considerably. It was only 184.46 cm. in 1966 but reached 310.05 cm. in 1968. In 1971, it was not far from normal at 270.10 cm.

Though communication facilities, especially road transport, are not so advanced in the Malabar region of the State as in the south, Shoranur enjoys almost a privileged position in this respect. The National Highway, NH 47 which connects some of the most important towns of Kerala from south to north, does not pass through this town but touches both Trichur and Palghat between which the town is situated. Trichur-Calicut Road passes through the town and it meets the Palghat-Shoranur road at Kulappully junction within the town. Both these roads are busy highways with heavy traffic during day and night. Within the town itself there is a network of Panchayat roads most of which are gravel roads and too narrow for vehicular traffic.

Shoranur is better known as a railway junction. It was over a hundred years ago that the railway traffic was introduced in this region. The first railway line in Malabar was constructed between Beypore and Tirur, a distance of 19 miles and it was opened for traffic on 12th March, 1861. This was followed by the construction of Tirur-Kuttippuram line and Kuttippuram-Pattambi line. Pattambi-Podanur line via Shoranur was completed on 14th April, 1862. In the meantime, the railway line beyond Podanur was also taken up for construction and by 12th May, 1862, the Malabar coast was connected to Madras by railway. However it took a few more years to extend the railway line from Shoranur to Cochin as it had to pass through the territories of two native States, Travancore and Cochin. Railway traffic between Cochin and Madras was established only in 1902, on completion of the Shoranur-Cochin railway line. Another railway line, Shoranur-Angadippuram, was opened for traffic in February, 1927 and it was extended to Nilambur road in October of the same year. Now it is possible to travel to Trivandrum, the capital of the State by train from Shoranur.

Water transport is the cheapest mode of transport but this advantage is only partly enjoyed by the town though it is on the bank of Bharathapuzha, the largest river in Kerala. The river is navigable only for small boats except in summer when it dries up in several places. The river affords greater

facility for floating timber in rafts from the hills to the plains during the rainy season.

The first Post Office in the town was opened before 1910. At present there are two Sub Post Offices and four Branch Post Offices in the town in addition to the Railway Mail Service. The Sub Post Offices are provided with Savings Bank and Telegraph facilities. Shoranur I Sub Post Office is in Chiramannur ward where most of the Government Offices and commercial establishments are located . Shoranur II Sub Post Office in Karakkad ward, serves the industrial areas. Of the four branch offices one is at Met-ind-Nagar in Chuduvalathur ward and another at Kulappully in Karakkad ward. Ganesh Giri branch office in Mundamuka ward serves the railway colony and K. A. Samajam branch office in Chiramannur ward serves the locality near the Kerala Samajam Ayurveda Hospital.

A Telephone Exchange is functioning in the town since 1945. It is manually operated and has 126 subscribers and four public call booths. About 1,000 local calls and 650 trunk calls are handled daily by the exchange.

It has already been mentioned that only a part of Shoranur Panchayat has been recognised as a Census town and that the town has not yet attained the status of a municipal town. Even in the portion recognised as a town, well defined functional areas are not easily identified. No area is specifically set apart as residential, commercial or administrative. Residential houses are scattered all over the town. Due to the process of evolution, rather than deliberate planning, certain parts have the characteristics of nascent functional areas such as (1) administrative (2) commercial (3) industrial (4) residential and (5) agricultural.

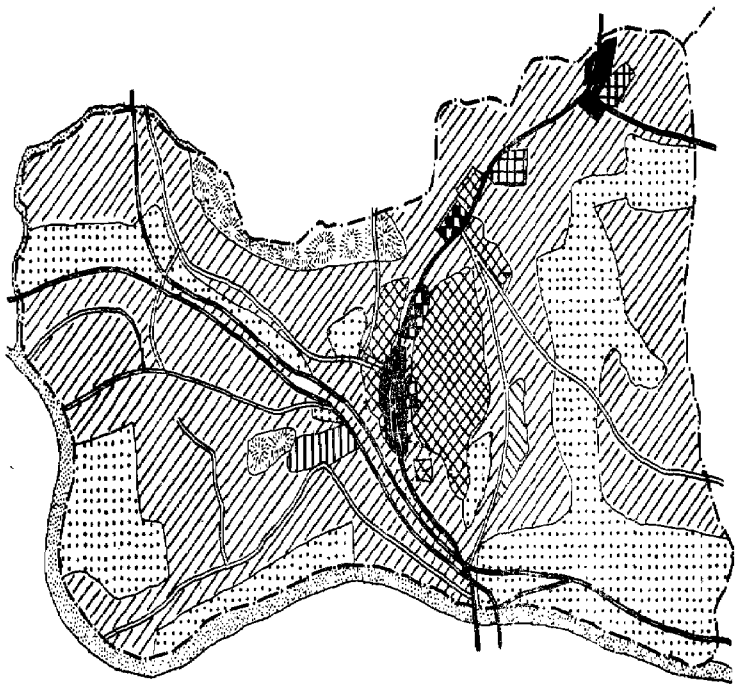
Administrative Area

Not being a district or taluk headquarters, Shoranur, in the ordinary sense, is not a focal point of administration. But there are a few offices of regional importance also in the town. Most of the administrative offices in the town are located by the side of Trichur-Calicut road. The Village Office (Shoranur I, II), the Police Station, the Panchayat Office, Offices of the Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer (P.H.E.D.), the Assistant Educational Officer and the District Indigenous

SHORANUR TOWN

FUNCTIONAL AREA, 1971

A NOTIONAL MAP



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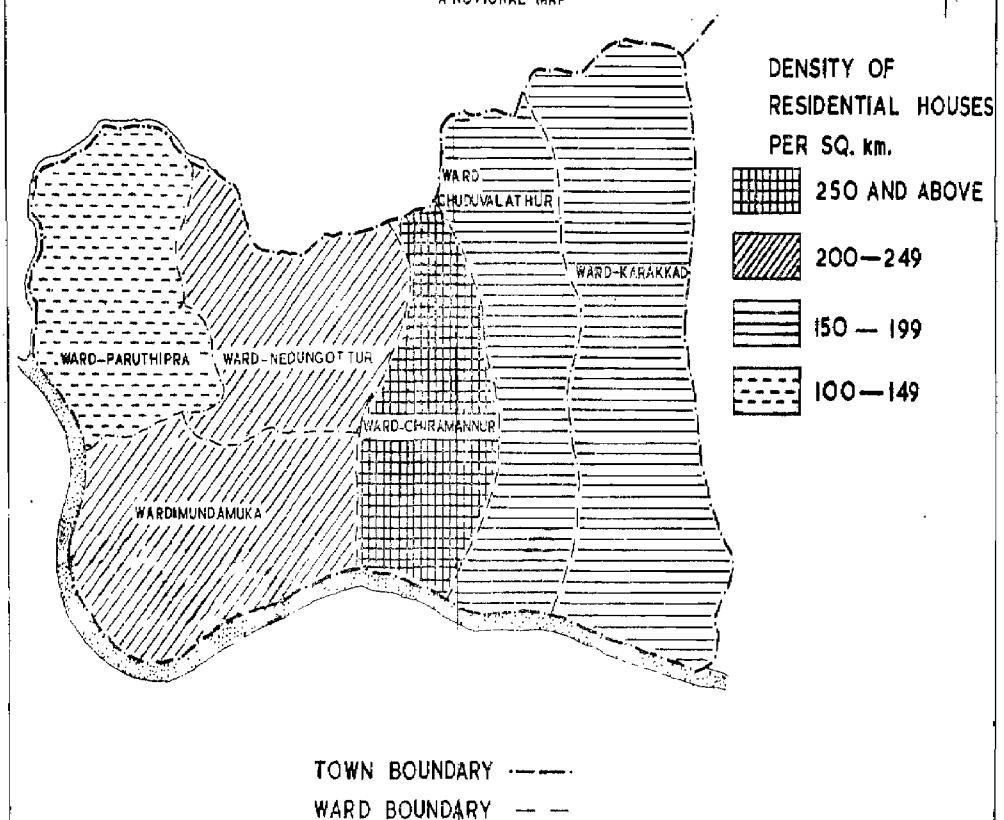
LEGEND

- INDUSTRIAL AREA
- COMMERCIAL AREA
- ADMINISTRATIVE
- RAILWAY COLONY
- AGRICULTURAL CUM RESIDENTIAL AREA
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- HILLOCKS
- PADDY FIELD
- TOWN BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- STATE HIGH WAY
- OTHER ROAD
- RAILWAY
- RIVER

SHORANUR TOWN

DENSITY OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES BY WARDS 1971

A NOTIONAL MAP



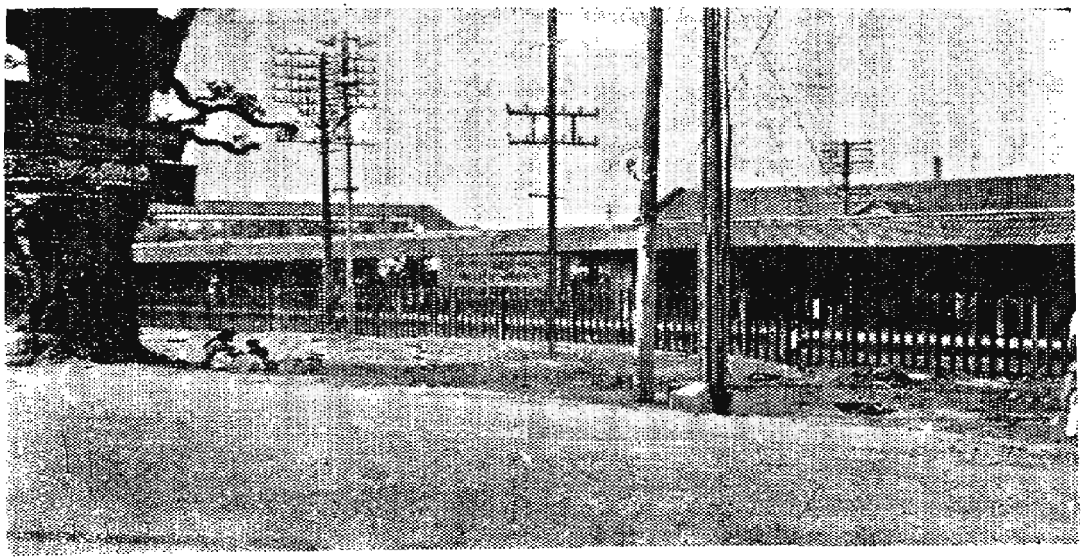


Plate 1] SHORANUR RAILWAY JUNCTION—A DISTANT VIEW [Page I

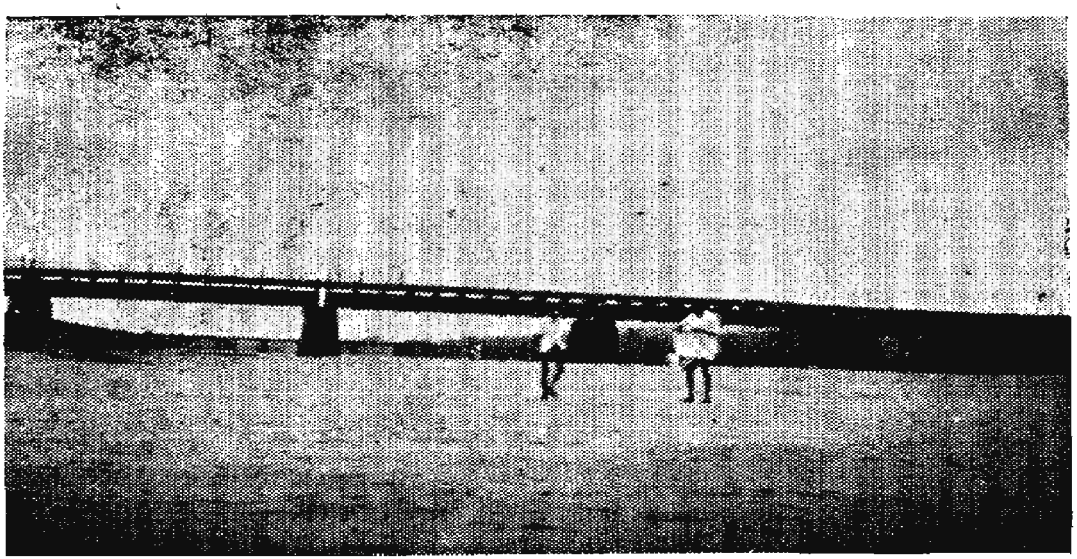


Plate 2] A SUMMER SEASON VIEW OF SHORANUR BRIDGE OVER BHARATHAPUZHA—FAR BEHIND IS THE RAILWAY BRIDGE [Page]

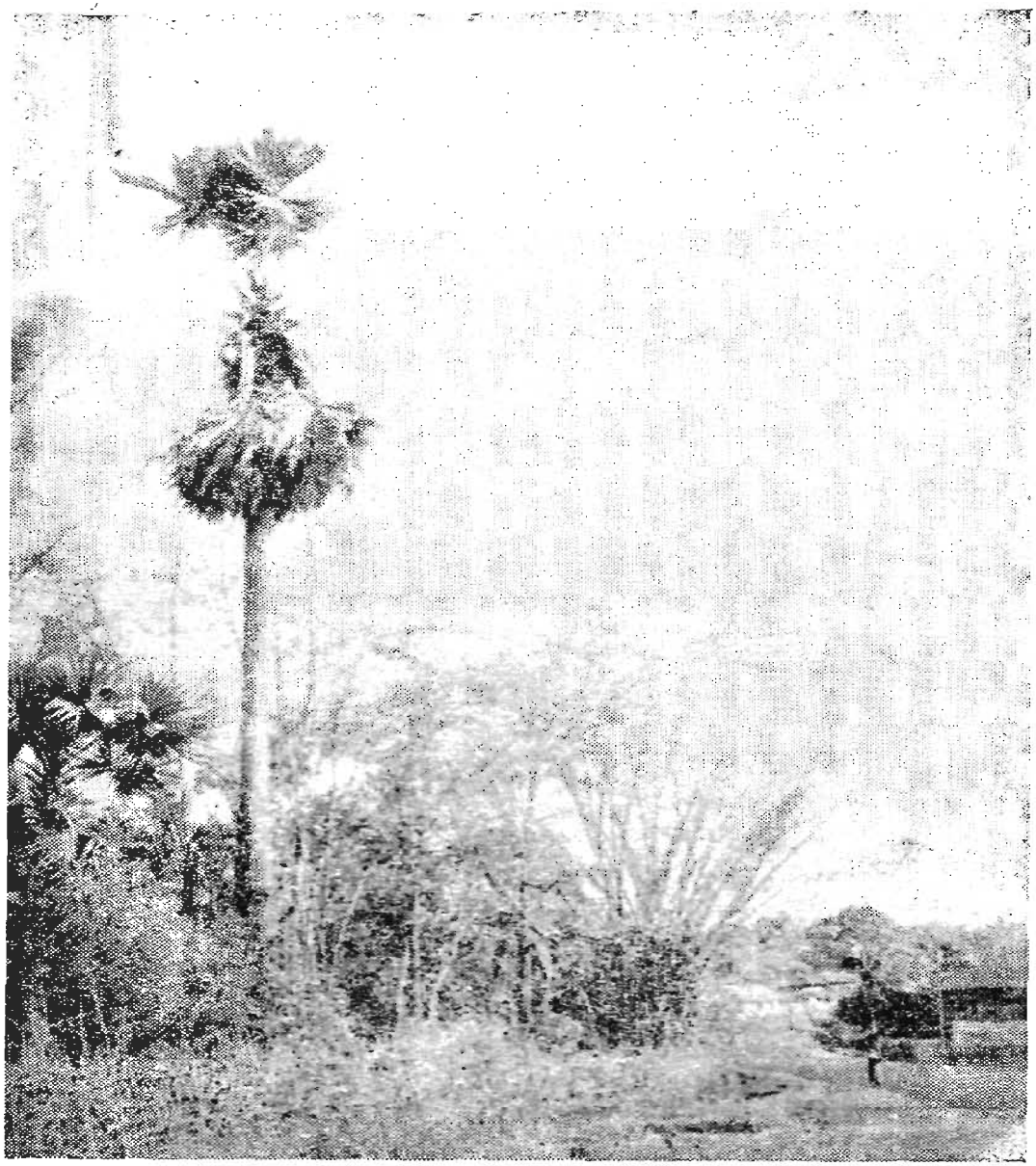


Plate 3] PALMYRAH TREES IN A BAMBOO BUSH [Page 4

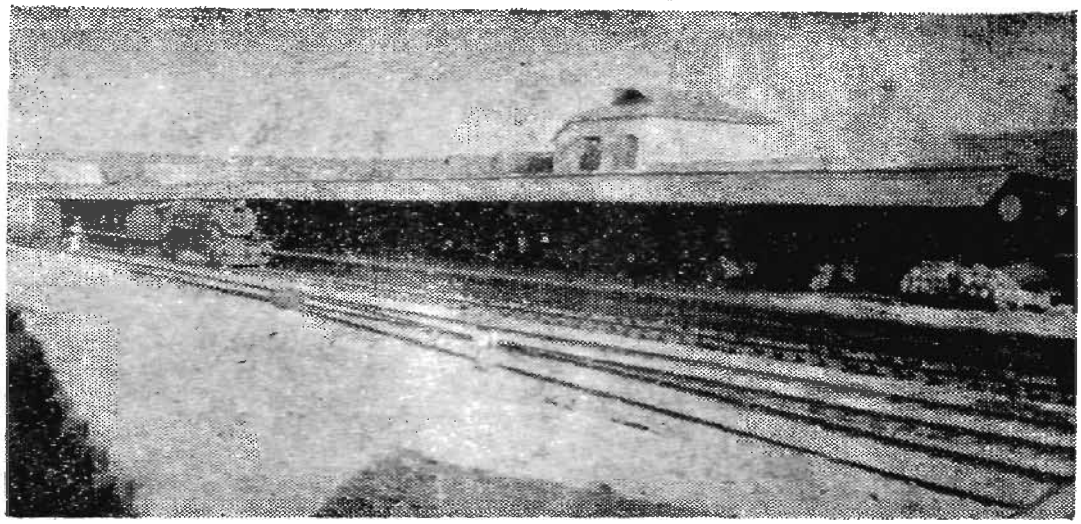


Plate 4] SHORANUR RAILWAY JUNCTION [Page 9

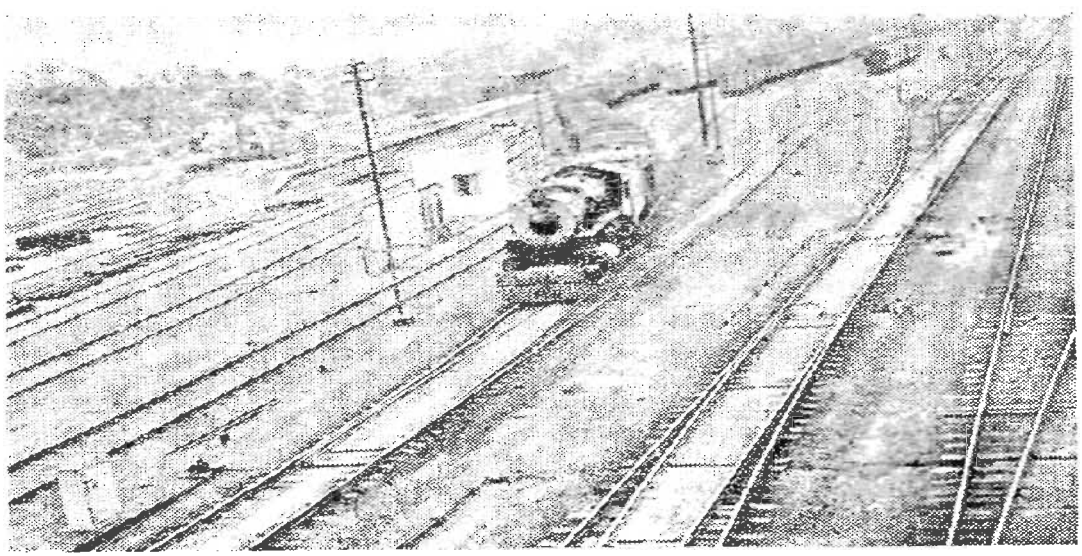


Plate 5] SHORANUR RAILWAY JUNCTION—A VIEW FROM OVERBRIDGE [Page 9

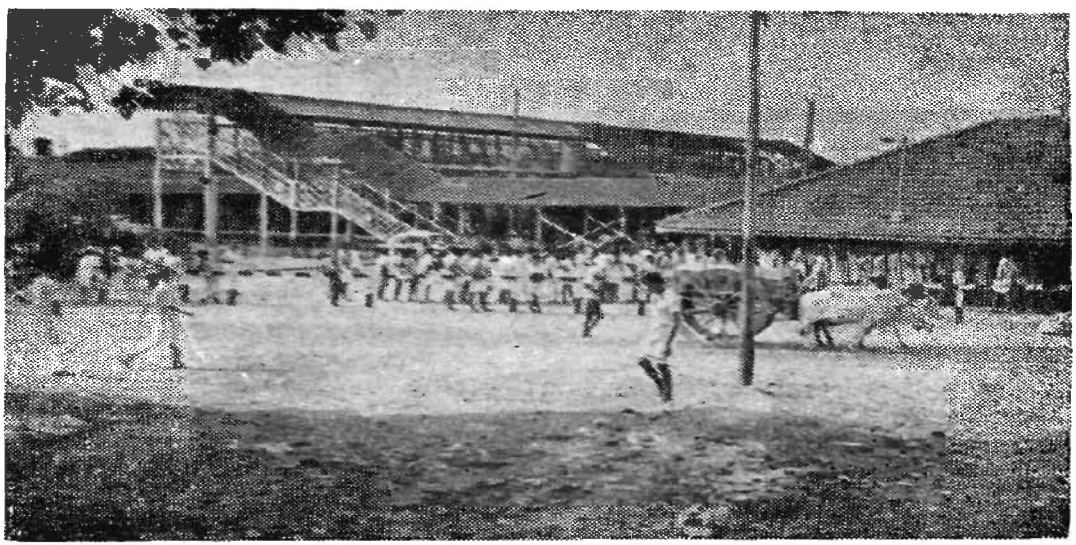


Plate 6] RAILWAY BOOKING OFFICE AND OVERBRIDGE [Page 9

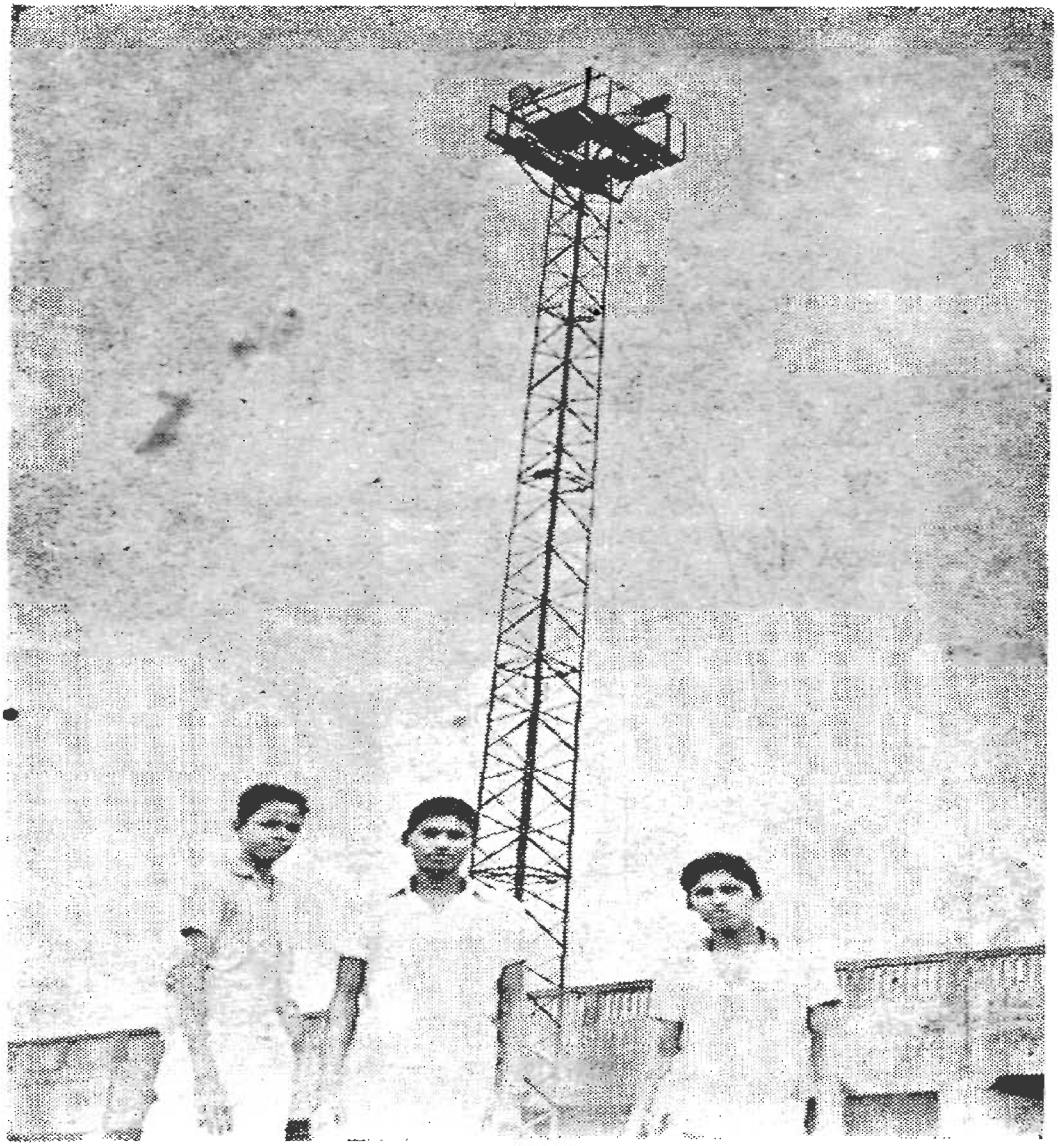


Plate 7] RAILWAY TOWER LIGHT [Page 9

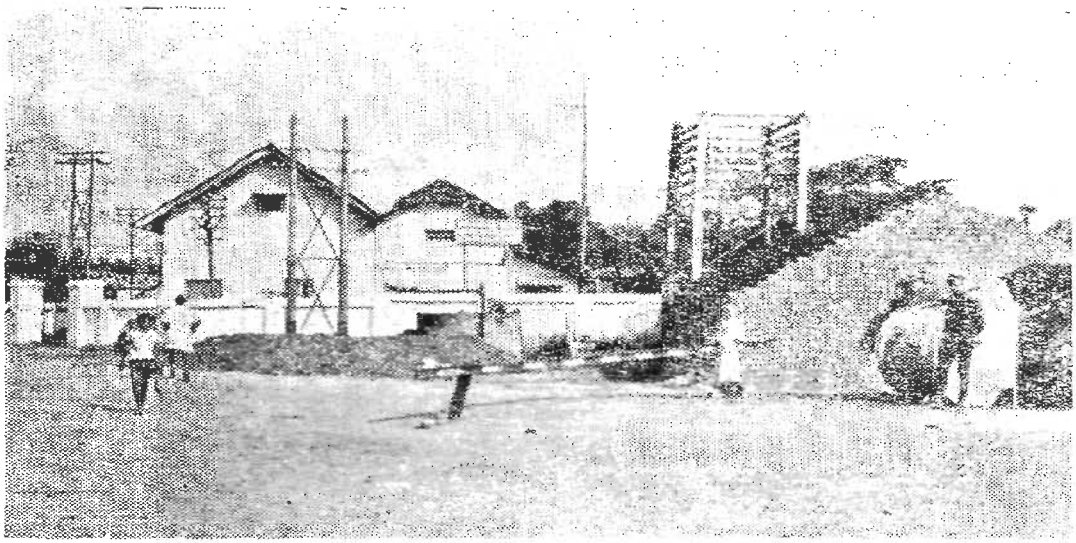


Plate 8] TELEPHONE EXCHANGE [Page 10



Plate 9] A BUSINESS CENTRE [Page 11



Plate 10] ROW OF SHOPS NEAR RAILWAY JUNCTION [Page 11

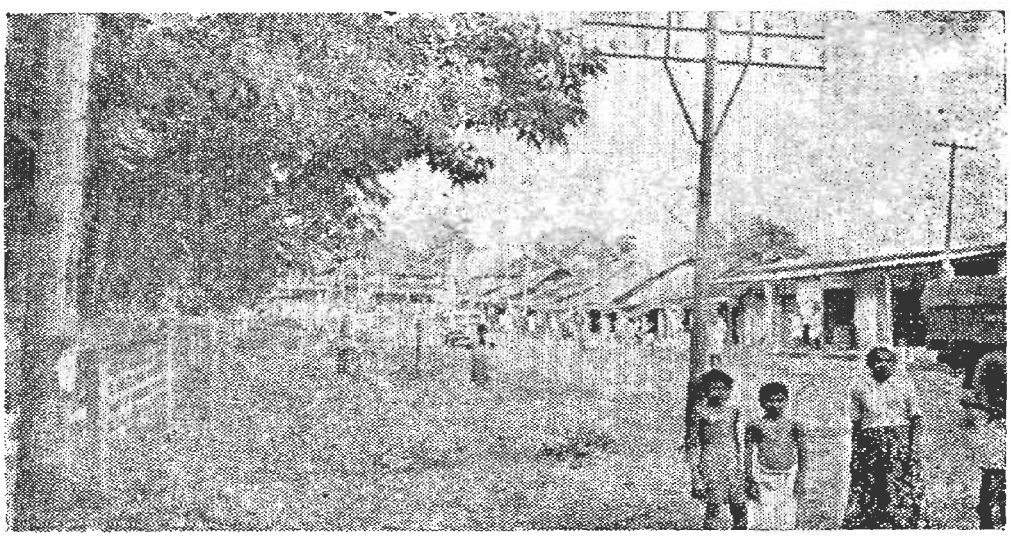


Plate 11] KULAPPULLY JUNCTION [Page 11

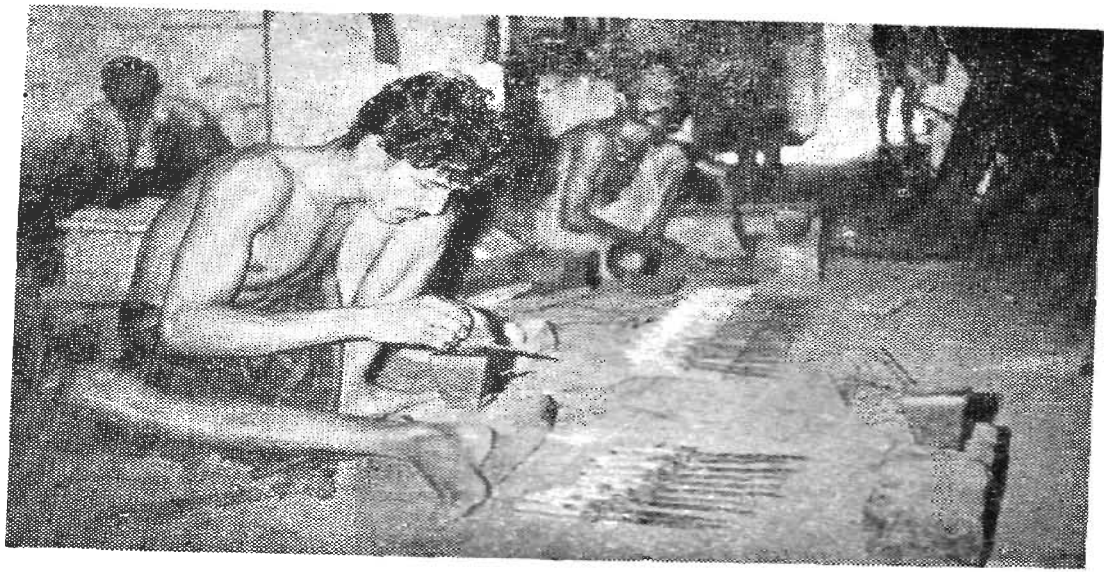


Plate 12] KERALA CUTLERY—HANDLE FITTING [Page 11

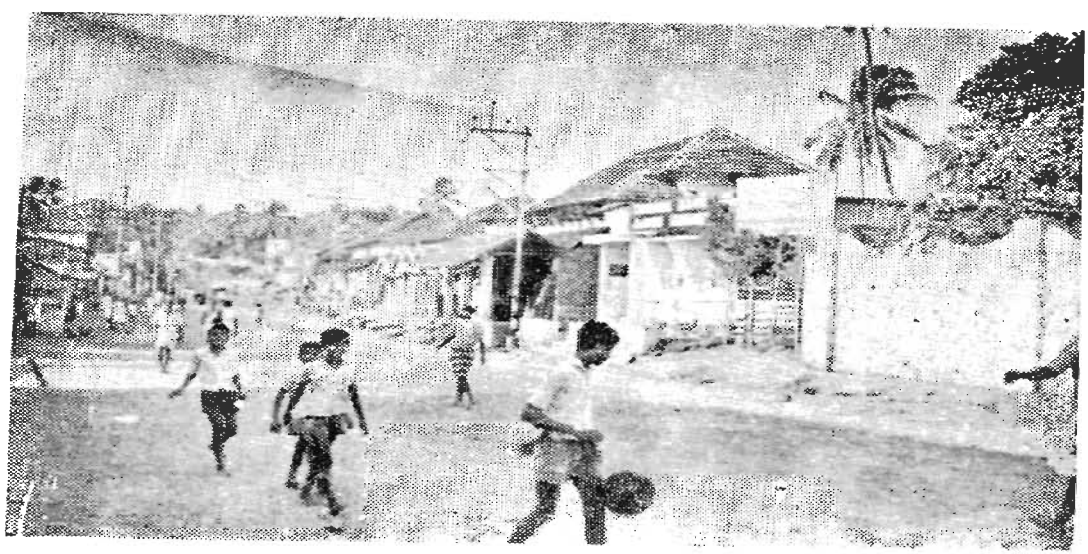


Plate 13] BUSINESS—CUM—RESIDENTIAL AREA Page 13]

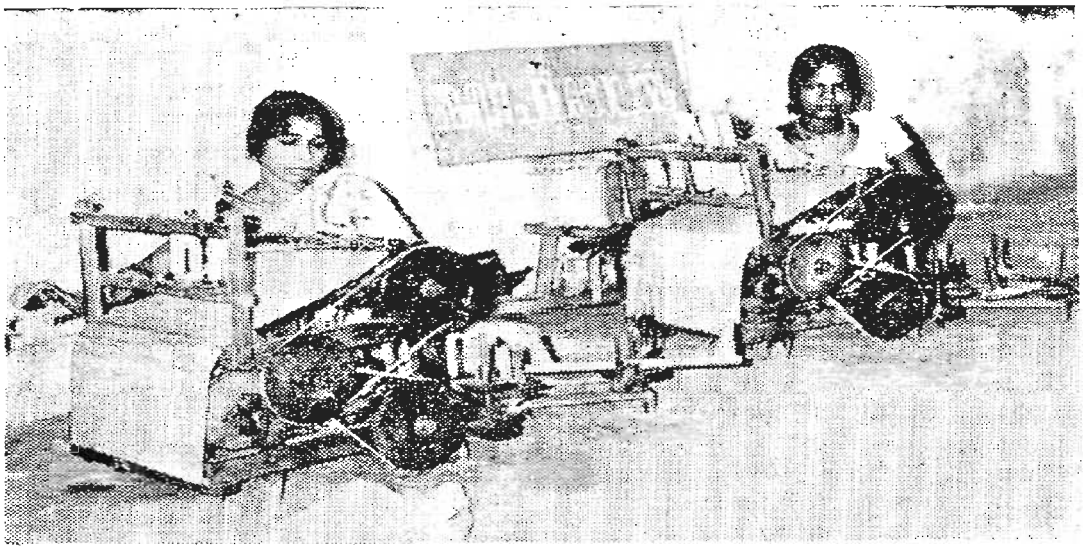


Plate 14] KERALA SARVODAYA SANGHAM KHADI CENTRE—SPINNING IN AMBER CHARKA [Page 14

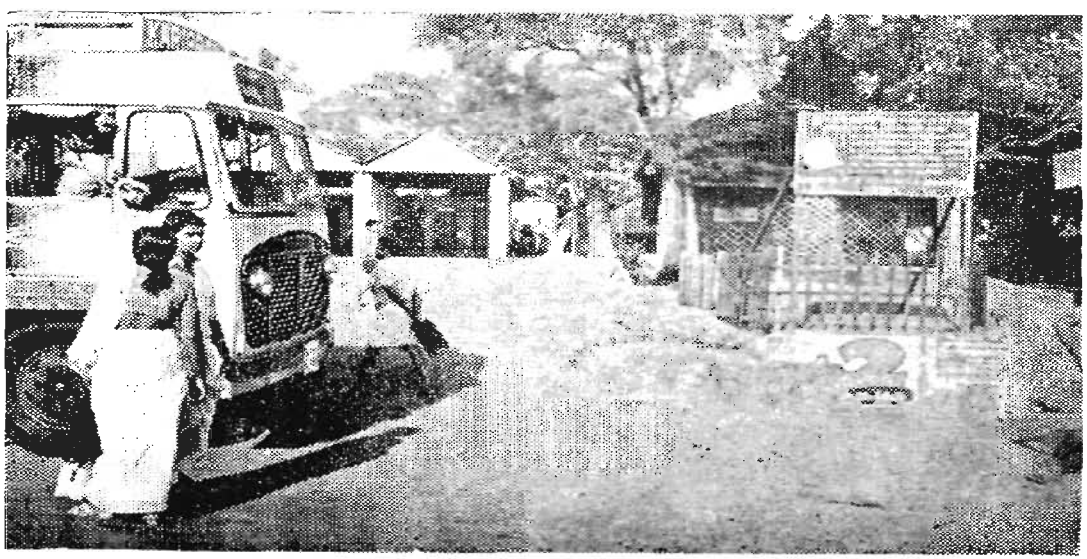


Plate 15] PANCHAYAT BUS-STAND [Page 15

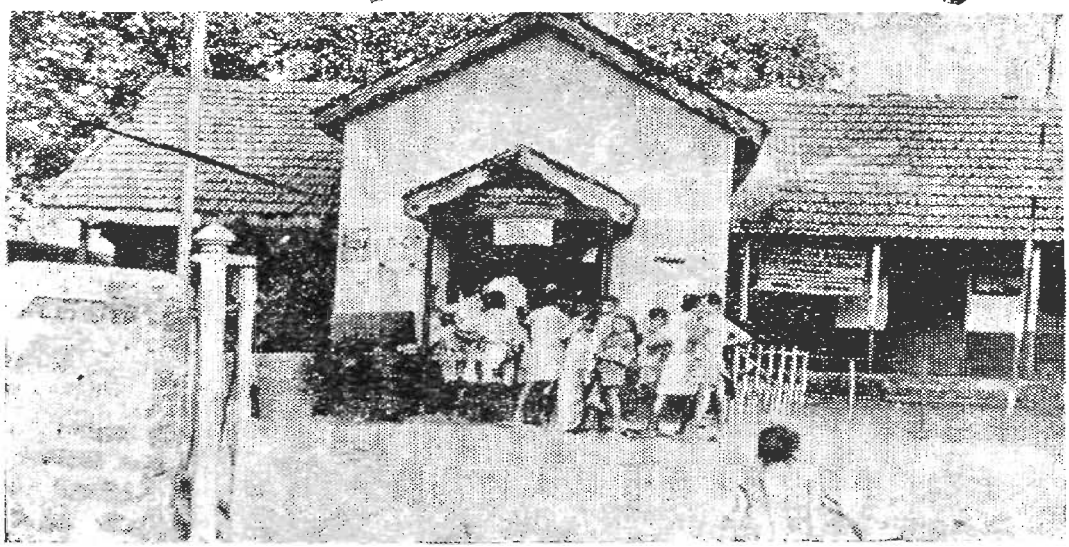


Plate 16] RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORE [Page 15

Medical Officer are located within a distance of 1 km. by the side of the main road in Chiramannur ward. Offices of the Junior Engineer, Assistant Engineer (P.W.D. B & R) and the Deputy Superintendent of Police are also along the same road in Chuduvalathur ward. Only the Office of the Executive Engineer, Rural Electrification is situated at a distance of about 1 km. away from the main road on the Shoranur-Paruthipra Panchayat road in Nedungottur ward.

Commercial Area

The commercial activity is mainly shared by two distinct areas in the town. The more important one is in Chiramannur ward in the neighbourhood of the railway station and the bus stand. This area is overcrowded with hotels, lodging houses and shops, large and small, dealing in grocery, stationery articles, medicine, household utensils, textiles, etc. There is also a fish market in the locality besides a number of vegetable stalls and a co-operative store.

A second business area is coming up fast at Kulappully junction in Karakkad ward. It is near the industrial area where the Government Press, the Industrial Estate, and the Metal Industries are located. Many of the shops and restaurants here were opened within a period of 10 years.

Industrial Area

Shoranur is noted for metal industries of which there are several units in the town. Most of them are located in Karakkad ward. There is also an Industrial Estate at Kulappully junction in this ward. The common facilities provided in the industrial estate are shared by the industrial units. The Metal Industries, Jupitor Engineering Works, Simco, Kerala Cutlery and the Government Press are some of the more important industrial units located in this area. The major industries in the area are benefited by the services provided by the Industrial Extension Centre of the Government of India located nearby. A match factory, a tyre retreading company, a saw mill and a few flour mills are also found in this area. Sree Narayana Engineering Works located at Shoranur-Pattambi road about 2 km. from Kulappully junction, though outside the town, is an important link in the chain of metal industries in Shoranur.

A few industrial establishments are also located on the bank of Bharathapuzha behind the Shoranur Railway Station in Chiramannur ward. The centre for the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines under the Kerala Ayurveda Samajam and a tile factory are the notable industries in this area.

Residential Area

Residential houses are scattered all over the town. No area can be classified as exclusively residential except the housing colonies of the Railway and Government Press employees. The people of this town, just as other Malayalees, do not like to live huddled together in crowded streets. The dwellings are separated from each other by compounds protected by walls or fences except in very crowded areas. In the agricultural areas the dwellings are located in the midst of fairly large garden lands. According to the 1971 Census there are 3,959 residential houses in Shoranur town, accommodating 4,002 households. The ward-wise distribution of residential houses and the density of houses in each ward are given in the following table:

Table 1.6

DENSITY OF HOUSES

Name of ward	Area in sq. km.	Total number of residential houses	Residential houses per sq. km.
1	2	3	4
Paruthipra	2·60	345	133
Nedungottur	2·41	568	236
Mundamuka	3·43	824	240
Chiramannur	1·31	939	717
Chuduvalathur	2·71	508	187
Karakkad	4·74	775	164

Chiramannur ward, in the heart of the town though smallest in extent, has the largest number of residential houses making up 24 per cent of the total number in the town. The number of residential houses per sq. km. in this ward is more than 5 times that of Paruthipra, which has the lowest density and about three times that of Mundamuka which is the closest rival both in density and the total number of dwellings. Till recently Chiramannur had a monopoly of the urban amenities and so it is the busiest centre of commerce, trade and communication. As a result

of the haphazard development of the town, the busiest commercial area is also the most crowded residential area. The location of housing colonies away from the heart of the town is a welcome trend in the selection of residential areas.

During the last decade the population of Chiramannur ward registered only an increase of 9.28 per cent whereas that of Mundamuka increased by 35.40 per cent. It looks as if the former has reached a point of saturation and all those who love open air and natural surroundings prefer to live a little away from the busiest centre of the town though their working hours are spent there. The residential colony of railway employees is located in Mundamuka ward.

Planned residential colonies, though small in number, have helped to ease the congestion in the heart of the town. The employees of the Railway, Police Department, the Government Press and the Metal Industries have their own residential colonies located at different parts of the town. The railway quarters are at Ganesh Giri about 400 metres away from the railway station. The construction of quarters for the employees of the Government Press is in progress in Chuduvalathur ward in Shoranur-Perinthalmanna road. The residential colony of the employees of the Metal Industries is also in the same ward, about 1/4 km. from Kulappully junction. Except for the housing colonies and the crowded streets like the Mudaliar Street, the dwellings are scattered and enjoy the privacy of their own compounds.

Agricultural Areas

If functional areas were well defined and exclusively used as such, agricultural areas would have produced a deeper impression on the visitors to the town. As it is, all other functional areas, still in the nascent stage, are being formed at the expense of agricultural areas. Fragmentation of agricultural holdings and conversion of garden lands into house sites at random have reduced the extent of agricultural land. Fertile alluvial soil in the river banks, valleys and terraced slopes are suitable for paddy cultivation and almost all other lands are cultivable. Paddy land forms 21.49 per cent of the total area of the town and 50.08 per cent land is under other kind of agricultural areas. Among the six wards, Karakkad is predominantly agricultural and

Chiramannur has the least area available for cultivation. In the higher slopes of hilly areas, there are teak plantations.

Wards of the Town and the Characteristics of each Ward

The area included in Shoranur town is made up of six 'desoms', the general social conditions of which are examined below treating them as wards of the town.

Paruthipra

This ward is in Shoranur II village and lies at the north-west of the town bordering Ongallur II village. The Shoranur—Mangalore and Shoranur—Nilambur Railway lines pass through this ward. But there are no trunk roads in this ward. The existing roads are not motorable. There are two educational institutions, a primary school and a middle school. An arts club and a reading room with two Malayalam dailies supplied by the Panchayat are functioning in this ward. There are no medical facilities other than a Family Planning Centre. The ward is also not noted for industry or commerce. However mention may be made of the small household industrial units, one making jewellery and the other making 'pappadams.' There are 10 shops dealing in grocery and miscellaneous articles and there are also an equal number of small tea kiosks. The only textile shop in this ward is the show room of Sarvodaya Sangham Khadi Centre. Centres of worship of Hindus and Muslims number four and one respectively.

Nedungottur

This is a desom of Shoranur II village and is bounded by Kulappally desom in the north, Mundamuka in the south, Paruthipra in the west, and Chiramannur in the east. Paddy fields, garden lands and other agricultural lands make up most of the area of the ward. Shoranur—Mangalore and Shoranur—Nilambur Railway lines pass through Nedungottur ward. Panchayat roads connect the various places in this ward to the main road. The Government hospital and the Office of the Executive Engineer, Rural Electrification located in this ward are two of the most important establishments in the town. The smaller establishments consist of five household industrial units, 10 tea-shops, 6 grocery shops, 2 ration shops, one timber depot, 6 laundries, one barber saloon and one toddy tavern. The residential quarters of the police men are located in the ward.

Mundamuka

Mundamuka, a desom in Shoranur I village is in the south-west corner of the town. It is bounded by Paruthipra and Nedungottur wards in the north, the Bharathapuzha in the south and west, and by Chiramannur in the east. It is the largest ward of the town and has large areas under paddy, and coconut cultivation. The ward is accessible by road and river. Two primary schools, one Panchayat Reading Room, and one Arts Club with the reading room of Railway employees, a Railway Institute and a Children's Park are situated in this ward. As for the religious institutions there are 8 Hindu temples and one Christian church. The ward is not noted for large scale industries or other establishments. There are two flour mills, a handful of household industries, 12 tea-shops and 16 other miscellaneous shops. The medical requirements of this ward are also met by the Government Hospital in Nedungottur ward and Ayurveda Samajam Hospital in the neighbouring Chiramannur ward. The Railway Quarters, known as Ganesh Giri Colony, are located here. There is a Branch Post Office at Ganesh Giri.

Chiramannur

Chiramannur ward in the centre of the town is a desom of Shoranur I village and is bounded by Kulappully desom of Shoranur II village in the north, by the Bharathapuzha in the south, Chuduvalathur in the east and Nedungottur and Mundamuka in the west. This ward is the centre of communication, trade and commerce and the most favoured ward in urban amenities. It is accessible by rail, road and river. The Shoranur Railway Station, which is an important junction in the Olavakkode Division of Southern Railway and the State Transport and private bus stands are located in this ward. Apart from the passengers who alight here, there is a regular flow of people to this ward from the adjoining areas of the town and from outside for various purposes. There are more than 140 establishments in this ward dealing in items like grocery, stationery, textiles, medicines, vegetables, fish, meat, petrol, kerosene, fuel, cement, plastic goods etc. Hotels and restaurants number about thirty, including two lodging houses. There are also two rest

houses, one maintained by the State Public Works Department, and the other by the Railway. Banking facilities are provided by the branches of the State Bank of India, the Canara Bank and the District Co-operative Bank.

The ward has the best medical facilities in the town. Besides the Railway Hospital, E. S. I. Hospital, and K. A. Samajam Hospital, there are four private dispensaries and a number of Ayurveda Vaidyasalas in the ward.

The first high school of Shoranur town was established in this ward.

Now there are two high schools—one for boys and one for girls—one middle school and two primary schools. There are also two typewriting institutes and tutorial colleges in the ward. There are two cinema halls, two libraries with reading rooms, and three arts clubs located in this part of the town.

This ward has also almost a virtual monopoly of administrative offices. Among them are the Panchayat Office, Village Office and Police Station and the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Meter Reading and Testing Division, Assistant Engineers, Public Health Engineering Department and Public Works Department (Minor Irrigation), Assistant Educational Officer, and the District Indigenous Medical Officer.

The main road connecting Shoranur to Trichur, Palghat and Kozhikode pass through this ward. It is the centre of all road and rail traffic through the town as both the railway station and the bus stand are located close to each other.

The ward is also not wanting in industrial units. There is a large tile factory, metal industries unit, and most important of all a loco shed. Mayilvahanam Motor Service. a road transport service under private management has its workshop and office not far from the busiest part of the ward.

In a sense, Chiramannur ward is also a religious headquarters with the official residence of the Bishop of the C. S. I. North Kerala Diocese and eight Hindu temples, three churches and one mosque located here.

Chuduvalathur

Chuduvalathur is a desom of Shoranur I village bounded by Kulappully desom in the north, Karakkad ward

in the east, Bharathapuzha in the south and Chiramannur ward in the west. Shoranur—Perinthalmanna main road and Shoranur-Madras Railway line pass through the ward. The ward has hills, valleys and plains, suitable for cultivation of various kinds of agricultural crops, paddy cultivation taking the pride of place among them. It is in this ward that the first metal industries unit in Shoranur was established. Jupitor Engineering Works, Sree Krishna Automobiles, Janatha Saw Mills, Madhava Vulcanising Unit and the Extension Centre under the Government of India are the prominent industrial establishments in this ward. Pottery is an important household industry. In addition to a primary school and a technical institute, there are a junior technical school, Institute of Printing Technology and a Women's College which prepare girls for K. G. T. Examinations in tailoring, needle work, embroidery, book binding etc. Other than a private dispensary and a Family Planning Centre, there are no medical facilities. A planned residential colony for the Shoranur Government Press employees is taking shape.

Karakkad

Till the 1971 Census Karakkad desom was not included in Shoranur Census town. It is on the eastern border of the town. In the cultivation of paddy, it leads the other wards and during the last decade, it has also come to the forefront in industrialisation. The Industrial estate located in the ward houses units for the manufacture of cutlery, printing types, allopathic medicine, electronic goods. hand pumps and tools.

Shoranur—Perintalmanna, Palghat—Ponnani main roads and Shoranur—Madras Railway line pass through this ward. The services of Sree Narayana and MBT Parcel Offices in this ward in addition to the railway facilities available in the town, make transportation of manufactured goods easy. There is a net work of village roads such as Shoranur—Karakkad road, Karakkad library—Chuduvalathur road, Metal Industries—Karakkad road and Kerala cutlery road.

Among the more important establishments are the Electricity power house, the Government Press, Shoranur II

Sub Post Office, Karakkad Branch Post Office, Panchayat library, primary school, upper primary school, a private dispensary and a number of Ayurveda vaidyasalas. There are about 57 shops dealing in provision, textiles, vegetable, fish etc., in addition to more than a dozen tea-shops.

Religious institutions are also not wanting. There are 4 Hindu temples and a mosque in this ward.

All the wards of the town except Nedungottur are on the bank of Bharathapuzha. All the wards have fairly good communication facilities being not too far from the Shoranur Railway station and the bus stand located in Chiramannur ward. All the wards are electrified but pipe water supply is at present confined to three wards. Nedungottur, Chiramannur and Chuduvalathur.

Land use pattern

The lands in Shoranur can be divided into wet, dry and garden lands. The wet lands are almost exclusively used for paddy cultivation. In the garden land coconut, arecanut, mango and jack trees are seen and in the dry lands, tapioca, ginger, oil seeds and vegetables are cultivated with teak plantations in the higher reaches. About 21.49 per cent of the total area is under paddy cultivation and about 50.08 per cent under other agricultural crops. Being a railway junction with a number of railway lines in various directions the area set apart for railways in the town comes to 4.94 per cent of the total area. Mention may also be made of industrial areas and administrative areas. The ward-wise land use pattern is given in the following statement:

Table 1.7

WARD-WISE LAND USE PATTERN IN SHORANUR

Sl No.	Category of land use	Name of town and ward			
		Shoranur	Paruthipra	Nedungottur	Mundamuka
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	**4,247·95**	**641·77**	**595·15**	**847·46**
1	Homestead	185·00	13·00	26·00	37·00
2	Administrative	21·85	..	1·00	..
3	Educational	37·75	3·00	..	1·00
4	Commercial	87·00	3·00	4·00	5·00
5	Industrial	97·46	2·50	0·50	0·20
6	Road	114·40	16·00	10·00	8·65
7	Railway	210·02	21·23	28·45	45·26
8	Cultivation (Paddy)	912·81	132·18	73·44	181·87
9	Agricultural	2,127·38	397·63	451·76	358·07
10	Others	454·28	R. 52·06 T. 1·17	..	R. 210·41

contd.

Table 1.7—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of town and ward		
	Chiramannur	Chuduvalathur	Karakkad
1	7	8	9
	324·31	**668·56**	**1,170·70**
1	43·00	22·00	44·00
2	4·85	1·00	15·00
3	19·80	10·95	3·00
4	50·00	5·00	20·00
5	15·00	57·00	22·26
6	25·00	34·11	20·64
7	39·84	57·70	17·54
8	54·99	165·15	305·18
9	47·16	270·30	602·46
10	R. 24·67	R. 42·18	R. 107·24
		T. 3·17	T. 13·38

R—River, T—Tank, Thodu etc.

The residential houses in the town conform to the pattern of houses in the rural areas of this part of the State. There are a few residential bungalows with all modern amenities of recent construction in the town and belonging to affluent families engaged mostly in business and industry. The typical residential houses can be classified into three-upper class, middle class and *kacha*.

The typical upper class residential house is a two storeyed building with laterite stone-walls, tiled roof and cement floor. It has a compound wall with a gate having tiled or thatched roof called 'Padippura'. The main building is divided into rooms and has a veranda with parapet wall about $2\frac{1}{2}$ft. high with an entrance in the middle. There is a staircase leading to the upstairs. The kitchen is like an outhouse. Variations of the pattern are often seen in size and number of rooms in the main house. The upper storey is often a large hall but in some cases it is separated into rooms. A cattle shed and a threshing yard often go with these types of houses as they belong to the traditional jenmis and agriculturists. Variations are also noticed according to the community to which the household belongs such as Nambudiri, Nair, Theeya and Muthaliyar. The padippura and a tank in the compound with separate bath huts for men and women are typical of Nambudiri households.

The town has a large number of middle class residential houses. The walls of these houses are built of unburnt bricks or laterite stones and plastered with lime and

sand. They are single storeyed with tiled roof and cement floors. There are two or three rooms besides the veranda and kitchen. The entrance from the veranda is to a large central room on either side of which are small rooms. They are often well ventilated but attached bathrooms and latrines are considered luxuries.

The poor people belonging to all communities live in *kacha* houses with mud walls and thatched roofs. Some cheap variety of timber or coconut is used for making doors, windows and the frame of roof. In certain cases such a house has a veranda in the front with a door opening to the main room or the only room in the home. If there is an additional room it is used as a kitchen-cum-dining room and the main room as the sleeping room. These houses have to be repaired and rethatched every year but some of the households are too poor to afford the recurring expenditure. Shoranur is also receiving its share of the Government sponsored schemes such as the One Lakh Housing Scheme to provide houses for the weaker sections of the community.

Ethnic Groups

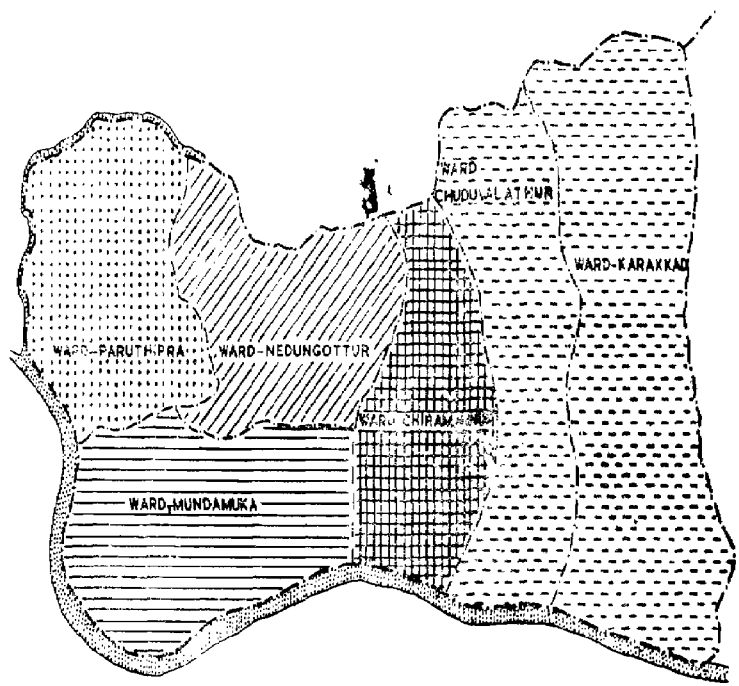
There are no separate areas in the town set apart for the residence of any particular caste or ethnic group. People of all castes and religions live scattered in all parts of the town The major religions represented in the town, just as in the State, are Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. 85.57 per cent are Hindus, 9.26 per cent are Muslims and 5.16 per cent Christians. Among the Hindus, Nairs and Ezhavas are the major subdivisions. Muthaliar, Nambudiri, Cheruman Chakkiliyan Kollan, Warrier, Poduval, Kusavan, Gowder, Parayan, Chetti, Asari and Ezhuthachan are the other constituents of the Hindu religion in the town. The Hindus are found in all wards. Christians are found mostly in Chiramannur, Nedungottur and Mundamuka wards. Roman Catholics, Marthomites, Jacobities and C.S.I. are the important subdivisions among the Christians. Muslims live in Paruthipra, Chiramannur and Karakkad wards.

12.45 per cent of the population of Shoranur belongs to the Scheduled Castes of which Cheruman, Parayan, Kanakkan and Panan are numerically strong. They do not live in colonies of their own, but due to their economic

SHORANUR TOWN

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY WARDS, 1971

A NOTIONAL MAP



DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. km.

1500 AND ABOVE

1300 — 1499

1100 — 1299

900 — 1099

700 — 899

—·— TOWN BOUNDARY

—·— WARD BOUNDARY

backwardness they are forced to live in the hilly areas and on the bunds of paddy field. These communities receive aid from the Harijan Welfare Department to put up houses and get preference in the allotment of houses under the One Lakh Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government. There is no Scheduled Tribe represented in the town.

Density of Population

Palghat district is not so thickly populated as the rest of the State. The density of population of this district is only 383 persons per sq. km. as against 549 in the whole State. The density of population in urban areas of Palghat district is only 1841 whereas the urban density of population in Kerala is 2,585. Shoranur, though far ahead of the rural areas in the district in density, is behind the urban areas with only 1,281 persons per sq. km. But some wards are thickly populated, especially Chiramannur with a density of population of 3,982, which is 1½ times the average urban density of population of Kerala. In Paruthipra and Karakkad wards these are less than 1,000 persons per sq. km. The ward-wise density of population is given below:

Table 1.8

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Town/Ward	Population	Area in sq. km.	Density of population
1	2	3	4
Shoranur	22,038	17·20	1,281
Paruthipra	1,960	2·60	762
Nedungottur	3,251	2·41	1,349
Mundamuka	4,262	3·43	1,242
Chiramannur	5,217	1·31	3,982
Chuduvalathur	2,961	2·71	1,093
Karakkad	4,367	4·74	921

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

There is no record of any myth or legend connected with the origin of the town. It is not known definitely how the town came to be known as 'Shoranur'. It appears to be an anglicised form of 'Cheruvannur'. This area was once a dense forest inhabited, it is believed, mainly by 'Cherumans' —a Scheduled Caste community, traditionally agricultural serfs. Being their land, it was called 'Cherumannur' by the Tamil immigrants to this place. 'Ooru' in Tamil means 'place' and thus the area was known as 'Cheruman's Ooru' or the place of Cherumans. The name underwent a further change to 'Cheruvannur' before it was anglicised to 'Shoranur' during the British rule. Even now 'Cheruvannur' is seen on some signboards and on the tickets issued by the Southern Railway. There is also a ward by name 'Chiramannur' in the town. Among the scheduled caste population in the town 70.67 per cent belong to Cheruman community, thus lending support to the presumption that the place was once a stronghold of Cherumans. Though the transformation from 'Cherumannur' to 'Shoranur' appears to be logical, some of the knowledgeable persons in the town hesitate to accept it.

As a result of the State Reorganisation Act of 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956) Kerala State was formed on 1st November, 1956. The Malabar district was then reconstituted with the addition of the old Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district of Madras State to it. On 1st January, 1957 Malabar district was trifurcated into Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat Revenue districts. On the same date old Walluvanad taluk included in Palghat district was bifurcated into Perintalmanna and Ottapalam taluks. Shoranur town is in Ottapalam taluk (a part of the old Walluvanad taluk of Malabar district in the erstwhile Madras State).

The following history of Walluvanad taluk is found in the 'Madras District Gazetteer, Malabar Vol. I'.

"The whole taluk must at one time have been under the sway of the Vellatiri, also called the Vallabha or

Walavanad Raja, the successor of Cheraman Perumal in the management of the Tirunavayi Mahamakam festival. But gradually he was stripped of the greater part of his territory by his powerful neighbour, the Zamorin, who wrested from him in turn the nad of Nedunganad and part of Walavanad. At the time of the Mysorean invasion all that was left to him were Vellatiri comprising roughly the northern half of the taluk, which is divided by the Tutha river from Nedunganad, and the Attapadi valley. The rest of the Walavanad family is in Mankada amsom,.....

For some time after the British occupation the Southern Superintendent of Malabar was stationed at Cherpalachery and a Collector was posted at Angadippuram. The two taluks of Nedunganad and Walavanad were subsequently formed, and in 1860 thty were combined into the modern taluk, the Tahsildar of which is assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar at Ottapalam. For many years Walavanad was included in the Palghat Division, but in 1890 it was transferred to the charge of Special Assistant Collector of Malappuram."

Shoranur was a hamlet in 'Kavalappara' under a chieftain known as 'Moopil Nayar'. It is said that he acquired the estate from Cheraman Perumal on his departure for Mecca. When the Moopil Nayar arrived, so the story goes, Cheraman Perumal had distributed all his territory except a block of 12 sq. miles in Nedunganad, not coveted by anybody as it was supposed to be a rocky area. The Nayar accepted the tract and finding it not altogether rocky named it 'Kavalappara' meaning 'false rock'. There is also a story of how the residence of Kavalappara family came to be known as 'Kottaram' or 'Palace'. A member of this family was a physician to the royal family of Travancore. When he cured a serious ailment of the Maharaja, his royal patron was highly pleased and presented him with an ivory palanquin and honoured him by granting him the privilege of calling his residence a 'Kottaram'. This 'Kottaram' is situated about 3 km. away from Shoranur.

At the time of Tippu's invasion of Malabar, several Brahmins were captured by his soldiers and imprisoned in the

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Madras District Gazetteers, Malabar, Vol. I, pages 493-494 by C. A. Innes, I.C.S.

'Oottupura' (feeding house) attached to the Andimahakalam kavu temple. On hearing of the news, the Moopil Nayar rushed to the place with his men and rescued the captives. As an act of vengeance, Moopil Nayar prohibited the entry of Muslims in Kavalappara and till about 50 years back, it is said, that no Muslim could settle down in this area. In 1876 Kavalappara was taken over by the British East India Company and Moopil Nayar family was compensated with a 'Privy purse'. As stated earlier, the town was a part of Walluvanad taluk of Malabar district till 1st January, 1957. Now it is in Ottapalam taluk of Palghat district. It has been recognised as an urban area since 1941 Census, though it remains a Census town even now.

The concept of a town has undergone some changes from census to census. According to the Census Report of 1881, of the Madras State, which applied to the Malabar and Kasargod areas, size compactness and certain architectural, commercial or other industrial features were of the considerations which went to make up the definition of a town. In the Census of 1901 of Madras, "a Census town was taken to comprise municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the provincial superintendents having regard to the character and relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade and its historical associations, might decide to treat as a town".

The concept of a town in the 1961, the first census after the formation of Kerala State may be summed up as follows:

"(1) all municipalities, cantonments and civil lines are automatically recognised as town

(2) for the recognition of any other place as a town, it should have besides the usual urban features

(a) a population of not less than 5,000

(b) a density of not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile and

(c) atleast 70 per cent of the adult male population should be engaged in pursuits other than agriculture."

Before Shoranur became a railway junction, it was only a small hamlet without any industrial or commercial establishment worth mentioning. With the opening of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway line in 1902, Shoranur became an important railway junction. The employment opportunities provided by the railway loco shed and the goods-shed and various other jobs connected with railway traffic attracted people from outside. As the flow of traffic increased, shops and restaurants were opened in increasing numbers and the area surrounding the railway station became a busy centre. A bridge was constructed over the Bharathapuzha facilitating through traffic for all vehicles and the road from Kulappully junction through the heart of the town provided connection to the important towns, Trichur and Ernakulam.

A tile factory was established in Shoranur on the bank of Bharathapuzha in 1890 marking the beginning of industrial undertakings in the area. More important was the opening of a metal industry by Sri C. K. Menon in 1928. C. K. Menon, a Sheffield trained metallurgist, instead of accepting a secure and well paid job elsewhere, started metal industries in Shoranur adapting the technique he learned to local conditions and utilising the skilled labour traditionally available in the area. Quite a number of metal industries were established under his inspiration and in course of time an Extension Centre was opened under the public sector to provide assistance to the industries. Educational facilities also kept pace with progress in other fields. A high school was established in 1931. A junior technical school was also opened later. The Kerala Ayurveda Samajam Hospital founded in 1913 at Cheruthuruthy in Trichur district was shifted to Shoranur in 1939. The Railway hospital and E. S. I. hospital established later have influenced the concentration of population in this area. Almost all the Government offices located in Shoranur were opened after 1941. The establishment of the Government Press at Shoranur in 1961 provided employment opportunities to many persons and induced some to migrate to the town. The rapid increase in the volume of traffic, through the town, the opening of many industrial establishments and consequent growth of population, have necessarily increased the tempo of trade and commerce. The increased use of electricity in industry was made possible by providing a 110 KV electric substation.

In addition to the train services, the town is having good road transport service provided by private companies and by the Kerala Road Transport Corporation. Important banks like the State Bank of India and the Canara Bank are having branches in the town.

Upto 1964 Karakkad amsom was a separate village but it became a part of Shoranur village as per notification No. 11964/B1/63/RD dated 28th October, 1964. This desom was considered sufficiently urbanised as to be included in the Shoranur Census town at the 1971 Census. The Industrial Estate, the Government Press and the 110 KV substation are some of the important establishments located in the newly added ward of the town.

The complete migration particulars of different categories of population to the town could not be ascertained. The original inhabitants of this area are possibly represented by Cheruman, Chakkiliyan and others. Nairs who were probably a race of Dravida Immigrants, were among the first invaders of Malabar. Theeyas, according to tradition are foreigners who migrated from Sree Lanka. The Brahmins who came later were from north-east of India. This is said to be the general order of migration to this part of Kerala.

Coming to the more recent times, during the Hindu-Muslim riot in 1921, many Hindu families especially of the lower castes migrated to this place. Most of them settled down here because they had hardly anything to fall back on in their own native places. The Muthaliar community came from Tanjavoor of Tamil Nadu about 110 years back because of famine in that district.

The migrants who came to the town as refugees or invaders contributed to the economic well-being of the town. Recent migrations to the town, chiefly from the neighbouring areas, took place on account of greater employment opportunities created by the establishment of loco shed, metal industries, Government Press and a few administrative offices and the consequent increase in the volume of trade and commerce.

It is said that due to the prohibitory order issued by the Moopil Nayar, no Muslim had settled down in the area till about 50 years back. Now there are 2041 Muslims, most of whom hail from Pattambi, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Tellicherry

and Trichur. They are mostly petty traders, Government servants or general coolies. Christians have migrated from Trichur, Ernakulam and Travancore areas and are mainly engaged in Government service, business, plantation and industry.

The land in the area, whether cultivated or not, was private property held by 'Jenmam' right. The chieftains, Nambudiris and Nairs, were the land-owners. In the early days there was very little outright sale of land as the Jenmi's land* was distributed among the 'Kudiyans' who cultivated them through agricultural serfs. The uncultivated waste land was no burden on the owner as it was exempted from tax. With the introduction of basic tax on land, several landlords started selling their waste lands at low price. But the price of land has since then undergone fluctuations due to legislation and economic pressures. A ceiling in the holding of land by each family, permanent right of cultivators on land, the grant of 'Kudikidappu' rights † and various other enactments connected with land reforms to safeguard the interests of the actual tillers of the soil, resulted in the fragmentation of land into uneconomic holdings. At the same time, the cultivators who became owners paid more attention to the agricultural activities and avoided leaving land uncultivated. While these changes affected the land value in this area in general, other factors had a greater say in the variation of price of land in the town. This is the urbanisation of the area and the formation of certain nascent functional areas by evolution rather than by planning. The area surrounding the railway station, bus stand and the main road passing through the area in

* 'Jenmam' is the full proprietary right in the soil subject only to the payment of Government revenues.

† The right of 'Kudikidappukaran' is known as 'Kudikidappu' right. A 'Kudikidappukaran' means a person who has no homestead or land, either as owner or as tenant, in his possession to erect a homestead and who has been permitted by a person owning and possessing the land with or without obligation to pay rent to have the use and occupation of a portion of such land for the purpose of erecting a homestead or who has been permitted with or without an obligation to pay rent to occupy a hut belonging to such person and situate in the said land but otherwise has no interest in the land. A hut means any dwelling house which has a value not exceeding Rs. 400 or the monthly rent of which does not exceed four rupees.

A 'Kudikidappukaran' cannot be normally evicted.

Chiramannur ward became a business and commercial area. Naturally the price of land shot up in this area. As a place which had the best communication and other facilities this was also the most preferred area for residential purpose. Kulappully junction is another similar area in Karakkad ward, where land is in demand for business purpose. The price of land along the main road especially between the railway station and the school junction and at Kulappully junction varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per cent representing an increase of about 50 times during a period of little more than 25 years. The remote areas with less communication facilities and hilly areas are not so much in demand. Good garden land and residential areas command a price of about Rs. 10,000 per acre.

It is however a good sign that during the last decade, the most congested ward namely Chiramannur registered the lowest rate of increase of population and other areas, earlier sparsely populated are being selected as residential areas, thus bringing about some semblance of uniform development. Land in Paruthipra ward is still cheap compared with the other places in the town.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Administrative Offices, Municipal and other Statutory Bodies of Local Self-government

Shoranur has never been a district or taluk headquarters. Though it has been recognised since 1941 as a Census town, it has not been raised to the status of a municipal town. As such there are few administrative offices in the town. Upto 1941, offices of public important were limited to three, a Village Office, a Panchayat Office and a Post Office. Today, many more amenities are readily available but important administrative offices are at Ottapalam and Palghat, the taluk and district headquarters respectively.

In the town, many departments of the Government are maintaining local offices and in some cases regional offices with jurisdiction over the whole or part of the district. Among the departments maintaining such offices are (1) The Education Department, (2) The Public Works Department, (3) The Public Health Engineering Department, (4) Police Department and (5) Post and Telegraph Department. The Office of the Kerala State Electricity Board in the town has also jurisdiction extending beyond the town. Most of these offices are located in Chiramannur ward by the side of Shoranur-Perintalmanna road. The P.W.D. Offices are in Chuduvalathur ward, and the Electricity Offices in Mundamuka, Chiramannur and Karakkad wards. There are Post Offices in all wards except Paruthipra and Nedungottur.

The name, location, functions etc. of the important public institutions in the town are given in the statement below :

Table 3.1

IMPORTANT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No.	Name and location	Year of establishment and nature of function	Number of employees and jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1	Village Office, Chiramannur	1961 ; Collection of land revenue	11 ; Shoranur I and Shoranur II villages
2	Panchayat Office, Chiramannur	1934 ; Administration of local affairs, water supply, sanitary works etc.	35 * ; Shoranur I and Shoranur II villages
3	Railway Station, Chiramannur	1862 ; Maintenance of train and railway line, traffic control and administration	1467 † ; Shoranur I and Shoranur II villages
4	Office of the Assistant Educational Officer, Chiramannur	1964 ; Academic inspection and administrative control over primary and middle schools	11 ; Pattambi and Ottapalam blocks
5	Office of the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. Minor Irrigation, Chiramannur	1950 ; Execution of irrigation works such as cross-bar and improvements of canals, tanks, etc.	13 ; Mannarghat to Thrithala and Pattambi to Ottapalam
6	Minor Irrigation Section Office, Chiramannur	1965 ; Supervision of irrigation work	8 ; Mannarghat to Thrithala and Pattambi to Ottapalam
7	District Indigenous Medical Office, Chiramannur	1958 ; Control of Medical Institutions (Ayurvedic)	11 ; Palghat district and part of Malappuram district
8	Office of the Executive Engineer, Meter Reading and Testing Division, Chiramannur	1968 ; Purchase, distribution and repair of meter and transformer and all other electric equipments	17 ; Ernakulam to Kasaragod
9	Office of the Assistant Engineer, Electrical Subdivision, Chiramannur	1956 ; Collection of revenue and maintenance of electric lines	54 ; Shoranur, Koonathara, Karakkad, Vadanamkurussi, Pattambi, Ongallur, Thiruvengapuzha, Koppam, Vilayur, and Vallapuzha villages
10	Office of the Executive Engineer, Rural Electrification, Nedungottur	1971 ; Rural Electrification	43 ; Portions of Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram districts
11	Office of the Junior Engineer, P.W.D. (B. & R.), Chuduvalathur	1959 ; Construction, maintenance and developments of roads and buildings	10 ; Kanniyampuram to Shoranur and Pattambi junction

contd.

(*) In addition to this, there are 1 pound keeper, 2 pump operators and 10 radio operators.

(†) The Traffic Section has (316) staff strength, Signal Section (33), Permanent Way Inspector's Office (66), Loco shed (784), Head Train Examiner's Office (102), Electrical Section (41), Assistant Engineer's Office (15), Office of the Inspector of Works (45), Health Section (28) and Railway Protection Force (37).

Table 3.1—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name and location	Year of establishment and nature of function	Number of employees and jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
12	Office of the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. (B. & R.), Chuduvalathur	1947 ; Construction, maintenance and developments of roads and buildings	11 ; Ottapalam taluk
13	Office of the Assistant Engineer, P.H.E.D., Chiramannur	1966 ; Construction and maintenance of water supply	14 ; Ponnani, Ottapalam and Mannarghat taluks
14	Office of the Junior Engineer, P.H.E.D., Chiramannur	1966 ; Construction and maintenance of water supply	13 ; Chalisseri, Edappal, Thrithala, Pattambi and Shoranur panchayats
15	Police Station, Chiramannur	1948 ; To maintain law and order	25 ; Shoranur I and II, portions of Ongallur, Chalavara and Vaniamkulam panchayats
16	Sub Post Office, Shoranur I, Chiramannur	Before 1910 ; Post and telegraph communication	25 ; Shoranur (Portion) and portion of Cheruthuruthy Panchayat
17	Sub Post Office, Shoranur II, Karakkad	1962 ; Post and telegraph communication	6 ; Shoranur (Portion)

Shoranur Panchayat

The town under study is part of Shoranur Panchayat which has jurisdiction over the two villages—Shoranur I and Shoranur II. Local self-government is not alien to Kerala the earliest history of which is centred round local assemblies of citizens which exercised some restraint over the autocracy or rulers. With the consolidation of power by the British, the local assemblies disappeared from the scene but later the necessity to associate people actively with the administration of local affairs was keenly felt by the rulers. As a result, legislative measures in the field of urban and rural local self-government were enacted from time to time giving more and more powers and responsibilities to the duly constituted local bodies. Under the Madras Local Board Act, 1884, District Board, Taluk Board and Union Board were constituted for the first time. The Government of India Resolution of 1915 recommended to the Provincial Governments the constitution of Village Panchayats for the administration of local affairs and as a result informal Panchayats were constituted in individual revenue villages. They were given a statutory basis by the

Madras Village Panchayat Act which came into force in 1920. Even then the difference between the Panchayats and Unions continued till 1937. The Panchayat administration was made more efficient by the appointment of Executive Officers in 1943. By the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1946, the Panchayat was placed under the control of the District Collector and the Registrar-General of Panchayats. This Act was replaced by the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1950, which conferred more powers on Panchayats and restricted the control of the District Collector. In the Malabar area also the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960 was implemented in steps from June 20, 1960. The elections to the Panchayats under the provisions of the Act of 1960 were held in November-December, 1963, and the new Panchayats assumed office on January 1st, 1964. The term of the members of the Panchayat is fixed as 5 years. The President and Vice-President are elected from among the members. An Executive Officer is appointed for every Panchayat by the Government.

The Panchayat Board at Shoranur came into existence in 1934. It is now a special grade Panchayat, a Panchayat having an income of more than Rupees one lakh and notified as special grade by the Government. This is the highest grade among the Panchayats of the State. There are 12 members in this Panchayat of whom 11 are elected and one nominated. The nominated member is usually a woman. One seat is reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. The Shoranur Panchayat has its own building located in Chiramannur ward by the side of Shoranur-Perintalmanna road. The main activities of the Panchayat are the following:

1 Construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads
2 Provision of street lights
3 Supply of water
4 Drainage and sewerage
5 Conservancy
6 Infants and maternity welfare
7 Family planning
8 Maintenance of the purity of food stuffs
9 Promotion of education and maintenance of libraries

The income of the Panchayat in 1969-70 was Rs. 2.1 lakhs and in 1970-71 it went up to Rs. 2.4 lakhs. The income of the Panchayat by source and rate schedules are given below:

INCOME BY SOURCE AND RATE SCHEDULES

Income by source	Rate schedule
1. House tax	6 per cent of annual rental value
2. Water tax	Service tax of 2 per cent of the annual rental value will be collected for houses which have no connections. If there is water connection actual consumption charges will be collected
3. Lighting tax	Service tax of 2 per cent of annual rental value
4. Conservancy	Service tax for sanitation (conservancy) is 1 per cent of the annual rental value
5. Vehicles other than machanically propelled	Bullock cart Rs. 4 per half year Push cart Rs. 4 per half year Bicycle Rs. 2 per half year
6. Theatre	15 per cent of the total ticket value
7. Profession tax	Rupees 1 to 600 there is no tax, Rs. 601 to 1,200 Rs. 2, Rs. 1,201 to 1,800 Rs. 4, Rs. 1,801 to 3,000 Rs. 6, Rs. 3,001 to 4,800 Rs. 12, Rs. 4,801 to 6,000 Rs. 25, Rs. 6,001 to 9,000 Rs. 50, Rs. 9,001 to 12,000 Rs. 75, Rs. 12,001 to 15,000 Rs. 100, above Rs. 15,000 Rs. 175 will be collected per half year
8. Market	Yearly auction
9. Slaughter house	Yearly auction
10. Sand from one side of Bharathapuzha	Yearly auction
11. Grants from Government	(i) If the establishment cost of Panchayat exceeds 40 per cent of the normal income, the difference will be met by the Government (Establishment grant) (ii) Grant for village road and maintenance (iii) 75 per cent of expenditure towards special D.A. will be met by the Government (iv) A portion of the vehicle tax collected will be distributed among the Panchayats (v) Duty on transfer of property in the Panchayat area from the Registration Department
12. Miscellaneous receipts	(i) Amount received as cost of night-soil compost and ordinary compost manure (ii) Lift irrigation scheme: There are two pump sets, one at Mundaya and another at Paruthipra. Charge per acre for supplying water for 1st crop is Rs. 20, for 2nd crop Rs. 40 and for 3rd crop Rs. 60.

Table 3.2

INCOME OF SHORANUR PANCHAYAT FOR THE PERIOD 1969-70 AND 1970-71 BY MAJOR SOURCES

Income by sources	1969-70 Amount due Rs.	1969-70 Amount realised Rs.	1970-71 Amount due Rs.	1970-71 Amount realised Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Total receipts including opening balance	..	**2,47,839·55**	..	**3,05,332·65**
1. House/Property/General tax	1,11,463·76	62,558·00	1,27,177·00	74,263·11
Water tax	4,136·73	4,136·73	12,051·23	12,051·23
Conservancy	1,160·00	1,160·00	847·00	847·00
Vehicles other than mechanically propelled	1,764·10	564·00	1,909·10	713·00
Show/Theatre tax	2,102·00	2,052·00	2,679·00	2,606·00
Profession tax	42,409·00	22,425·00	46,194·00	26,183·25
Other taxes—Entertainment tax (ET)	14,628·71	14,501·65	18,178·16	18,178.16
2. Realisation under any Special Act	2,637·77	2,637·77	2,337·21	2,337·21
3. Market	8,999·70	8,999·70	8,899·12	8,899·12
Sale of water	5,131·45	5.131·45	4,980·90	2,595·15
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	19,014·83	19,014·83	22,036·62	22,036·62
From Government for special purposes	..	..	2,885·00	2,885·00
5. Miscellaneous receipts	41,276·92	32,913·49	38,531·61	33,730·23
6. Extraordinary and debt	33,855·28	33,855·28	33,211·13	33,211·13
Total receipts excluding balance	2,88,580·25	2,09,949·90	3,21,917·08	2,40,536·21

The chief sources of income to the Panchayat other than grants by the Governments are house/property tax, profession tax and entertainment tax. All these items, besides being reliable sources are also contributing more and more each year towards the income of the Panchayat. In the year 1970-71 house/property tax accounted for 30.87 per cent, profession tax 10.89 per cent and entertainment tax 7.56 per cent of the total income of the Panchayat. Due to the vastness of the area of the Panchayat which has jurisdiction over two villages, the house/property tax is bound to be a major source of income. The employees of the Railway, Government Press, various industrial undertakings and institutions are liable to pay profession tax which is the second major source of income to the Panchayat. With three cinema halls within the town, the entertainment tax is also another steady source of

revenue. There has been an increase in the income from the major sources between 1969-70 and 1970-71. However there has been a slight decrease in revenue from market, sale of water and conservancy. This is not likely to affect the financial position of the Panchayat as the major sources do not show any tendency to run dry.

The expenditure of the Panchayat during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given in the following table.

Table 3.3

EXPENDITURE OF SHORANUR PANCHAYAT FOR THE PERIOD 1969-70 AND 1970-71

Expenditure by item 1	1969–1970 2	1970–1971 3
1. *General administration and collection*	37,670·19	52,747·93
2. A. Public health and convenience—		
(i) Drainage and sewerage	591·56	245·53
(ii) Conservancy (including cleaning and watering roads/public latrines/baths and urinals etc.)	40,349·42	50,943·19
(iii) Construction and maintenance of roads	19,784·56	15,140·81
(iv) Other public works	5,885·53	9,040·27
(v) Land development	3,529·13	2,981·69
B. Remuneration enterprises—		
(i) Market	415·20	1,710·20
(ii) Electricity	12,474·87	15,361·74
C. Public health and medical relief—		
(i) Infant and maternity welfare	4,619·00	6,087·98
(ii) Family planning	1,108·08	1,170·80
(iii) Control of food supplies and adulterated stuffs	678·01	253·09
(iv) Veterinary charges	63·24	..
3. Public Instruction—		
(i) Middle schools/High schools	1,700·53	1,376·11
(ii) Public libraries	396·00	492·00
(iii) Others	2,918·94	3,393·32
4. Contributions—		
(i) General purposes	3,457·55	..
5. Miscellaneous	5,234·54	7,351·0
6. Total disbursements	1,42,872·75	1,67,295·75
Deposits	40,170·36	31,889·05
Closing balance	64,796·44	1,06,147·85

It is seen that the expenditure of the Panchayat has increased from Rs. 1.4 lakhs to nearly Rs. 1.7 lakhs during 1969-70 to 1970-71. This is natural but the disturbing factor is that the bulk of the increase in expenditure is swallowed by General Administration and Collection. Under Public health and convenience, expenditure on conservancy has gone up from Rs. 40,349.42 to Rs. 50,943.19. The construction and maintenance of roads does not figure as a major item because many roads have been taken over by the Public Works Department. Other items have registered a slight increase in expenditure. The expenditure on veterinary charges completely disappeared in 1970-71 because the Key Village Centre under the Panchayat has been transferred to the Departmental Veterinary hospital at Pattambi.

Water Supply

Shoranur is one of the few Panchayats in Kerala with a comprehensive protected water supply scheme, which when fully implemented will excel that in many towns. It is true that tap water has not yet reached every household in the Panchayat, nor even in the Census town of Shoranur. Only four out of six wards in the town enjoy the benefits of protected water supply and even in these wards many scattered households still depend on wells in their own premises for drinking water.

The water supply scheme sponsored by the Shoranur Panchayat is implemented and technically supervised by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State. The source of water for the supply is Bharathapuzha. A big well constructed in Bharathapuzha, near the bridge on Shoranur-Cheruthuruthy road, protected from dirt and impurity by cement slabs ensures a perennial supply of water. There is a pumping station with three 30 HP turbine pumpsets capable of pumping 225 gallons of water per minute. The water is stored in a ground level tank on the top of a hill near the P.W.D. Rest House. Its capacity is 7 lakhs litres The total length of pipe laid till the year 1970-71 was 16,509 metres.

The total number of pipe water connections in the town is 302. This is made up of 217 house connections, 82 public taps and three connections for industrial purposes. Out of 185 sample households canvassed in connection with this study,

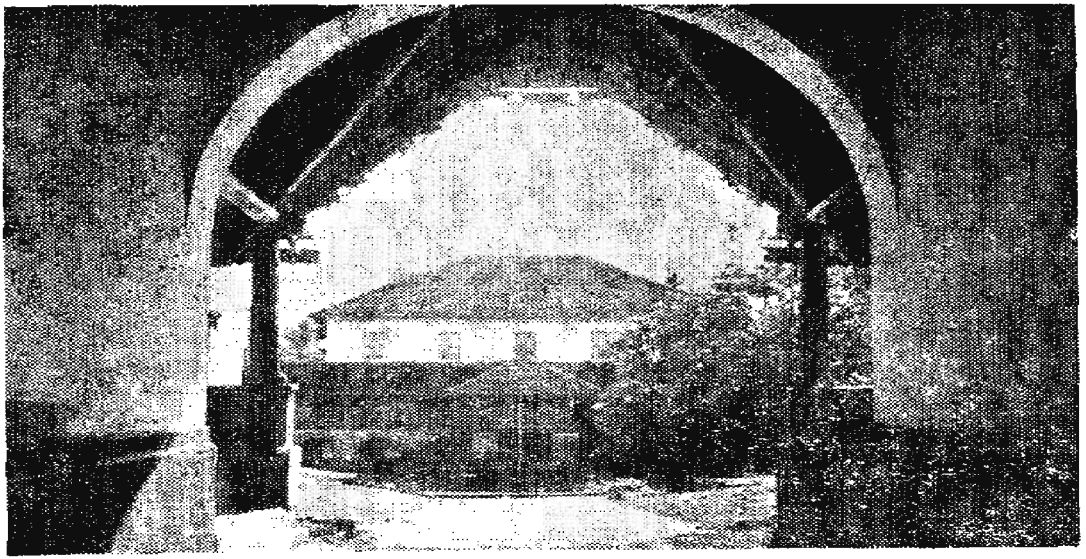


Plate 17] KAVALAPPARA PALACE (KOTTARAM)— A VIEW FROM THE ENTRANCE [Page 23

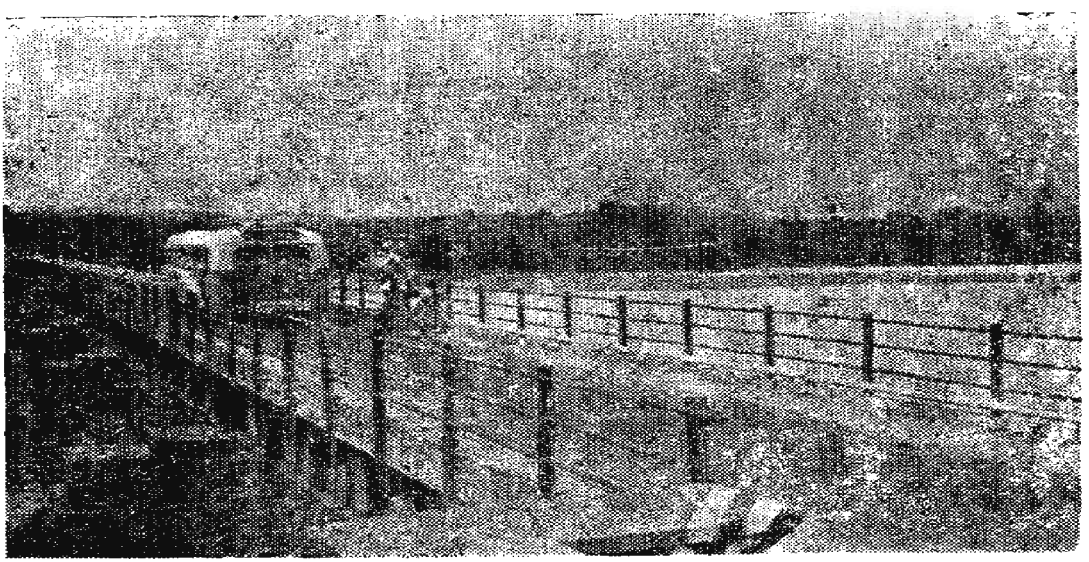


Plate 18] SHORANUR BRIDGE OVER BHARATHAPUZHA [Page 25



Plate 19] TILE FACTORY [Page 25



Plate 20] EDITOR WITH SRI C. K. MENON, TECHNICAL ADVISOR OF S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 25

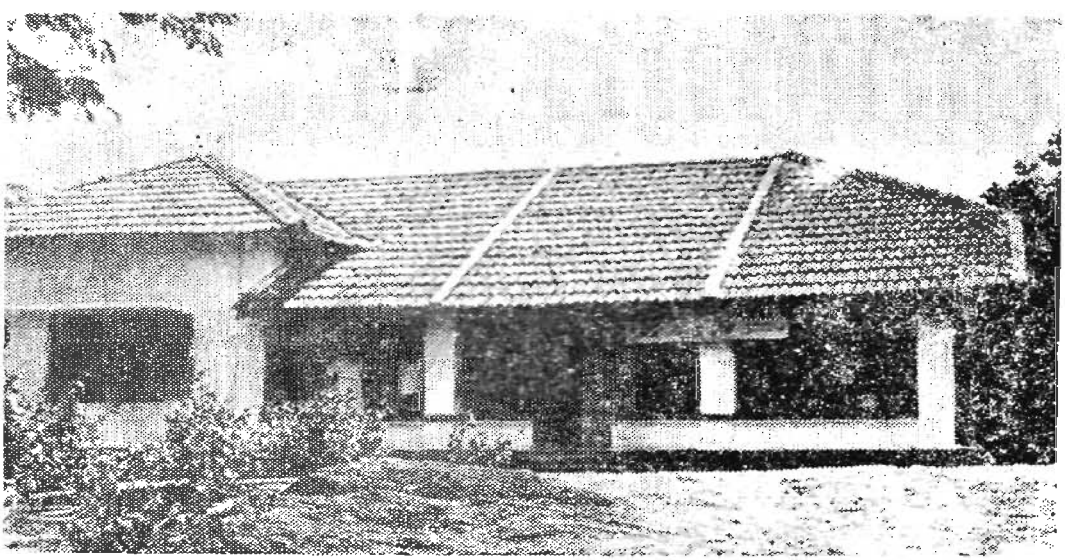


Plate 21] P.H.E.D. OFFICE [Page 29

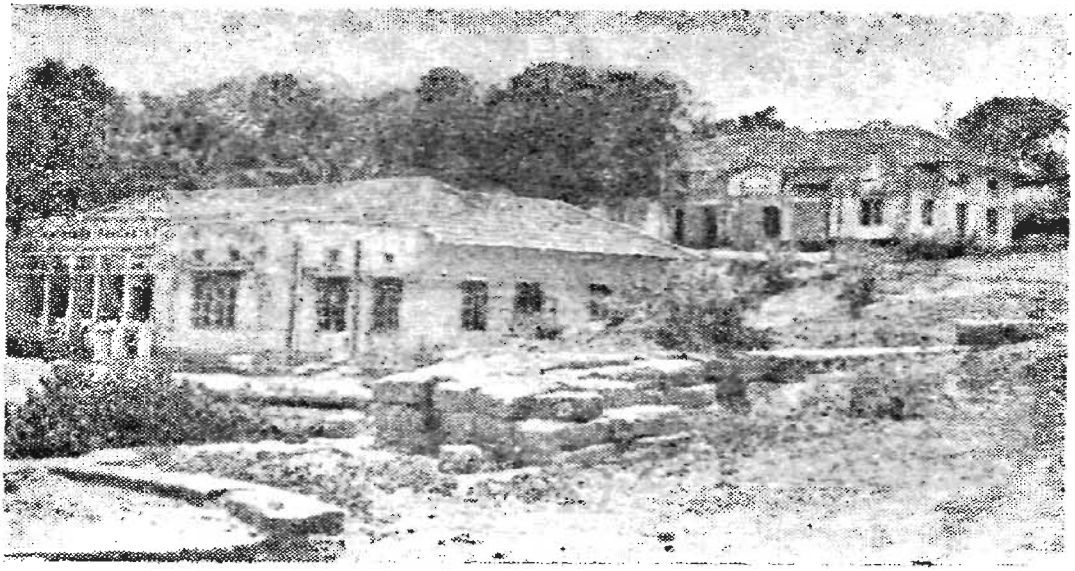


Plate 22] PANCHAYAT OFFICE AND COMMUNITY HALL [Page 31



Plate 23] LOADING OF SAND FROM BHARATHAPUZHA [Page 33

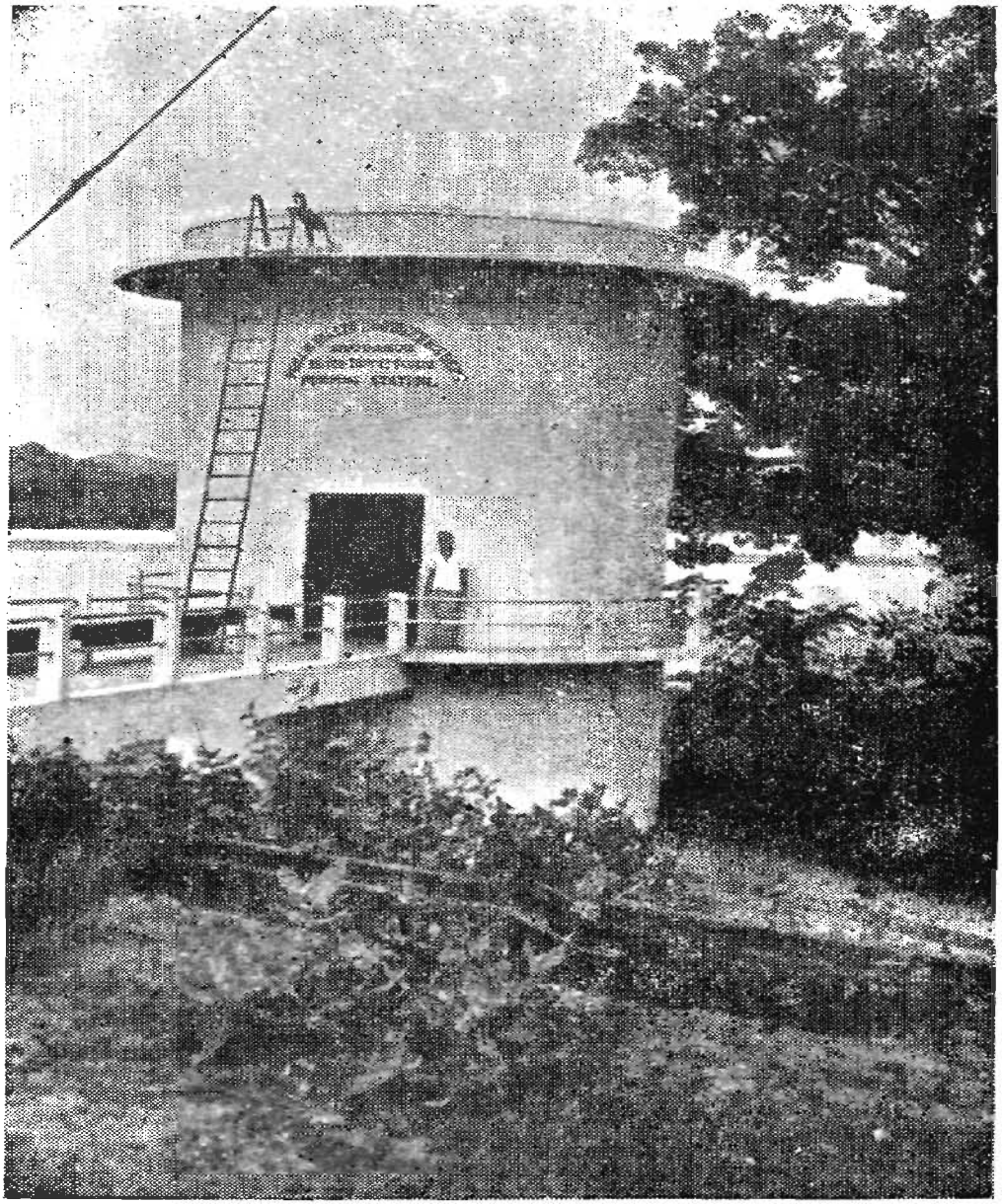


Plate 24] PUMPING STATION [Page 36

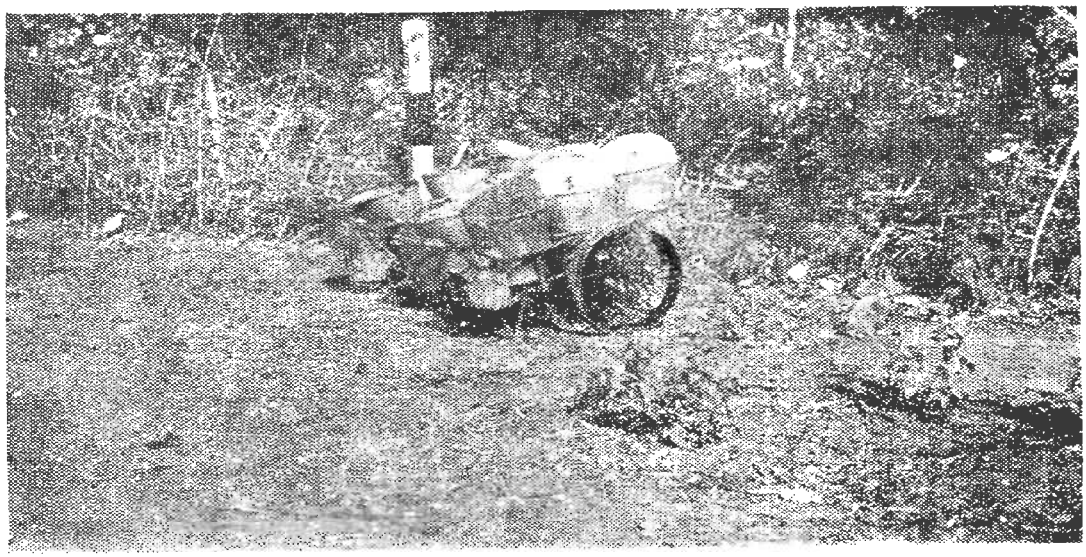


Plate 25] SCAVENGER'S TROLLY WITH BUCKETS [Page 37

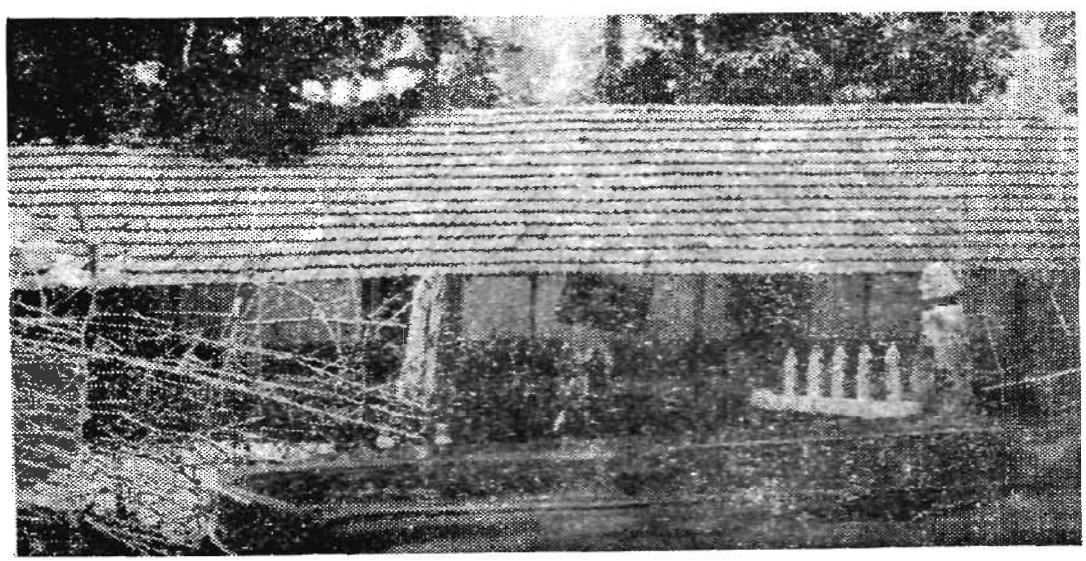


Plate 26] S.R.V. AIDED L.P. SCHOOL [Page 49

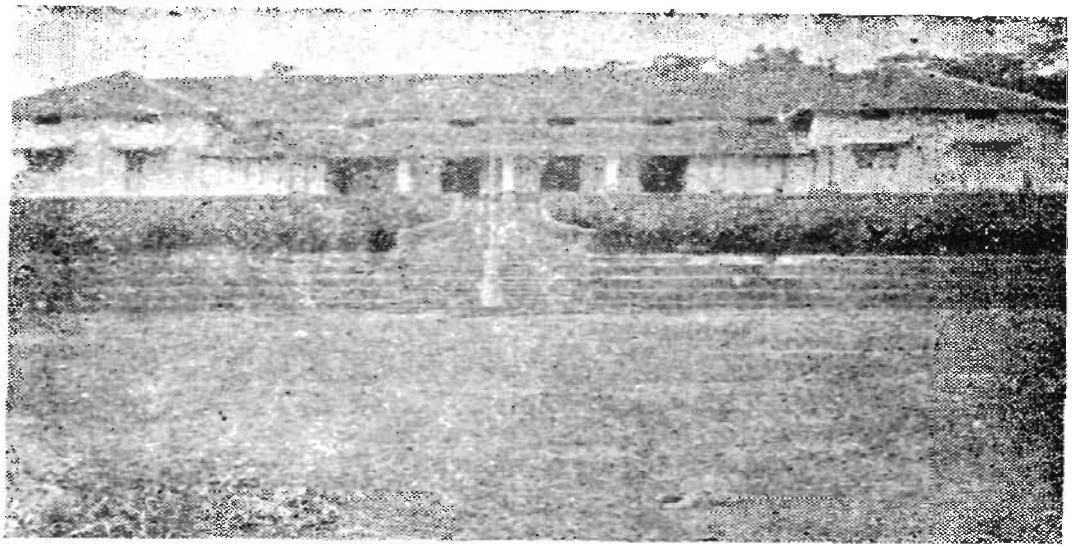


Plate 27] ST. THERESA'S GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL [Page 50

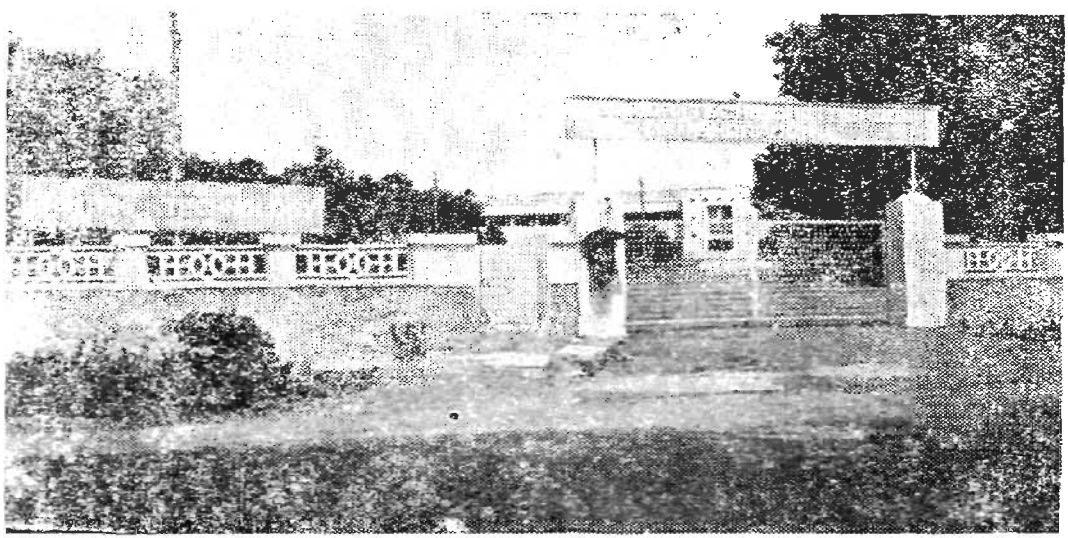


Plate 28] JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL [Page 55

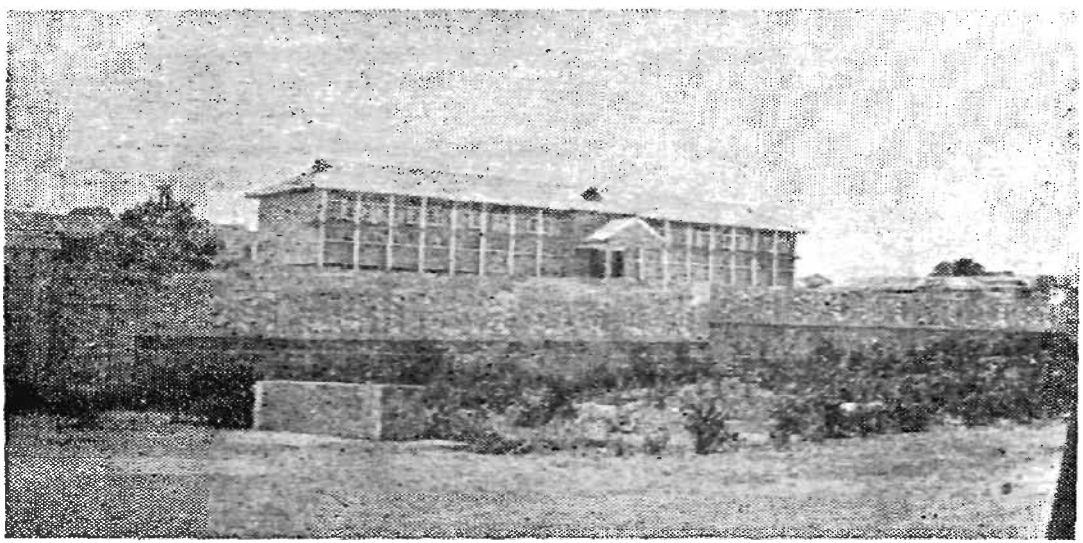


Plate 29] KERALA 'KALAMANDALAM'—NEW BUILDING [Page 57

only 80 households use tap water. Out of them 21 households do not have separate pipe water connections, but depend on the generosity of their neighbours.

Water charges are levied from residential houses and institutions at rates fixed by the Panchayat. For residential houses of annual rental value upto Rs. 100, 4,000 litres of water is supplied free per month and the balance charged at 25 paise per 1,000 litres. For residential houses of annual rental value up to Rs. 480 and above Rs. 480, the free allowance is 8,000 litres and 12,000 litres respectively. Industries, hotels, private dispensaries and schools have no free allowances. The rates are 75 paise and 50 paise for every 1,000 litres for industries and hotels respectively.

Conservancy

The undulating terrain of the town, with the Bharathapuzha and paddy fields at the lowest level affords natural drainage facilities. The roads and residential areas are at a higher level. The rain water runs off quickly into the river or the paddy fields with the result that dirty drains and stagnant water are rarely seen in the town.

The essentially rural setting with residential houses scattered over a wide area also makes sanitary conditions satisfactory. However there are crowded areas and narrow streets which have to be cleaned. There are 8 sweepers and 10 scavengers employed by the Panchayat for keeping the crowded area of the Panchayat clean and tidy. Each sweeper is allotted a separate area which includes also places outside the town but within the Panchayat. The scavengers are engaged in cleaning private and public latrines. Latrines with septic tanks are not common though the Panchayat supplies concrete slabs for them at half the rate, to encourage people to put up modern type of latrines. Except for the residential colonies, Muthaliar street, and business centres in Chiramannur ward, the town is not overcrowded, and most of the houses have got fairly spacious compounds. The town has generally healthy environment.

Power

The town was electrified in 1956-57 soon after the formation of Kerala State. The power supply comes from Peringal

Sholayar, Pallivasal or Neriyamangalam hydro-electric stations. There is a substation in the town in Karakkad ward. In 1960-61 this was raised to 110 KV substation from 68 KV thus meeting the added demand for power from the town and the adjoining areas.

The jurisdiction of the electrical subdivision office located in the town extends over a vast area including the town. Separate accounts are not maintained of the electrical connections or energy consumed in the town. From the information gathered from the office of the Assistant Engineer, Electrical Subdivision, it is estimated that there are 2,588 electric connections in the town excluding the supply to the railway station and street lighting. The number of connections by type and the quantity of energy consumed by each are given below:

Table 3.4

NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS BY TYPE AND VOLUME OF CONSUMPTION IN SHORANUR TOWN (1970-1971)

Types 1	Total No. of connections 2	Total consumption in units 3
Total	**2,588**	**1,523,520**
Domestic	2,100	251,400
Industrial	60	654,000
Commercial	340	472,200
Irrigation	57	126,600
Office, club, etc.	28	6,120
Cinema talkies	3	13,200

Out of 185 sample households canvassed in connection with the special study 113 households (59 per cent) are provided with electric supply.

Street Lights

The main road, the panchayat roads and some lanes in the thickly populated areas are provided with electric lights. The cost is met by the Panchayat. Out of 322 street lights provided by the Panchayat 250 are in the Census town. The lights are on from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m. every day. During 1970-71 Panchayat incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15,361.74 for providing street lights. The electric posts are 50 metres apart on the main road and 100 metres apart on the other roads.

Transport and Communication

Railway

Railway was introduced in the town in 1862, not long after its introduction in the country. It became a railway junction in 1902. At present Shoranur Railway station is a B class station with electromechanical *2 aspects colour light signals.* There are 5 platforms, the length of the platform being 261 metres. The other details of the railway station are given below:

No. of remaining lines	11 Starter
Capacity of running lines	
Road 1	40 Units
Road 2	26 ,,
Road 3	24 ,,
Road 4	24 ,,
Road 5	24 ,,
Road 6	74 ,,
Road 7	74 ,,
Road 8	80 ,,
Road 9	80 ,,
Road 10	90 ,,
Road 11	50 ,,
Capacity of railway and private sidings	(a) Parcel sliding—6 units (b) Medical relief van sidings —10 units (Only 2 bogies of MRV coaches alone placed) (c) Ballast train sidings—28 units (d) Goods sidings—8 units No private sidings
No. of passenger trains and goods trains dealt with daily during last 6 months	30 passenger trains and 20 goods trains daily
Goods traffic dealt with by commodities	**Outwards** Empty cases, agricultural implements, C.I. goods etc. **Inwards** Coal, coke, railpig, iron, cement etc.
Average No. of waggons dealt with daily	Outwards 1 Inwards 1
Average quintals of sundries dealt with daily	20 quintals
Average No. of tickets issued per day	1,230
Average No. of pessengers alighting per day	1,000
Average No. of season tickets issued per month	35

contd.

Average No. of platform tickets issued per day	123
Average coaching collection per day	Rs. 4,118
Average goods collection per day	Rs. 604
Average miscellaneous collection per day	Rs. 88

The following facilities are provided in this railway station :

Upper class waiting rooms both for men and women, third class waiting rooms both for men and women, parcel facilities, clock-room facilities, platform tickets, advance booking, invalid chairs, stretchers, free cleaning service, book stalls, first aid equipment, accidental medical relief van, vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms, telephone and telegraph facilities.

This station is connected with Mangalore, Kasaragod, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mahe, Badagara, Calicut and Tirur in the north. Mangalore is one of the important towns of Mysore State and the headquarters of South Kanara district. Kasaragod is the northernmost municipal town of Kerala. Cannanore is the district headquarters and a municipal town. Tellicherry is a municipal town of Cannanore district. Mahe is a municipal town in the Union territory of Pondicherry. Badagara is a municipal town in Kozhikode district. Calicut, the third biggest city of Kerala, is a district headquarters and an important business centre in Kerala. Tirur is a municipal town of Malappuram district.

Daily eight trains pass through this station. Of these, one express train and one passenger train run up to Kozhikode, two passenger trains up to Cannanore, one passenger train up to Kasaragod and two express and one mail trains up to Mangalore.

In the south, the town is connected to Cochin, the biggest city in Kerala, to Ernakulam, the headquarters of Ernakulam district, to Alwaye, a municipal town and an Industrial centre and to Trichur, the headquarters of Trichur district.

Two express trains and three passenger trains run up and down between Shoranur and Cochin. There is no direct line to Trivandrum, the Capital of Kerala. Passengers bound for Trivandrum, alight at Ernakulam junction and board the

connecting train starting from Ernakulam. Ernakulam-Trivandrum is a metre-gauge line with the result that it is impossible to travel directly from Shoranur to Trivandrum. Now the railway authorities have decided to convert the line also into broad-gauge and the work is in progress.

The town is connected with Madras, the Capital of Tamil Nadu. It is also connected to Olavakkode, the divisional headquarters of Southern Railway, Palghat, Coimbatore, Palani, the pilgrim centre and Ootacamund, a hill resort of Tamil Nadu. Another railway line connects the town to Nilambur, a hill station and forest area from where timber is transported. Two trains run daily up and down in this line. The table given below shows the train number, stations of origin and terminus etc.

Table 3.5

TRAIN NUMBER, STATIONS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINUS

Sl. No.	Train No.	Station		Remarks
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
1	27	Madras	Mangalore	West Coast Express
2	29	Cochin	Mangalore	Malabar Express
3	1	Madras	Mangalore	Mail
4	63	Shoranur	Kasaragod	Passenger
5	59	Shoranur	Cannanore	Passenger
6	65	Cochin	Cannanore	Passenger
7	..	Cochin	Calicut	Express
8	513	Erode	Calicut	Passenger
9	2	Mangalore	Madras	Mail
10	28	Mangalore	Madras	West Coast Express
11	62	Kasaragod	Shoranur	Passenger
12	60	Cannanore	Shoranur	Passenger
13	512	Calicut	Erode	Passenger
14	544	Shoranur	Olavakkode	Passenger
15	..	Shoranur	Coimbatore	Passenger
16	56	Shoranur	Jolarpetta	Passenger
17	30	Mangalore	Cochin	Express
18	66	Cannanore	Cochin	Passenger
19	..	Calicut	Cochin	Express
20	564	Shoranur	Cochin	Passenger
21	568	Shoranur	Cochin	Passenger
22	569	Cochin	Shoranur	Passenger
23	567	Cochin	Shoranur	Passenger
24	511	Coimbatore	Shoranur	Passenger
25	55	Jolarpetta	Shoranur	Passenger
26	543	Olavakkode	Shoranur	Passenger
27	542	Nilambur	Shoranur	Passenger
28	540	Nilambur	Shoranur	Passenger
29	541	Shoranur	Nilambur	Passenger
30	539	Shoranur	Nilambur	Passenger

From the above table it may be seen that seven trains start from this station and for seven trains, this is the terminus. All other trains pass through this station. Madras-Mangalore is the longest route with a distance of 886 km. Four trains run daily in this line. Separate compartments are also attached to this train for journey to Bombay, Delhi and Bangalore.

One peculiarity about Shoranur junction is that the Madras bound Cochin up and down trains do not halt at Shoranur as they take up a deviation line without touching the Shoranur platform.

344,987 printed tickets were issued from this station in the year 1971. Of these 102,104 were issued to passengers who travelled between 1-25 km., 80,198 between 26-49 km., 32,857 between 50-80 km., 93,314 between 81-250 km. and 36,784 above 250 km. The number of passengers who travelled to each important station during the year 1971 is given below :

Table 3.6

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO TRAVELLED FROM SHORANUR TO VARIOUS TOWNS IN 1971

Name of station 1	No. of passengers 2
Mangalore	6,276
Kasaragod	1,299
Cannanore	5,876
Tellicherry	5,725
Mahe	351
Badagara	1,960
Calicut	31,107
Tirur	16,394
Trichur	13,742
Alwaye	6,762
Ernakulam	14,707
Cochin	2,507
Kottayam	1,333
Quilon	645
Trivandrum	2,249
Olavakkode	19,096
Coimbatore	13,577
Madras	8,573
Palani	2,439
Nilambur	13,500

From the above table we can see that out of 344,987 passengers, 168,118 travelled (48.73 per cent) to these important towns. 9.02 per cent of the total passengers travelled to Calicut.

The number of passengers who travelled in each month from Shoranur to various places in 1971 is as follows:

Table 3.7

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO TRAVELLED FROM SHORANUR IN EACH MONTH IN 1971

Months 1	No. of passengers 2
January	31,443
February	26,888
March	28,880
April	31,952
May	44,127
June	29,245
July	23,995
August	23,367
September	30,916
October	27,779
November	18,013
December	28,384

The above table shows that more passengers travelled in the months of April and May. It is perhaps due to the fact that, the important festival of 'Vishu', School vacation, Trichur *Pooram* festival etc., fall during this period.

In addition to the number mentioned above, many others also travelled during the same period with season tickets, blank tickets and free passes. An average of 35 season tickets is issued from here in a month. One season ticket is considered as equivalent to 50 passenger tickets in a month. Hence we may add another 21,000 passengers annually under this item. Most of them travel a distance of below 25 km. The important fact to remember is that the passengers who board the train from this station do not necessarily belong to the town but they come from many places in the neighbourhood.

Power Training Institute

This institute was functioning at Erode till 1960. This is the only 'class IV training school' in Olavakkode division imparting instruction in General and Safety Rules to class IV employees who are engaged, especially in both power and armlight signals. There is also a refresher course to Pointsmen, Shunting Jamedars and Cabinmen, the duration of course is only two weeks. After completion of the course, an oral

examination is conducted by the officials of Southern Railway. All the employees mentioned above are given training every three years as general rules and signal system may be changed, from time to time. There is no financial benefit to the staff but the training is very important from the point of view of safety to the passengers.

An initial course for Brakesmen is also conducted here. The duration of the course is three weeks. After completion of the course there is a written examination and those who pass the examination are promoted as 'Underguards' when vacancies arise.

Road Transport

Till the formation of Kerala State in 1956, the road transport in this area was managed by individuals and private companies and their area of operation was limited mainly to places within the district and to some important towns outside. The picture has changed completely after the reorganisation of the States and the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation extending its bus services to the Malabar region. Shoranur is enroute to many important towns in the north and though the headquarters of the K.S.R.T.C is at Trivandrum in the south, Shoranur is included in 90 schedules. The K.S.R.T.C. according to the Transport Review 1972, has 1695 buses and operate 1408 schedules daily. Every day these buses carry 9 lakh passengers. The particulars of K.S.R.T.C. bus routes through the town and the number of services in each route are given in the following statement :—

Table 3.8

PARTICULARS OF BUS ROUTES AND NUMBER OF BUSES IN EACH ROUTE

Bus routes		No. of buses
1		2
Trivandrum—Cannanore	..	2
Trivandrum—Kozhikode	..	2
Trivandrum—Palghat	..	5
Ernakulam—Payyanur	..	8
Trichur—Cannanore	..	3
Trichur—Kozhikode	..	4
Trichur—Perintalmanna	..	2
Trichur—Kanjirapuzha	..	2
Trichur—Anakkotty	..	1

contd.

Table 3.8—*concld.*

Bus routes	No. of buses
1	2
Trichur—Palghat ..	4
Cannanore—Trivandrum ..	2
Kozhikode—Trivandrum ..	2
Palghat—Trivandrum ..	5
Payyanur—Ernakulam ..	8
Cannanore—Trichur ..	3
Kozhikode—Trichur ..	4
Perintalmanna—Trichur ..	2
Kanjirapuzha—Trichur ..	2
Anakkotty—Trichur ..	1
Palghat—Trichur ..	4
Palghat—Shoranur ..	8
Shoranur—Palghat ..	8
Palghat—Guruvayur ..	4
Guruvayur—Palghat ..	4

All the important towns in Kerala are connected to Shoranur by the K.S.R.T.C bus service. Daily 24 of these buses ply to the north and 33 to the south through the town. Palghat, the district headquarters and Guruvayur, the seat of the famous Hindu Temple are on the regular bus routes from Shoranur.

Four private bus companies with headquarters in the town and some other private companies from outside the town operate bus services through the town. The private companies in the town are:

1 Mayil Vahanam Transport Service
2 Mayil Vahanam Motor Service
3 Bhagavathy Vilasam Motor Service
4 Chemmarikkad Transport Service

Name of routes served by private buses and number of buses in each route are given below:

MAYIL VAHANAM TRANSPORT SERVICE

Bus route		No. of buses
1		2
Shoranur—Palghat	..	2
Shoranur—Nilambur	..	1
Palghat—Shoranur	..	2
Nilambur—Shoranur	..	1
Pallippuram—Palghat (Via)	Shoranur ..	2
Palghat—Pallippuram	do. ..	2
Palghat—Kuravanpuram	do. ..	1
Palghat—Iringattiri	do. ..	1
Kuravanpuram—Palghat	do. ..	1
Irringatiri—Palghat	do. ..	1

contd.

MAYIL VAHANAM MOTOR SERVICE

Bus route 1			No.of buses 2
Shoranur—Anakkotty		..	1
Shoranur—Palghat		..	2
Shoranur—Perintalmanna		..	3
Shoranur—Ottapalam		..	2
Anakkotty—Shoranur		..	1
Palghat—Shoranur		..	2
Perintalmanna—Shoranur		..	3
Ottapalam—Shoranur		..	1
Valanchery—Palghat (Via) Shoranur		..	2
Palghat—Valanchery	do.	..	2

BHAGAVATHY VILASAM MOTOR SERVICE

Bus route 1		No. of buses 2
Shoranur—Enamavu (Via) Guruvayur		1
Shoranur—Kumbidy (Via) Pattambi	..	1
Shoranur—Kongad	..	1
Enamavu—Shoranur (Via) Guruvayur	..	1
Kumbidy—Shoranur (Via) Pattambi	..	1
Kongad—Shoranur	..	1
Ponnani—Kunnamkulam (Via) Shoranur	..	1
Kunnamkulam—Ponnani (Via) Shoranur	..	1

CHEMMARIKKAD TRANSPORT SERVICE

Bus route 1			No. of buses 2
Shoranur—Palghat		..	4
Shoranur—Melattur		..	3
Palghat—Shoranur		..	4
Melattur—Shoranur		..	3
Palghat—Valanchery (Via) Shoranur		..	4
Palghat—Melattur (Via) Shoranur		..	1
Melattur—Palghat	do.	..	1
Valanchery—Palghat	do.	..	4
Palappuram—Iringattiri	do.	..	2
Iringattiri—Palappuram	do.	..	2

Besides the above, four buses of G.B. Transport Company, four buses of Balakrishna Brother's Transport Company, 3 buses of T.R. Nair Transport Company, 2 buses of Azeez Transport Company and two buses of Karippal Transport Company ply through this town. An interstate bus runs from Guruvayur to Ootacamund via Shoranur.

Twenty-five taxies also play an important role in the transport of people going to and from this town.

Railway Goods Transport

It was established about a 100 years ago when the railway came into existence. The office is situated in Chiramannur ward in a separate railway building close to the railway station. Shoranur-Perintalmanna road lies very close to the building. An average of 20 quintals of sundries are arranged to be transported daily from this office to various places. The commodities mainly transported are agricultural implements, timber, hammer, well pulleys, dosa-plates, wooden packing cases, empty cases, 'mammootty', pick-axe etc. to Arkonam, Selam, Villupuram, Madurai; Bangalore, Shimoga town, Mangalore, Uduppi, Vishakapattanam; Nellore, Kurnool, Varanasi, Badrachalam, Nagapattanam, Hospet, etc. outside the State and to different places within the State.

Among the commodities transported from other places are cement, salt, coal, railpig, iron, paper, asbestos products, text books, jute, twine, cattle feeds, etc. 50 per cent of the total tonnage of commodities are paper and cement.

Post and Telegraph Services

In addition to the Railway Mail Service, there are two sub post offices and four branch post offices located at different places within the town. The sub post offices have telegraph facilities. There is also a manually operated telephone exchange in the town with 126 subscribers and four public call booths. The approximate sale proceeds of postal stationery at each post office during 1970-71 are given in the following statement :

Table 3.9

TRANSACTIONS IN POST OFFICES—SHORANUR TOWN

Name of post office	Postal Stationery	Number sold during 1970–71	Total sale proceeds during 1970–71 Rs.
1	2	3	4
Sub Post Office, Shoranur–I	Post card	96,000	9,600·00
	Inland cover	200,000	30,000·00
	Envelope	75,000	15,000·00
	Stamps	..	36,000·00
	Aerogram	750	600·00
Branch Post Office (K. A. Samajam W. 4)	Post card	10,800	1,080·00
	Inland cover	21,600	4,320·00
	Envelope	18,000	4,500·00
	Stamps	..	9,000·00
Branch Post Office, Ganesh Giri	Post card	9,000	900·00
	Inland cover	10,800	2,160·00
	Envelope	720	180·00
	Stamps	..	1,080·00
Sub Post Office, Shoranur–II	Post card	11,750	1,175·00
	Inland cover	29,500	4,425·00
	Envelope	4,800	960·00
	Stamps	..	18,120·00
Branch Post Office, Kulappully	Post card	480	48·00
	Inland cover	1,800	360·00
	Envelope	240	60·00
	Stamps	..	2,992·00
Branch Post Office, Met-ind Nagar	Post card	2,460	246·00
	Inland cover	7,380	1,476·00
	Envelope	2,100	520·00
	Stamps	..	1,449·70

The post offices located at Shoranur received an amount of Rs. 5,63,670.32 and issued an amount of Rs. 30,63,965.70 as money orders in the year 1970-71. The details are furnished in the following statement :

Table 3.10

RECEIPT OF MONEY ORDERS AND NUMBER OF RADIO LICENCES ISSUED FROM EACH POST OFFICE

	Name of post office	Money order received		Money order issued	
		No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Total	..	**563,670·32**	..	**3,063,965·70**
1	Sub Post Office, Shoranur–I	15,695	260,975·00	31,390	2,230,150·00
2	B.P.O., K.A. Samajam Hospital	..	20,400·00	..	..
3	Branch Post Office, Ganesh Giri	..	24,000·00	..	..
4	Sub Post Office, Shoranur–II	4,048	151,047·72	16,207	803,026·20
5	B.P.O., Kulappully	..	90,699·60	..	30,789·50
6	B.P.O., Met-ind Nagar	..	16,548·00	..	..

(*contd.*)

Table 3.10—*concld.*

	Name of post office	No. of radio licences		
		Domestic	Commercial	Others
	1	6	7	8
	Total	**1,795**	**50**	**22**
1	Sub Post Office, Shoranur–I	1,655	49	3
2	B.P.O., K. A. Samajam Hospital	..	..	..
3	Branch Post Office, Ganesh Giri	..	..	..
4	Sub Post Office, Shoranur–II	140	1	19
5	B.P.O., Kulappully	..	..	..
6	B.P.O., Met-ind Nagar	..	..	..

Educational Facilities and Educational Institutions

It is a well known fact that Kerala State leads the other States in India in the rate of literacy and that apart from the high premium that Malayalees attach to education culturally, the rulers have all along been encouraging literacy by the opening of schools even in remote areas. However, there is regional disparity, even in such a small State as Kerala due to various reasons, the chief being the different policies adopted by the rulers of the Travancore and Cochin States and the Madras Government before the formation of the State. While Travancore and Cochin were princely States under rulers who were generally liberal patrons of art and literature Malabar region formed part of Madras Province and remained backward in education. While literacy rate in Kerala is 60.42 per cent, the highest in India, the rate of literacy in Palghat district is only 46.69, the lowest in the State. The urban literacy rate in Kerala is 66.31, and that in Palghat is 60.66. The town under study is included in the urban area of Palghat district for the sake of population census.

The backwardness of the district in education cannot solely be attributed to the want of educational institutions. But in the town itself, compared with other places in the State, the educational facilities have not kept pace with the growth of population. There is no institution in the town for higher education.

At present there are 8 primary, 2 middle and 2 secondary schools in the town. There is also a Junior Technical

School and an Ayurveda College. One of the Middle Schools is managed by the Panchayat Board, the Ayurveda College by the Kerala Ayurveda Samajam and the Junior Technical School is Government owned. The rest are managed by private agencies but all the institutions receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

In 1970-'71, 6,013 pupils, 3,167 boys and 2,846 girls attended the various educational institutions in the town. 1,174 pupils were studying in the high school section, 149 in the J.T.S. and 134 in the Ayurveda College. The teaching staff consisted of 69 males and 112 females.

The students of the town have to go for their higher education elsewhere. They used to go to the colleges at Trichur, the headquarters of the adjoining district. St. Thomas College, Kerala Varma College, and St. Mary's College at Trichur still attract a few students from Shoranur. The N.S.S. College at Ottapalam, 17 km. from the town, established in 1960, has proved a boon to the day-scholars. Higher education in Ayurveda is available in the town itself in the Ayurveda College managed by Kerala Ayurveda Samajam. There is also a Sanskrit College at Pattambi, 12 km. away from the town.

Some of the educational institutions in the town are dealt with below :

Boys' High School

This high school, the first in Shoranur, was established in 1931 by Shri K. V. Raman Nair, a member of a leading Hindu family in the locality. In the school, bifurcated courses in Engineering and Agriculture were introduced giving importance to practical side also. The boys are encouraged to take part in extra curricular activities. A Science Club, 'Hobbies and Crafts Centre' and a museum are some of the special features of the school. The school has a troop of boy scouts and a detachment of National Cadet Corps. 905 boys attend the school. The staff consists of 30 members. The school has a spacious ground for sports and games.

St. Therasas Girls' High School

This school was opened in 1930 with only primary classes in the heart of the town by the Apostolic Carmel Education

Agency, Kozhikode to impart education to all children irrespective of their social class or creed. In the year 1938-39 temporary recognition was granted up to 8th standard and later on it was upgraded to a high school. Additional buildings were put up in 1940, 1955 and 1970, at a cost of nearly Rs. 67,000. There are good shady trees in the compound protected by walls, all round. Under the same management there is a hostel for the students and staff.

The school is divided into two sections. The primary school is located in the same compound and has its own administration. In the high school the medium of instruction is Malayalam with parallel classes in English medium also. Malayalam, English, Hindi, Social Studies, General Science, and Mathematics are taught in the high school. The children are also encouraged to study drawing, needle work and music. There is provision for physical training, mass drill, etc. and every student is encouraged to take up a hobby such as stamp collection.

The strength of the high school in 1971-72 was 910. There are 30 teachers consisting of 25 Christians and 5 Hindu Theeyas. Only lady teachers are employed in the school.

K. A. Samajam Ayurveda College

The college is situated on the north bank of Bharathapuzha, close to the railway station in a healthy and beautiful locality extending over 7 acres. It has got the appearance of the time honoured Ashram.

The college is managed by the Kerala Ayurveda Samajam, a voluntary organisation which came into existence in 1913 with a few members, the most prominent of whom was Shri K. R. Padmanabha Iyer, who worked ardently for the revival of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The Samajam functioned at Cheruthuruthy, on the southern bank of Bharathapuzha in Talappilly taluk of Trichur district till 1939, when it shifted its headquarters to Shoranur. The Central Research Institute for Ayurveda is now housed in the original Samajam buildings at Cheruthuruthy. The Samajam has two branches, one at Madras and the other at Selam and a network of agencies all over India which are important outlets for the Ayurvedic medicines prepared by the Samajam. It maintains, besides the college, a hospital, a nursing home and a pharmacy.

The management of the Samajam is vested in a Board of Directors elected from among the members. The President is elected by the Directors themselves. The Secretary, appointed by the Board of Directors, carries on the executive duties of the Samajam under the control of the President. At present, in addition to the President, there are 10 Directors in the Board.

The college conducts the D.A.M. course (Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine). The teaching staff consists of a Principal and six Lecturers, including one Lecturer in Sanskrit, the study of which is considered very important as most of the authoritative treatises in Ayurveda are in that language. At present there are 99 men and 35 women attending the college. All of them are Malayalees. The college enjoys the same privileges as other Ayurveda Colleges in the State and scholarships are also awarded to deserving students. The management was forced to close down the students' hostel due to unrest among the students. The students' demands include the take-over of the college by the Government and introduction of B.A.M. Degree course in Ayurveda.

The Samajam was not slow to introduce changes in the content of the syllabus and the management of the college from time to time. Till 1958, the college was conducting a five year 'Vaidyapadam' course with its own syllabus. The D.A.M. course was introduced in 1959 according to the syllabus prescribed by the Government with four years study followed by internship for 6 months. There is a library for reference, but no research work is conducted here.

Panchayat Upper Primary School

This school was established in Paruthipra ward of the town in 1958. Additional buildings were put up in 1960, 1964 and 1968 and a thatched shed in 1972. The estimated cost of all the buildings is about Rs. 60,000.

There are two sections, primary and middle in the school. The medium of instruction is Malayalam. Standards I-IV are in the primary and V to VII in the middle section. Malayalam, General Science, Mathematics and Social Studies are taught in the primary section and in the middle section, Hindi, English, Music, Drawing and Crafts are taught as additional subjects.

In 1971-72, the strength of the school was 410 of whom 24 were Muslims and the rest Hindus. About 24 per cent of the pupils belonged to Scheduled Castes, and almost all of them were in receipt of lump sum grant from the Harijan Welfare Department. Of the students, 25 were speakers of Tamil language. During 1970-71, the total expenditure for running the school was Rs. 26,499.10 of which Rs. 25,786.55 was spent as salary of the staff, Rs. 293.53 for stationery, Rs. 32.75 for equipments, Rs. 169.72 as lump sum grant and Rs. 187.55 as cook's allowance for the preparation of CARE food. On the staff, there are 9 teachers in the school, 2 Brahmins, 3 Theeyas, 3 Nairs and 1 Roman Catholic Christian.

Mundamuka L. P. School

It is a primary school which was established in 1925 in Mundamuka ward. To begin with, classes were conducted in a *kachcha* building but in 1954, permanent buildings were put up at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. There are five classes from Standards I to V with Malayalam as the medium of instruction. In Standard V, Hindi and English languages are also taught. There are 156 pupils attending the school. The manager is also a teacher in the school. Out of five teachers, who are all trained, 4 are Nairs and one belongs to Ezhava community. The expenditure in running the school during 1970-71 was Rs. 16,826.75 of which Rs. 16,532 was paid as salary and the balance was utilized for maintenance.

Nasrathul Islam Madrasa

It was established in 1963 in Karakkad ward by Nasrathul Islam Association to impart religious instruction to Muslim children. The Madrasa is housed in a building put up by the Association in 1963. It is a hall, about 12 metres long and 8 metres wide. The value of this building is about Rs. 3,000. There are four classes with 65 students, all of whom are Muslims. There is only one student in class IV. All the students are under 12 years of age. The medium of instruction is Arabic and only religious subjects are taught here. On week days, classes are held from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. On Saturday and Sunday, classes begin at 8 a.m. and end at 12.30 p.m. Friday is a holiday. There are three teachers who are not trained but have a fair knowledge of Arabic. A small amount is given to each teacher as remuneration. The

total expenditure during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,402.00 of which Rs. 1,302.00 was paid as salaries and Rs. 100 spent on miscellaneous items.

Uppa's College

This is purely a tutorial college and only private coaching is given here for failed, school-going and college-going students for public and annual examinations.

It was established in 1964 by Shri K. M. Uppa in Chiramannur ward. It is housed in a rented building, the rent being Rs. 50 per mensem. There are 6 rooms. One room is used as office, four as class rooms and one as the waiting room for girls. The classes conducted here are mainly for students who failed in the S.S.L.C. Examination. Strength of such students at present is 30. Tuition for school-going and college-going (P.D.C. only) students and vacation classes for them are also conducted here. The number of students attending vacation and tuition classes is comparatively small, the highest being about 30 a year. Only two subjects viz. Mathematics and English are taught here for the Pre-Degree classes.

Those who want to sit for the public examination for Arabic Munshi are also given coaching here. The examination is conducted by the Kerala University and the minimum qualification required to appear for it is a pass in Standard VII. There are altogether 6 papers, five in Arabic and 1 in Malayalam. Those who have already passed the S.S.L.C. Examination are exempted from the Malayalam paper.

There are five teachers including the Manager-cum-Principal who is a Muslim. Among the teachers there are two Muslims including the Principal. Two are Hindu Theeyas and one is a Roman Catholic Christian, three teachers are graduates and one has the "Hindi Praveen" qualification. The Arabic teacher has passed VIII Standard and Diploma in Arabic. General Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Malayalam, English and Hindi are taught here for S.S.L.C. Examination and Arabic for Arabic Munshi Examination. The rates of tuition fee for various subjects are as follows.

	Course	Subjects	Fee	
	1	2	3	
			Rs.	
1	S.S.L.C. (failed students)	Single subject	30	for 3 months
		Two subjects	50	do.
		Three subjects	60	do.
		Four subjects or full course	75	do.
2	S.S.L.C. Private	All subjects	100	do.
3	Arabic Munshi	All subjects	150	do.
4	Vacation and tuition classes for school going students	Single subject	10	per month
		Two subjects	15	do.
		Three subjects	20	do.
5	Vacation and tuition classes for college going students (P.D.C. only)	Single subject	20	do.
		Two subjects	40	do.
6	Pre-Degree (failed students)	Single subject	100	
		Two subjects	175	

Technical Education

There are a number of young boys and girls who reach a dead end in their academic career when they pass or fail the S.S.L.C. examination. They are too poor to continue their studies and are not equipped for any jobs. Some technical training has been found to be of immense use in securing a job for them in the locality or outside. In order to meet the demand for technical education a Junior Technical School was opened in the town. In addition there are two typewriting institutes, one "Vanitha" College and two embroidery and tailoring institutes, in the town giving practical training in shorthand, typewriting, proof reading, book binding, tailoring, embroidery work, etc.

Junior Technical School

The Junior Technical School, Shoranur is one of the two Junior Technical Schools in Palghat district. It was established in 1960 in Chuduvalathur ward. The aim of the school is to provide vocational training for children who do not intend to continue their academic career beyond the lower secondary stage. The school is under the control of the Director of Technical Education, Kerala State. There are 149 students studying the following subjects: English, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Drawing (Engineering), Workshop practice, Fitting, Carpentry, Foundry, Smithy, Sheet Metal Welding, etc. The students are also given practical training in the use of electrical drilling machine, wood turning lathes and metal turning lathes, welding machine, milling machine, circular machine, etc. Of the 149 students 114 are Hindus, 8 are Christians and 27 are Muslims.

12 students belong to Scheduled Castes (10 Cherumans and 2 Parayas). There is no fee except special fee such as admission fee, game fee, etc. A stipend of Rs. 45 is given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students per month and 15 students get merit scholarships.

The staff of 37 members is divided into teaching staff (8), non-teaching staff working and skilled assistants (12) and administrative and others (17). In establishment section there are one superintendent, 1 head clerk, 3 clerks, 3 persons, 4 attendants, 1 watchman, 3 sweepers and one scavenger.

Mohan School of Commerce

It is a typewriting institute established in 1948 by Shri K. S. Nair and is housed in a rented building. The rent of the building is Rs. 35 a month. There are three teachers and 84 students. Teachers are all Hindu Nairs belonging to the family of the manager. Among the students 75 are Hindus, 5 are Christians and 4 are Muslims. 30 students belong to age-group 13-15, 45 students to age-group 16-18 and 9 students to age-group 19-24. Typewriting and Shorthand are taught here. The training time varies according to the convenience of the institute and for each subject one hour is allotted daily, for batches of students.

Vanitha College

This is a technical institute for women established in 1972, in Chuduvalathur ward, in a building taken on rent at Rs. 150 per month. This building is used partly as institution and partly as the Principal's residence. The Principal was running a similar institute successfully at Trivandrum and it was disposed of on the transfer of her husband to Shoranur. This institution is recognized by the Kerala Government.

Smt. Hareefa Beevi is the Manager-cum-Principal of the Institution. Teachers are all females as also the pupils. There are three teachers including the Principal and one cashier-cum-clerk. Principal belongs to Muslim community and of the other members of the staff two are Hindus and one is a Christian. Tailoring, needle work and dress making, composing, book binding, proof reading and telecommunication (telegraphy, telephone, wireless) are taught here. The medium of instruction is Malayalam except in telecommunication where it is English. Altogether 71 students are

studying in this institute (The institution was opened very recently and admissions are still going on). Among them 24 are studying Tailoring, Needle work and Dress making and 43 are studying Composing, Book binding and Proof reading. The presence of the State Government Printing Press in the town has induced more students to take up the study of book binding, proof reading etc. Only 4 are studying Telecommunication. Out of 71 students two are Muslims, three are Christians and all the others are Hindus. There are 12 Scheduled Castes of whom four study tailoring and needle work, and 8 composing, book binding and proof reading. The courses last from June to March. The students should have passed 7th standard for appearing for all the K.G.T. Examinations. Age limit is 13 to 30. There are three sewing machines and other equipments for the practical training.

A sum of Rs. 8 is collected every month from each student studying tailoring and needle work. Classes begin at 9.30 a.m. and close at 3.30 p.m. The fee charged for composing, book binding and proof reading courses is Rs. 5 per subject and Rs. 10 per group. The fee for the Telecommunication course is Rs. 20 a month.

Seethalekshmy's Sewing Class

It was established in 1970 by Smt. Seethalekshmy in a building rented out at Rs. 20 a month. The instructress resides in the same building. Girls are given training in tailoring, embroidery and needle work. Smt. Seethalekshmy is a diploma holder in embroidery and tailoring awarded by the Usha Company, manufacturers of Usha Sewing Machines and fans. There are only 13 girls attending the course. An amount of Rs. 8 is collected every month from each student in addition to an admission fee of Rs. 3. At the end of the course the Usha Company conducts a test and diplomas are issued to successful candidates.

Kerala Kalamandalam

Kerala Kalamandalam (Kerala State Academy of Arts) though not an institution within the geographic boundaries of the town under study, is too near to it to be ignored. Cheruthuruthy, the seat of Kerala Kalamandalam is just on the other side of the Bharathapuzha and a sign board at Shoranur Railway Station shows that railway passengers going to

Kalamandalam have to get down at the station. The institution attracts students from all over the country and abroad and the presence of the institution influences the cultural life of the town.

The chief architect of Kerala Kalamandalam is Poet Vallathol who founded it in 1930 and presided over its destinies until his death in 1958. In 1936 the institution was shifted from Kunnamkulam to Cheruthuruthy and its silver jubilee was celebrated in 1955. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru participated in it and encouraged the institution in its propagation of the great art of Kathakali by a handsome donation. In 1964 Kalamandalam was reconstituted as a State Academy of Arts for Kathakali, Ottamthullal, Mohiniyattam, Koodiyattam, Bharathanatyam and other classical dances.

The management of the Kalamandalam is vested in a general council of 14 members including representatives of Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy, Sahithya Academy, Kerala Lalithakala Academy and a representative each from the Lok Sabha and Kerala Legislative Assembly. The administration is carried on by an Executive Committee. The Secretary appointed by the Government is the principal executive officer and treasurer of the academy.

The following courses of study are conducted in the Kalamandalam:

	Subject	*Duration of course*
I	Kathakali	
	(1) Vesham	6 years
	(2) Music	6 years
	(3) Chenda	4 years
	(4) Maddalam	4 years
	(5) Chutty and costume making	2 years
II	Ottamthullal	
	(1) Vesham	4 years
	(2) Mridangam	4 years
III	Koodiyattam	
	(1) Vesham	6 years
	(2) Mizhavu	4 years
IV	Panchavadyam	4 years
V	Bharathanatyam and Mohiniyattam	4 years

The age of admission is generally fixed as 14 years for most of the courses. The academic year is from 1st June to 31st March. The majority of the students are recipients of stipends during the whole period of training. Short-term courses are held in Kathakali course for students from abroad. The institution is residential and the activities begin at 4 a.m. Periodically the Kalamandalam undertakes tour of other States and countries and the Kathakali troupe has won acclaim for its performances even in foreign countries.

The Kalamandalam is embarking on a new era of progress. An area of about 30 acres of land was acquired by the side of Trichur-Shoranur road and the institution will be shifted to the new site shortly when all the buildings put up there are ready for occupation. Already some departments have been shifted to the new campus which is spacious and the buildings are specially designed for the teaching and practice of the various arts and for the residence of the teachers and students.

Medical Facilities and Medical Institutions

Medical facilities and general sanitation of the town compare favourably with those in the other small towns in the State. But the town is ahead of other places in the teaching and practice of certain indigenous systems of medicine, especially Ayurveda. There is a great demand for Ayurvedic medicines prepared here from all over the country. In the town there are besides the Government Hospital, one Railway Hospital, K. A. Samajam Ayurveda Hospital and one E.S.I. Hospital. In-patient facilities exist in the first three hospitals. Two family welfare centres, four private dispensaries, two dental clinics and some ayurveda vaidyasalas also function here. Their details are given below:

Mahatma Gandhi Local Fund Dispensary.—This institution was sponsored by the Shoranur Dharmasthapana Sangam, registered under Act 21 of 1860 in the year 1946 with M. R. Ry. Elaya Nayar of Kavalappara as president.

As a nucleus fund, a sum of Rs. 1,154 was raised by a benefit performance held in the high school, Shoranur and afterwards a sum of Rs. 10,000 was received as donation from the co-operative institutions and individuals of the locality. Besides, 75 cents of land for the site and the road leading to it were also received as gift.

The Sangam's first attempt was to establish a Government hospital and it promised to provide the necessary site, buildings for the hospital and three wards for in-patients. But the proposal was not accepted by the Government. In 1949 they approached the Malabar District Board with a request to start a small hospital and a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre there. The Board readily accepted the offer.

The wards of this hospital were donated by Shri Poruthiyil Madhavan Vaidyar and his brother in memory of their father the late Poruthiyil Koru Vaidyar. They spent about Rs. 3,000 for the building. Shri K. Krishna Menon, B.A., B.C.L. (Bachelor of Civil Law), a retired Principal of Madras Law College and his brother Shri K. R. Menon, I.C.S. former Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras jointly donated Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a ward in memory of their father, late Shri K. P. Raman Menon.

The building and furniture for Maternity and Child Welfare Centre were handed over to the Panchayat Board and the District Health Officer took charge of them on 15th March 1952.

The Mahatma Gandhi Local Fund Dispensary was formerly opened by Shri K. R. Menon, I.C.S. and two wards by Shri K. P. Kesava Menon. B.A., Bar at-law, Editor, Mathrubhumi on 24th November 1952.

The third ward was built and donated by Shri M. P. Moothedath, Railway Contractor, in memory of his brother, the late Shri M. V. Moothedath in 1954. He spent not less than Rs. 5,000 for the ward and it was opened by Shri Prakasa, the then Governor of Madras.

Shri K. M. Sankaran Nambudiripad met the entire cost of constructing the approach road to the dispensary and digging a well. The dispensary site of about 75 cents was donated by Shri S. M. Pillai. At present the hospital has one medical, 6 para-medical and 2 non-medical staff. Among the medical staff there is a graduate doctor who belongs to the community of Hindu Ezhuthachan. Among others one staff nurse, one maternity assistant, one pharmacist, one leprosy health visitor and two nursing assistants are employed. Among them 4 are Hindu Nairs, one Saliya (Weaver caste) and one Christian. There are two attendants and they belong to the Cheruman and Nair community respectively.

The bed strength of this hospital is only 12. The patients lie on the verandah and the floor for want of adequate number of beds, there being about 25 in-patients at a time. The departments in the hospital are :

1 General
2 Maternity and Child Welfare
3 Family Planning
4 S.E.T. Centre

On an average, a sum of Rs. 18,000 is spent for medicines in a year in the hospital. All the medicines are supplied by the Government. An amount of Rs. 15,000 is spent for diet only. Contingency expenditure works out at Rs. 3,000 and equipments at Rs. 2,000. On an average, about 250 outdoor patients from the town and its suburbs visit this hospital daily. The number of in-patients treated during the year 1970-71 was 622. The average number of persons who visit this hospital per day and the types of diseases treated are given below :

Type of diseases	*Approximate number per day*
Dysentery and diarrhoea	40
Scabies	50
Bronchitis	20
Ordinary cough and whooping cough	50
Influenza, cold fever, catarrh, etc.	78
Tuberculosis	12 (long-term treatment)

Besides the above, patients suffering from the following diseases are also treated :

Type of diseases	*Approximate number of persons per month*
Filaria	4
Typhoid	10 to 15
Infectious hepatitis	15
Venereal diseases (VD)	20

Occasionally the doctor is called upon to treat epidemics also. For instance 2 cases of tetanus, 13 cases of cholera and 2 cases of gastro-enteritis were treated here in 1972. Also nearly 300 lepers (the area of operation of the unit extends beyond the town) are undergoing treatment in the S.E.T. Centre attached to the dispensary. This is a long term treatment and takes about 3 to 6 years for a complete course.

S.E.T. Centre.—"The Government of India in close collaboration with the State Governments established the National Leprosy Control Programme in 1955 in the terminal two years of the first Plan period. This programme remained centrally aided up to the end of 1968-69 and from 1969-70 it has become a centrally sponsored programme. An allocation of Rs. 5.12 crores has been made in the IV Plan for the implementation of this programme.

There are two components in this programme.—1. Establishment of leprosy control units in the hyper-endemic areas.

2. Establishment of Survey, Education and Treatment (S.E.T.) Centres in the moderately endemic areas".*

The S.E.T. Centre attached to this dispensary was opened in 1960. It aims at the control and eradication of leprosy in the following manner:

Survey.—The leprosy health visitor visits periodically every person residing in the area assigned to him. While visiting the houses of patients he watches carefully the contacts of patients who may become easy victims of the disease.

Education.—This includes education of the public and the patient. The leprosy health visitor tries to remove the misunderstandings and misconceptions from the minds of the public by explaining what leprosy is, what its early symptoms are, how it spreads and how to escape from infection. The leprosy health visitor makes the patients aware that leprosy is only an ordinary disease like any other disease and that it is curable if detected and treated in time.

Treatment.—The patients are treated with DDS. At present nearly 300 patients are undergoing treatment under the direction of the centre. This is purely a domiciliary treatment. There is no provision to admit the patients to the hospital for the treatment.

Southern Railway Health Unit.—This hospital was established about 70 years ago exclusively for the benefit of railway employees. It is situated in Chiramannur ward close to the railway station and railway quarters. Up to 1961 it functioned in a small building and in 1961 it was shifted to a newly constructed Government building. This building has three wings with a plinth area of 678.35 sq. metres. The total cost of the new building works out to Rs. 50,000. The

*India 1971-72 pages 106-107, Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Delhi

first wing is used for office room, AMO's consulting room, compounding room and dressing room. Male ward, medical stores, operation theatre (minor) and emergency ward are in the 2nd wing. The 3rd wing is used mainly for AMO's consulting room, medical examination rooms, female ward, children's ward, stationery store and labour room. The unit is manned by 18 members including technical and non-technical staff. Their details are given below :

Table 3·11

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES OF RAILWAY HEALTH UNIT, SHORANUR

Sl. No.	Category of employees	Name	Age	Sex
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assistant Medical Officer	S. Kannan	40	Male
2	,,	E. Shanmugham Pillai	36	Male
3	Pharmacist	C. D. Vareed	42	Male
4	,,	Viswanathan N.	38	Male
5	,,	N. R. Paran	40	Male
6	Midwife	K. Maniyammal	52	Female
7	Senior dresser	C. C. Kunhambu Na. diar	51	Male
8	Junior dresser	K. Kelu	47	Male
9	,,	B. Aniyammal	47	Female
10	,,	P. V. Krishna Warrier	56	Male
11	Hospital Attendant	M. Raghavan Nair	38	Male
12	,,	A. Krishnan	48	Male
13	,,	E. Devayani	26	Female
14	,,	M. Muniyappan	48	Male
15	Sweeper	Arumugham, V.	40	Male
16	,,	P. Ramakrishnan	32	Male
17	,,	P. Acha	37	Female
18	,,	Jnanamuthu, C.	29	Male

Sl. No.	Category of employees	Religion	Caste	Education
1	2	6	7	8
1	Assistant Medical Officer	Hindu	Brahmin	M.B.B.S.
2	,,	Hindu	Vellala	M.B.B.S.
3	Pharmacist	Christian	Catholic	S.S.L.C. and diploma in compounding
4	,,	Hindu	Nair	do.
5	,,	Hindu	Ezhava	do.
6	Midwife	Hindu	Theeya	VIII Std. and Midwifery course
7	Senior dresser	Hindu	Nambiar	Std. VIII
8	Junior dresser	Hindu	Ezhava	Std. IX
9	,,	Hindu	Vellala	Std. VIII
10	,,	Hindu	Warrier	Std. VII
11	Hospital Attendant	Hindu	Nair	S.S.L.C. failed
12	,,	Hindu	Paraya	Std. V
13	,,	Hindu	Nair	S.S.L.C. failed
14	,,	Hindu	Chakkiliyan	Std. V
15	Sweeper	Hindu	Chakkiliyan	Std. V
16	,,	Hindu	Paraya	Std. V
17	,,	Hindu	Theeya	Std. V
18	,,	Christian	Catholic	Std. VI

As stated earlier, the treatment is confined to railway employees and their dependants. Others are not treated here except in cases of emergency involving train accidents and the like. All such cases of casualties are given only first aid in the unit and then sent to taluk headquarters Government Hospital at Wadakkancherry or Ottapalam for further regular treatment.

In-patients with monthly income of less than Rs. 180 are given free diet. Persons with a monthly income of Rs. 181 to Rs. 250 are charged Rs. 1.90 per day and patients with a monthly income of Rs. 250 and above are charged Rs. 2.20 per day. The above charges are collected from both employees and their dependants. If an employee is injured while on duty and admitted to this hospital as an in-patient, no charges are collected from him towards diet.

The natures of activities of this hospital are :

1 General
2 Periodic medical examination of railway employees for their physical fitness
3 Initial medical examination of new recruits
4 Vasectomy operation
5 I. U. C. D. (Loops) insertion for the women employees or the wives of male employees
6 Distribution of contraceptives other than oral tablets
7. Preventive measure like Triple Antigen (injection), Oral polio vaccine to children of railway employees, tetanus toxoide (injection) to pregnant women

About 210 outdoor patients visit the hospital daily for treatment. Most of the cases relate to cold and fever, cough, bronchitis, injuries, skin diseases (Scabies), dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism and dental diseases.

Occasionally treatment is also given for gastro-enteritis (very rare), influenza (seasonal), typhoid, jaundice, infectious hepatitis, venereal diseases (very rare) and abortion cases.

In addition, there is arrangement for treatment of T.B. patients. If an employee or his dependant is admitted as in-patient for treatment of T.B. he is given free diet provided that his basic pay is below Rs. 380. In case the pay exceeds

Rs. 380, a sum of Rs. 2.20 is charged per day, towards diet and other hospital charges.

E.S.I. Hospital.—It was established in 1963 in a rented building in Chiramannur ward. It is a Central Government aided dispensary for the benefit of the workers employed in factories and their families. According to the E. S. I. Scheme all the factories where 20 or more employees work have to join the scheme and the factory collects a nominal amount from the employees every month and contributes to the scheme. The employees, who have been included in the scheme get free medical service from this dispensary for themselves and their families.

The dispensary is under the control of a Dy. Director of Health Services, Kerala. The local controlling authority is the doctor who is in charge of the dispensary.

Dr. K. N. Krishnan Nambudiri, M.B.B.S. is at present in charge of the dispensary. Under him there are one pharmacist, one nurse, one dresser, one clerk, one attendant and one sweeper. All of them are Hindus except the nurse who belongs to the Christian community. The pharmacist is a Hindu Vilakkithala Nair, dresser is Pandith (Brahmin) and the others are Theeyas.

No arrangements exist for the treatment of indoor patients. About 54 outdoor patients are treated in this hospital every day.

Dental Clinic.—It is a private dispensary established in 1962 by Dr. K. Narayanan Nair and is housed in a rented building in Chiramannur ward. The building is two storeyed and the clinic is located in the first floor. There are four rooms. One is used as a store room-cum-workshop for making and polishing artificial teeth, and the other rooms are used as consulting room and waiting rooms.

The working hours of the clinic are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The dentist has no assistant. According to him, the number of patients coming to him for dental treatment is comparatively small since the railway employees who constitute a good percentage of the population of the town go to the railway divisional hospital, Olavakkode where treatment is free for them and the well-to-do local people go to Trichur

or Palghat where they get expert service. Therefore only people belonging to the middle or poor classes consult him.

On an average 110 patients go to the clinic in a month for treatment. The important services done here are filling, cleaning and extraction of teeth, fitting artificial denture and orthodent work.

The fee is charged as follows for each item of work :

	Rs.	
Fitting artificial teeth	5	per tooth
	150	per full set
Extraction	3	per tooth
Filling hollow of tooth	3	
Cleaning	2	
Orthodent	100	

No consultation fee as such is collected.

Dr. Ramankutty's dispensary .—It was started in 1959 by Dr. Ramankutty in his own building located at Karakkad ward facing Palghat-Ponnani Road. He belongs to Hindu Ezhuthachan community of the town. He is assisted by a compounder who has studied up to the 8th standard. The common diseases treated here are influenza, fever, bronchitis, eye diseases, diarrhoea, scabies, etc. About 40 patients attend this dispensary daily.

K. A. Samajam Ayurveda Hospital.—As mentioned earlier it was originally established in 1913 at Cheruthuruthy, in Talappilly taluk of Trichur district. In 1941 it was shifted to Shoranur. There are 19 buildings. Most of them are either constructed by the Samajam or donated by the public. Besides this, there is a temple (presiding deity Ganapathy) owned by the Samajam.

The main building is used as pharmacy, raw herbs store, main store of medicines, sales department and office. One building is used as guest house and another as residence of the Secretary. Two buildings are allotted for the college. Three buildings are used as out-patient and charity wards, 'Dharapura' and Principal's residence respectively. There are 10 cottage size buildings which are used as pay wards. The last building is a free ward. Formerly this was used as hostel for Ayurveda students.

Out of the 19 buildings, the guest house was constructed in 1948 in memory of Shri K. R. Padmanabha Iyer, founder

of K. A. Samajam hospital by his son and donated to the hospital. One of the college buildings was constructed in 1951 and all others in 1941. The value of all the buildings is estimated at about Rs. 1,15,000.

Ten buildings have been left for in-patients' use and there are altogether 19 cottages and 6 single rooms in these ten buildings. The single rooms are on the first floor of a two storeyed building and these are seldom used. Others are family type wards and each cottage can be used by a patient and his relatives or by-standers. Each cottage is furnished with 2 or 3 cots, chairs, table etc. Kitchen, latrine, bathroom etc. are attached to each cottage. All the cottages are electrified and provided with water supply. The rent of a cottage varies from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 6.00 per day depending upon the amenities provided.

No diet is supplied to in-patients undergoing treatment here. The patients have to make their own arrangements for food. It is easy for them to cook their food as a kitchen is attached to each cottage.

Hospital and Nursing Home.—Free medical advice, treatment and medicine are given to the deserving poor out-patients. In 1970 medicines worth Rs. 4,193 were thus distributed. The out-patients' dispensary works from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. There is no dispensing in the evening. On an average 50 out-patients visit the dispensary for treatment daily.

Pharmacy: All important Ayurvedic medicines are manufactured in the pharmacy of the Samajam under expert supervision and in strict accordance with 'sastric' (scientific) prescriptions. The various ingredients for the preparation of medicines are selected meticulously. Medicines manufactured here have high reputation all over the country for their purity and quality. The medicines prepared here include 'Aristam', 'Aasavam', 'Thylam', 'Choornam', 'Bhasmam' etc. Grinding work is done mechanically and other items by manual labour.

There are altogether 43 employees working in the hospital, 12 in hospital and nursing section, 15 in pharmacy section and 16 in office section. All the employees who work in the hospital and nursing section are Hindus. Among the five physicians, 4 are Hindu Brahmins and one a Hindu Nair. Of

them Shri Sankaran Moosad and Shri Narayanan Nambudiri are visiting physicians. The former visits the hospital on all Saturdays and is paid Rs. 50 per visit. The latter visits the hospital on all Wednesdays and is paid Rs. 35 per visit. The consulting time is from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Among those who work in the office, two are Muslims, and the others are Hindus. The two Muslims are engaged as labourers. Out of 15 members in pharmacy section, one is a Muslim and all the others are Hindus. Among the Hindus, 8 are Nairs, one Warrier, two Theeyas, one Saliya and two Ezhuthachans.

Central Research Institute for Ayurveda, Cheruthuruthy: It is located in Cheruthuruthy on the southern bank of the Bharathapuzha, the southern boundary of Shoranur town. Even though it is situated in Cheruthuruthy, just outside Shoranur town, it is of great benefit to the people of the town.

The Central Research Institute for Ayurveda, Cheruthuruthy is one of the two Central Research Institutes established under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi.

The main aims of the Central Research Institute are:

(a) to find out better, cheap and effective remedies for prevention and cure of various ailments;

(b) to train 'vaidyas' in various research fields; and

(c) to assess the efficacy of the 'claims of cure' of folk medicines etc.

The Central Research Institute for Ayurveda, Cheruthuruthy started functioning on 21st June, 1971, when the land and buildings of the then existing State Ayurveda Hospital were handed over to the Central Council by the State Government. The institute consists of the following sections:

1 Research section
2 Hospital section
3 Laboratory section
4 Pharmacy section, and
5 Administrative section

The hospital section has two wings, the out-patient and the in-patient departments. About 250 patients attend the

out-patient department daily. The in-patient department has 50 beds and gives completely free medical treatment including diet to the patients. The hospital is fully equipped with all modern equipments like X-ray, E.C.G. etc.

There are three fully equipped laboratories in Bio-chemistry, Pharmacology and Pathology, for conducting research.

The pharmacy section is fully automatised and manufactures all medicines required by the hospital.

The institute takes up some special problems for intensive study. The problems now taken up are (1) "Vatha-Vatharaktha" group of disease, (2) "Grandhi-Arbudha".

A mobile clinical research unit is also attached to the institute. This unit has a fully equipped mobile van which visits various villages and collects information regarding the prevalence of diseases, and gives free medical treatment to the inhabitants of the area visited.

The total number of staff sanctioned for the institute is 111. But at present there are only 90 persons on the staff.

Family Welfare Centre

"For the welfare of women and children in the context of the family as a whole, the programme of setting up family and child welfare projects was inaugurated on Children's Day, November 14, 1967. It is the largest single national programme directed towards welfare of women and children specially in rural areas".*

There are two family welfare centres in the town, one at Paruthipra ward and other at Chuduvalathur. The former was established in 1967 and the latter in 1969. Both are under the control of the Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre, Koppam. In each centre there are one Auxiliary Nurse and a Midwife. The main activities of the centre consist of the distribution of medicines, CARE feeding, ante-natal care, baby care, advice in Family Planning, distribution of contraceptives and care of women in confinement.

Rest House

There are two Government rest houses in the town. One is maintained by the Public Works Department and the other

* India 1971-72 page 120, Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Delhi

by the Railways. Both the rest houses are situated in Chiramannur ward. The Railway rest house is located very near the railway station. P. W. D. rest house is situated on an elevated place about one km. away from the railway station, near the Panchayat Office. While the railway rest house caters to the needs of railway officials only, the P. W. D. rest house is used by officials as well as non-officials.

P. W. D. Rest House

It was established in 1960. There are 8 double rooms, of which one is reserved for "very important persons". Room rent per day is Rs. 3.75 for Government employees on duty who draw a salary of Rs. 250 and above. Government employees with salary below Rs. 250 are charged Rs. 3 only. For private parties the room rent is fixed at Rs. 5 per day. Continuous stay is limited for seven days in case of Government employees and three days for non-officials. Each room is provided with two cots with rubber mattresses, pillows and mosquito nets, one easy chair, two ordinary chairs, and one table with mirror. All the rooms have ceiling fans, attached bathrooms and latrines. Ventilation and sanitation are very good. Rooms can be reserved in advance by applying to the District Collector, Palghat. Vegetarian meals are also supplied from the canteen attached to the rest house at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per meal. The items supplied for meals are rice, 'sambar', 'parippu', 'achar', 'aviyal', 'pappadam', rasam' buttermilk or curd.

Hotels and Restaurants

According to the houselist prepared for General Census, 1971 there are 94 restaurants and hotels in the town. Of these two hotels provide lodging facilities also. About one-third of the total number of restaurants are situated in Chiramannur ward. Number of restaurants and hotels in each ward is given below:

Name of the ward	No. of hotels/restaurants	
Paruthipra	10	
Nedungottur	10	
Mundamuka	12	
Chiramannur	30	(Including two hotels with boarding and lodging facilities)
Chuduvalathur	12	
Karakkad	20	

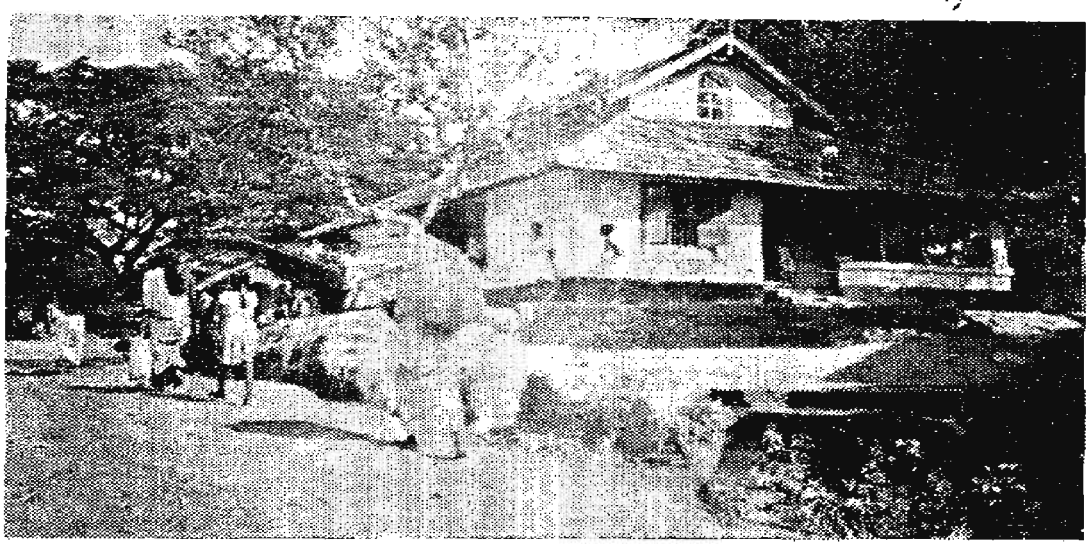


Plate 30] MAHATMA GANDHI LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY [Page 59

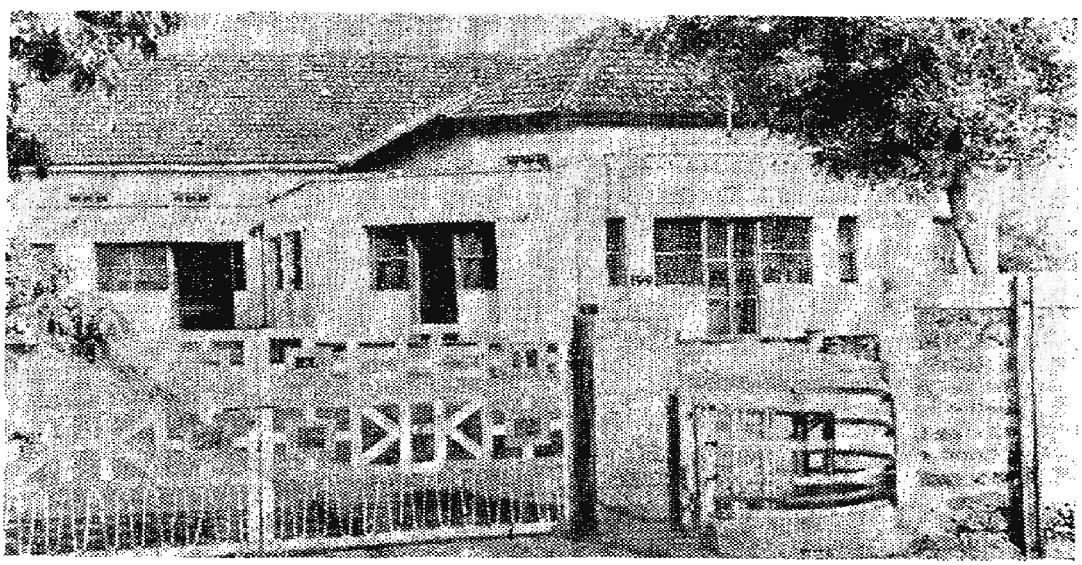


Plate 31] RAILWAY HEALTH UNIT [Page 62



Plate 32] AYURVEDIC MEDICINE PREPARATION— GRINDING MACHINE [Page 67

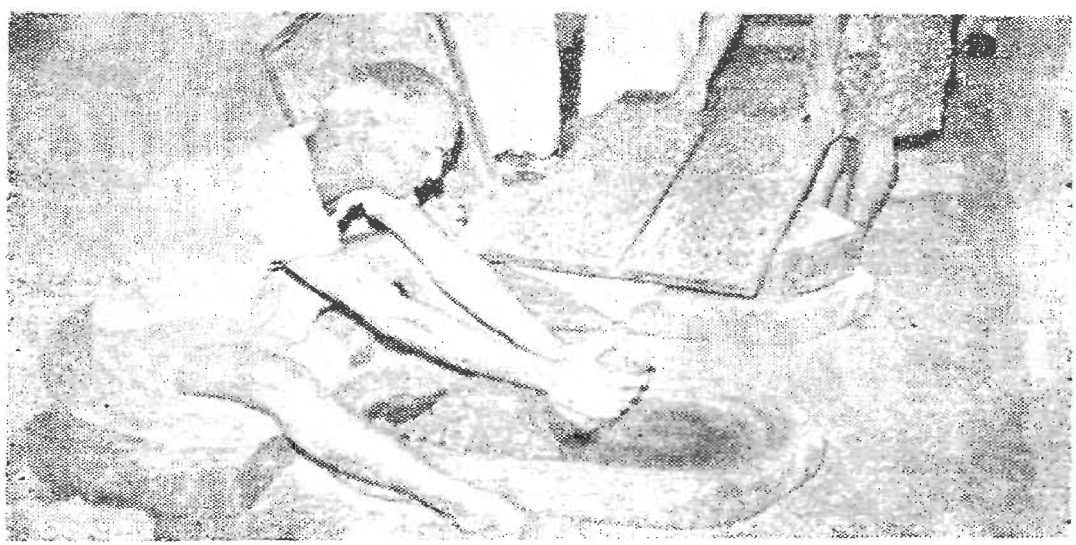
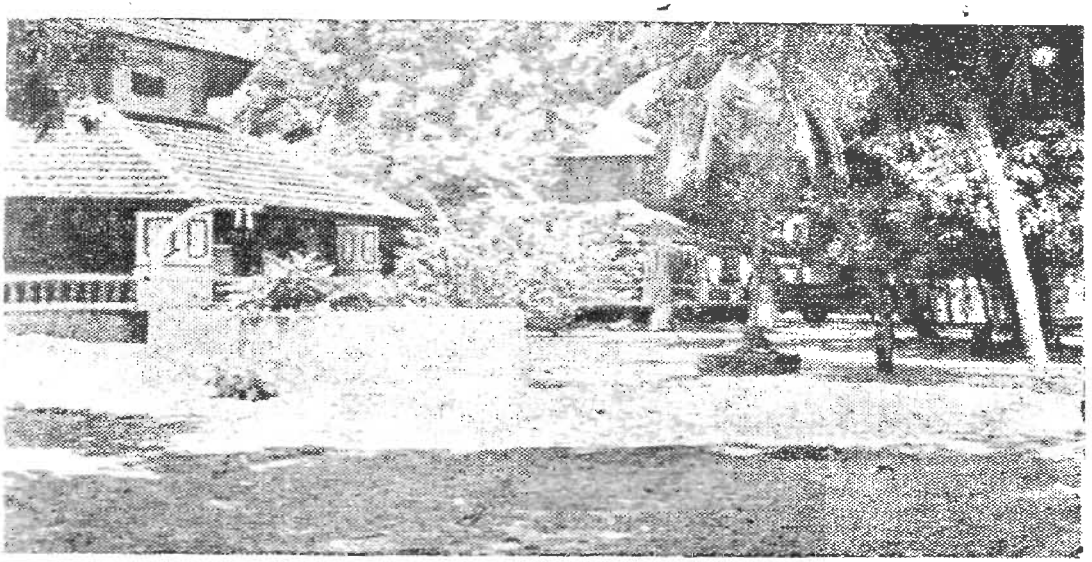


Plate 33] AYURVEDIC MEDICINE—TABLET PREPARATION [Page 67



[Plate 34] PREPARATION OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES— 'OIL, GHRUDAM AND KASHAYAM', K. A. SAMAJAM HOSPITAL [Page 67



[Plate 35] AYURVEDA RESEARCH CENTRE— O.P. SECTION [Page 68

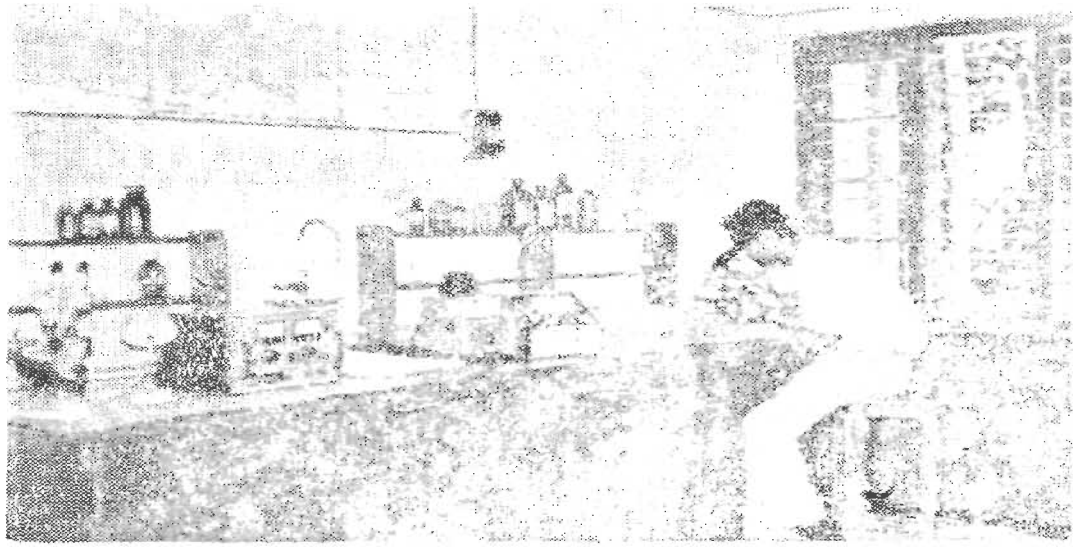


Plate 36] AYURVEDA RESEARCH CENTRE – BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT [Page 68

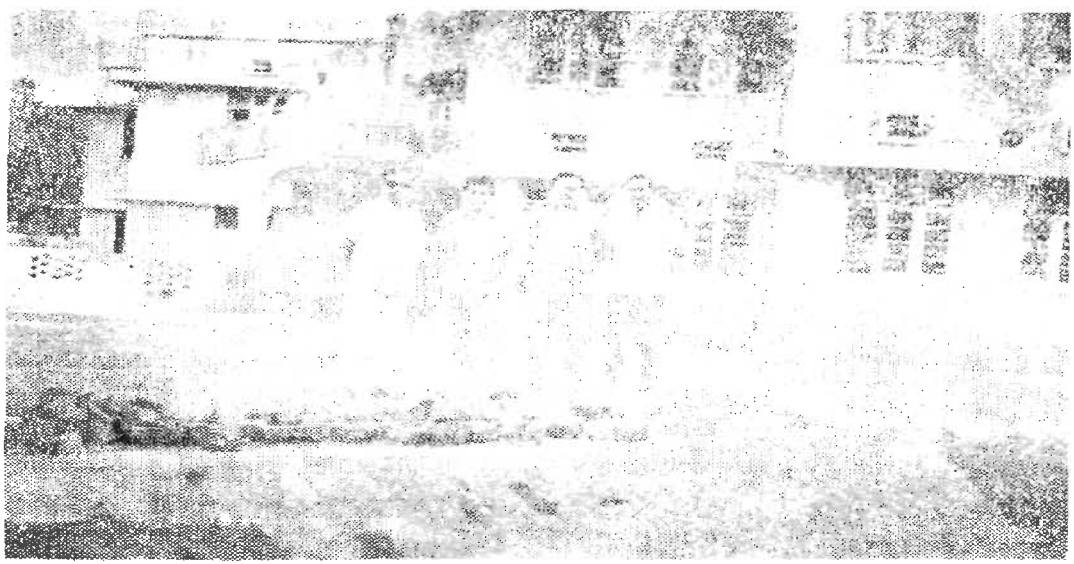
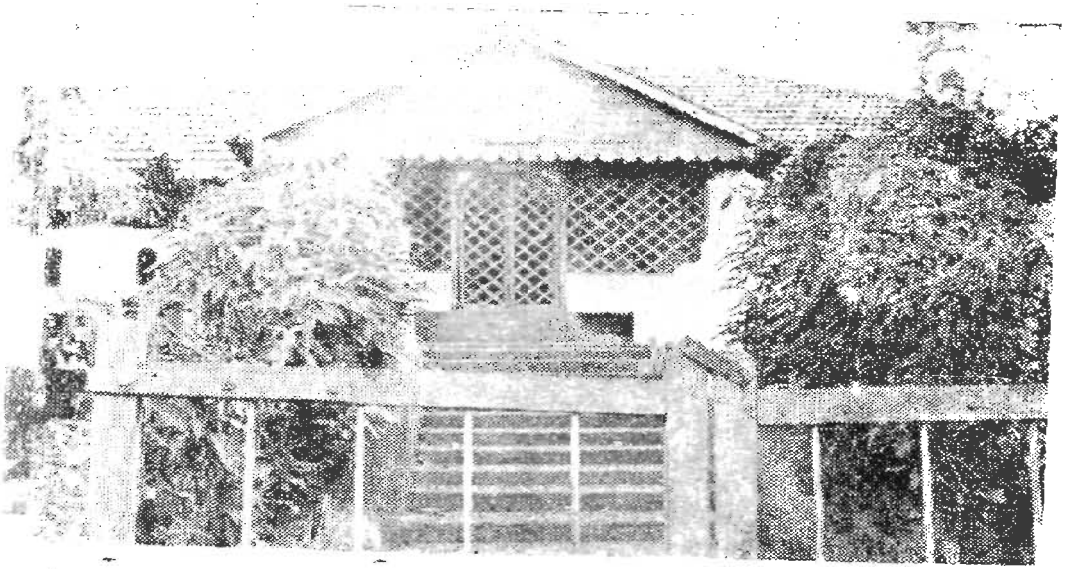


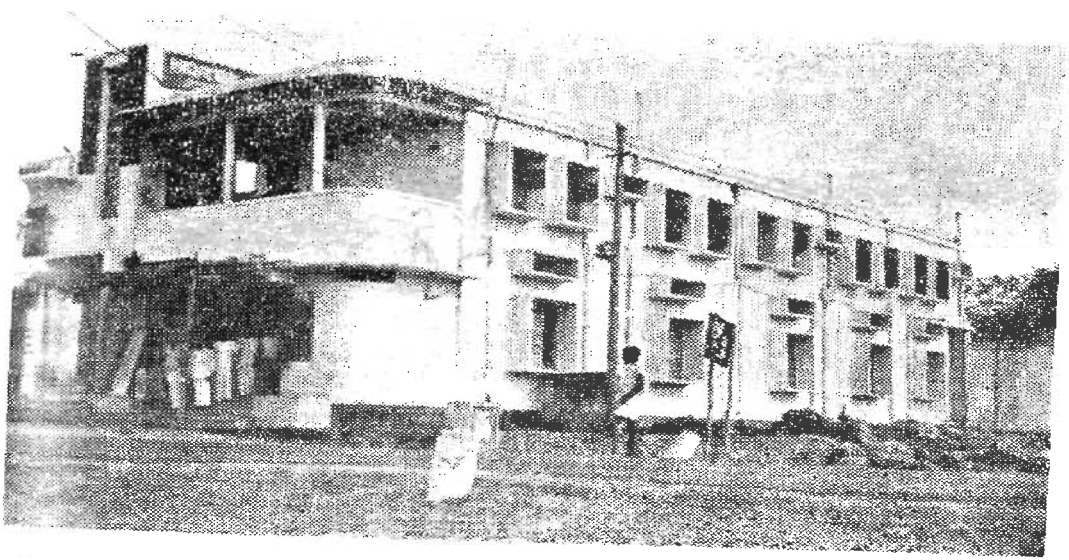
Plate 37] P.W.D. REST-HOUSE [Page 70



[Plate 38]

RAILWAY RESTHOUSE

[Page 70



[Plate 39]

HOTEL ELITE NEAR SHORANUR
RAILWAY JUNCTION

[Page 71

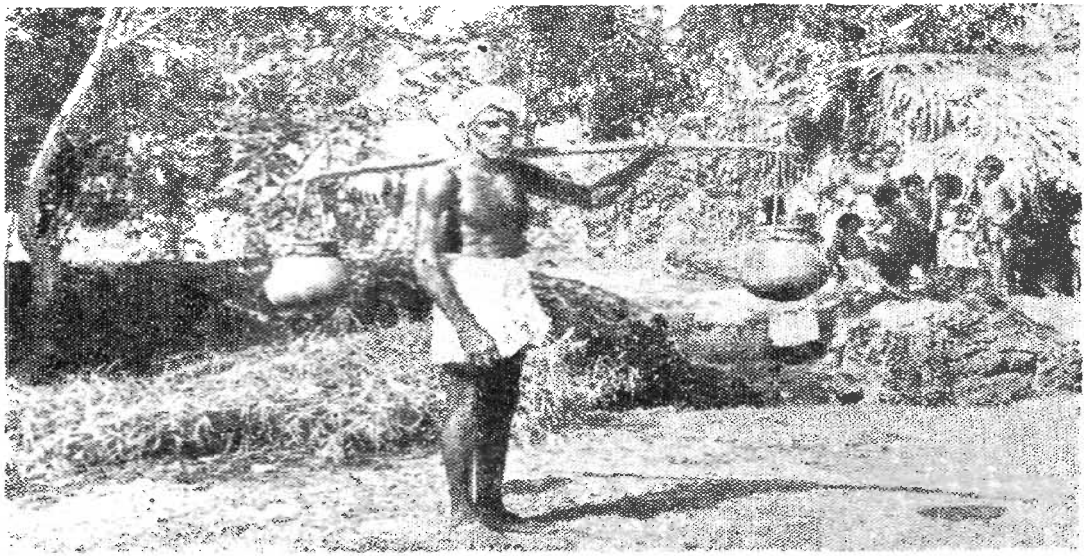


Plate 40] A TAPPER CARRYING TODDY [Page 74

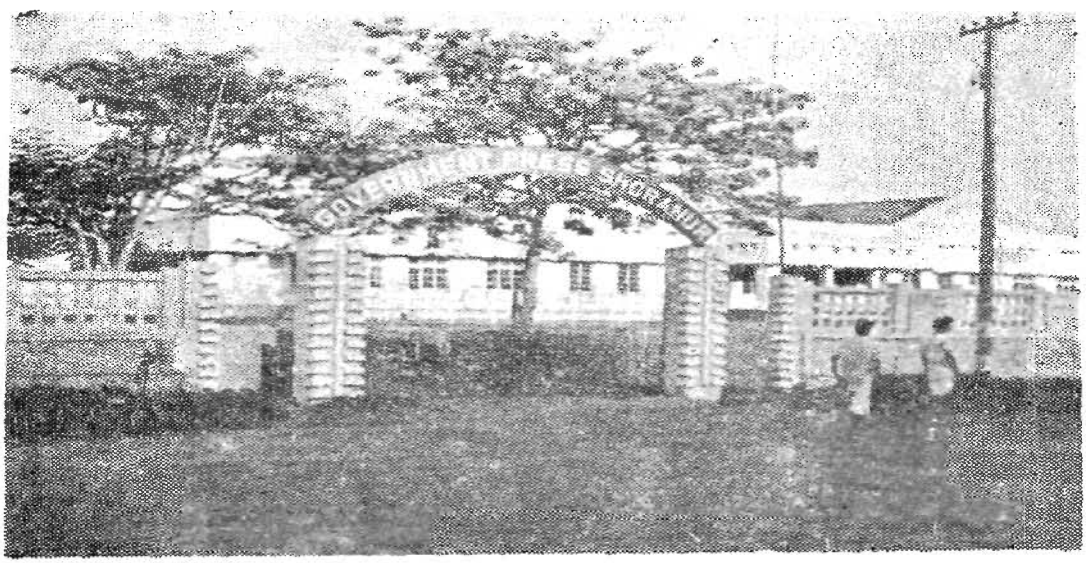


Plate 41] GOVERNMENT PRESS, SHORANUR [Page 74

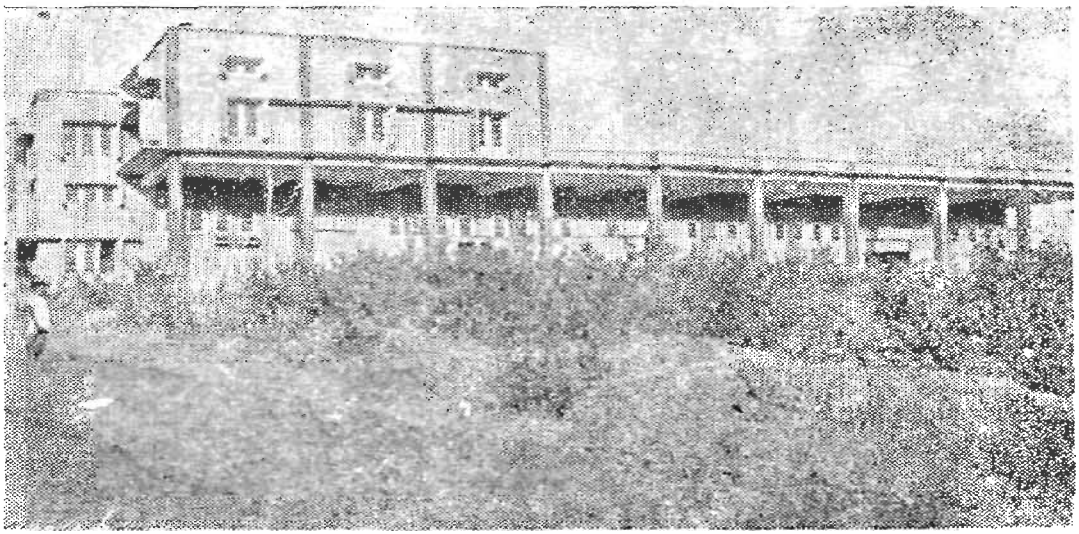


Plate 42] GOVERNMENT PRESS CENTRAL TEXT BOOK STORE [Page 74

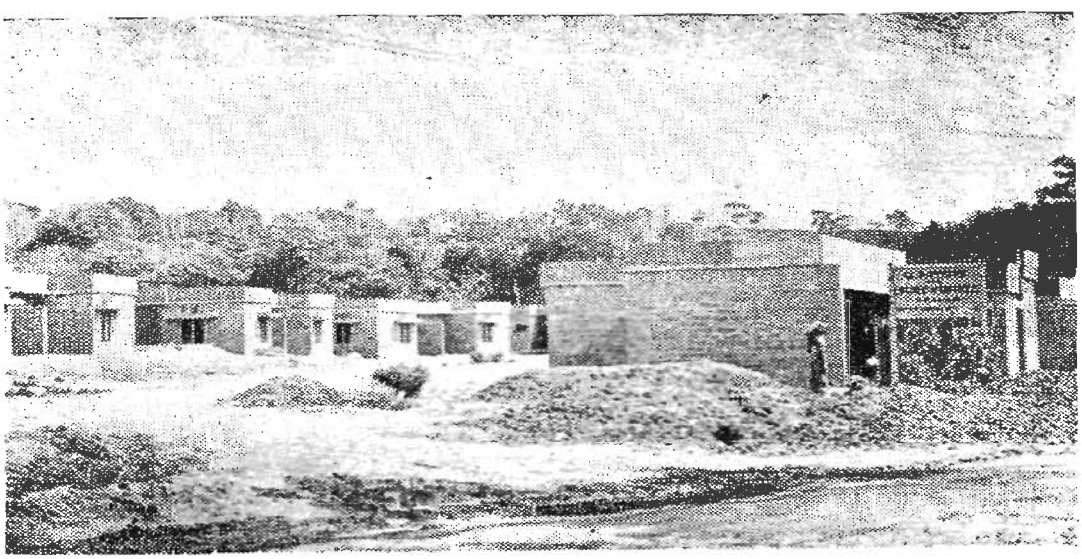


Plate 43] GOVERNMENT PRESS EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS—UNDER CONSTRUCTION [Page 76

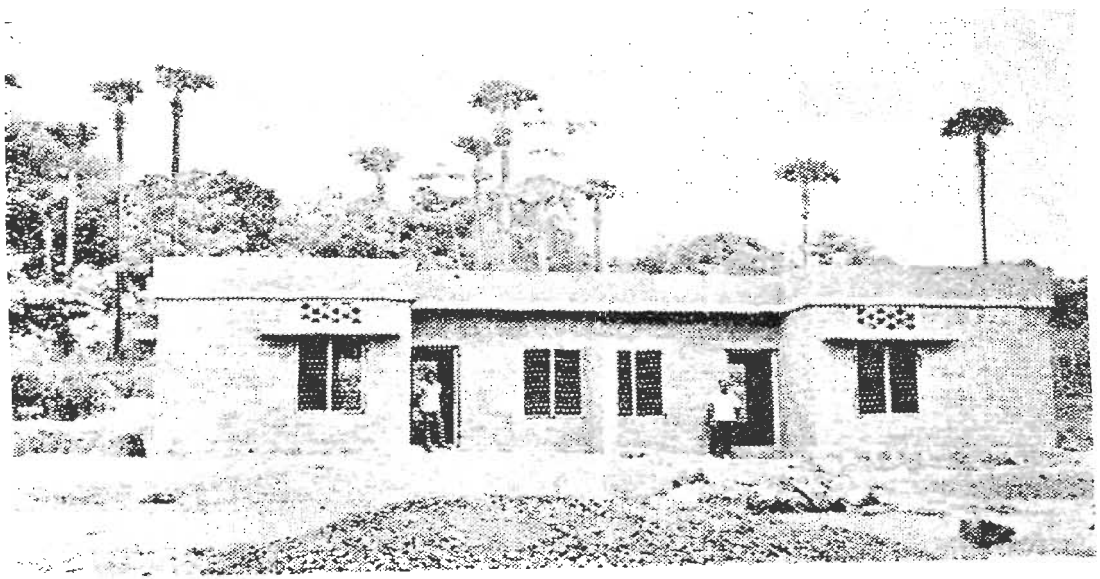


Plate 44] CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE QUARTERS [Page 76

All the restaurants except those situated in Chiramannur ward are patronized only by the local people. Most of the restaurants are very small and are managed without engaging any employees, but assisted by the wife or children of the proprietor. Some of the hotels are dealt with below:

Hotel Elite: It was established in 1969 in Chiramannur ward very close to the railway station by the side of the main road. It is a non-vegetarian hotel working round the clock with both boarding and lodging facilities.

The hotel is housed in a two storeyed concrete building taken on rent. The ground floor is used as hotel and the first floor for lodging. It has a big dining hall and the kitchen is in a separate building. One side of the hall is divided into small compartments for the use of family groups. The sales counter is in a corner near the entrance. The floor is covered with mosaic and the hall is provided with electric light and ceiling fans, and is well furnished. The utensils and serving dishes are of glass, porcelain, china clay and stainless steel.

Local people and railway passengers patronise the hotel. The food served here are rice meals, 'dosa', 'Vellayappam', 'puttu', 'idiyappam', 'vadai', 'bhajee', banana or plantains, chips, mutton, eggs etc. With rice meals, sambar, rasom, 'kichadi', 'upperi', 'achar', pappadam, fish curry and buttermilk are served. Mutton and chicken dishes are supplied at an extra charge. For the ordinary meal the rate is Re. 1. Tea, coffee and soft drinks such as coco-cola, fanta and soda water are served here.

No bar is attached to the hotel, but one foreign liquor shop functions within the premises of the hotel under a separate management. The proximity of the liquor shop is taken advantage of by the boarders and visitors inclined to take liquor with their meals.

The proprietor of the hotel is a Muslim hailing from Trichur. He was employed in Singapore and opened this hotel on his return from Singapore. There are five employees, all Muslims, and three of them are related to the proprietor. All the employees are given free meals in addition to wages.

In this hotel there are six double rooms and five single rooms. One double room is used as office by the manager. In each double room there are two cots, two chairs, one table

and one mirror. The cots are provided with mattress, pillow and bed sheets. All the rooms are provided with electric lights and ceiling fan and, attached bathroom and latrine. The rooms are neat and adequately ventilated. Room rent is Rs. 6 per day or part of a day. The single rooms are provided with electric lights but have no ceiling fans or bathrooms attached to them. Common bathrooms and lavatories are provided. Room rent per day or part of a day is Rs. 3.

Hotel Emerald: It started functioning in 1970 in Chiramannur ward. It is located in a business centre. This hotel is housed in a portion of a pucca building taken on rent at Rs. 75 per month. Other portions of the building are used as shops. This is a non-vegetarian hotel and working hours are from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. The hotel functions in a hall provided with ordinary furniture, electric lights and fan. The floor is covered with cement and general sanitation is satisfactory.

The following is the charge for different items of food and drink served in the hotel:

	Rs.
Meals	0·80
Tea	0·15
Coffee	0·20
Idli	0·10
Dosai	0·10
Puttu	0·10
Vadai	0·10
Appam	0·10

Most of the customers are local people. There is no market in this area to attract visitors from outside. The attendance in the hotel is therefore moderate on all days, and no crowd is noticed at any time.

The proprietor of the hotel is a Muslim from Pattambi. He had settled down in the town. There are four employees working here. All of them are Muslims. The general tendency of the proprietor of the hotel is to employ either his own relations or at least people belonging to his own community.

Bar, Arrack and Toddy shops

Prohibition existed in this town until 1967 when it was lifted by the Government of Kerala. Separate licences to open toddy, arrack and foreign liquor shops are issued by the Government to the successful bidders at the annual auctions.

The shopkeepers are obliged to observe certain special conditions, one of which is that they serve only the liquor received from authorised sources. The arrack is obtained from the Government distilleries at Tiruvalla and the foreign liquors from the licensed distillers.

There are three arrack shops, three toddy taverns and one foreign liquor shop in the town. The foreign liquor shop is situated in Chiramannur ward. Arrack shops are situated in Mundamuka, Chiramannur and Karakkad wards. Toddy shops are located in Nedungottur, Chiramannur and Karakkad wards.

Foreign Liquor Shop.—It was established in 1968 in Chiramannur ward and is located near the railway station by the side of Shoranur-Perintalmanna road adjoining Elite Hotel. The different brands of liquor are on display in the front hall where sales take place. A bar is attached and there is arrangement to serve food with liquor. Most of the customers buy and drink liquor directly from the bar. But a few who prefer privacy arrange the supply through the Elite Hotel next door.

The working hours are from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Majority of the customers are outsiders, passing by in cars or visitors to the town. The patrons belong to the upper and middle classes. The alcoholic liquor served here are rum, brandy, whisky, beer, gin etc. It was told that the cost of the different varieties of liquor is a little higher than that at Trichur.

Arrack Shops.—Out of the three arrack shops in the town, particulars in respect of the one at Kulappully junction are given below:

It was opened in 1968 in Kulappully Junction of Karakkad ward near the Industrial Estate and the Government Press. It is housed in a portion of a pucca building. There are two rooms. The front room is used for the sale of liquor and it is provided with two benches, a desk and electric lights. The back room is used as a store.

The proprietor himself is the salesman and is assisted by an employee. The working hours are from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. Most of the customers are the residents of the town belonging to the middle classes. About fifty per cent of them are

employees in the various industries, Government offices etc. It is understood that there is an average daily collection of about Rs. 300 by way of sales.

Toddy Shops.—There are three toddy shops. Of these, one is located in Chiramannur ward about 100 metres away from the railway station. Details of it are given below: The right to sell toddy is given normally to the highest bidder at the annual auctions and the successful bidder can open the sales room at any place approved by the authorities within the area allotted to him. As such the management and the location of the toddy tavern in an area are likely to change from year to year. Though prohibition was lifted in 1967 the tavern in Chiramannur ward in the present location was opened only in 1970.

The shop is housed in a separate building with a compound and at some distance away from the main road. A sign board is placed by the side of the road. There are four rooms and a verandah with a parapet wall. The rooms are provided with benches, tables and two chairs. Toddy, fish curry, tapioca etc., are served here. The toddy is collected by tappers from coconut trees in the morning. Most of the customers are the residents of Shoranur belonging to all classes. The poorer sections take toddy directly from the shop and the upper classes get it home and drink there. Government servants, agricultural labourers and all other categories of workers drink toddy and it is in greater demand than arrack and foreign liquors.

The Government Press, Shoranur

"The opening of the Government Press at Shoranur on 14th November, 1960 heralded a glorious chapter in the printing presses in Kerala. The Government Press is situated at an ideal place at Kulappully Road Junction on the Shoranur-Calicut and Shoranur-Palghat Trunk Roads. This imposing structure with its scenic background is just 3 km. from the Shoranur Railway Junction. It is in the vicinity of a Government Dispensary, a High School, a Convent, Metal Industries. Extension Centre etc. The Press buildings have been designed on modern lines in conformity with the printing presses in western countries."*

*"Anniversery" Government Press, Shoranur 1963

The Government took over the monopoly of publication of text books soon after the formation of Kerala State. But it was felt that the two existing Government Presses at Trivandrum and Ernakulam did not have sufficient capacity to cope with the demand for the printing and publication of a large number of text books for each academic year. It was to solve this problem that the new press at Shoranur was planned. It was opened on 14th November, 1960 by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai, the then Chief Minister of the State.

At the time of opening there were only two double crown automatic self feeding cylinder machines and one automatic platen machine. With this humble beginning the Press has undergone rapid expansion. At present the following machines are available:

Printing machine	15
Cutting machine	2
Folding machine	3
Three-way trimmer	2
Wire stitching machine	2
Automatic flow line feeder binding machine	1
Automatic sheet gathering machine	1
Automatic book sewing machine	1

The automatic machines for binding, sheet gathering and sewing the books have increased the speed and efficiency of book production many fold. Now about 150 lakhs of text books are printed and published annually, in different languages viz. Malayalam, English, Hindi, Tamil and Arabic. In the history of the Printing Department of Kerala State this press gave lead in undertaking the printing of Arabic Readers. In addition to text books the following items are also printed:

Labour Gazette
Agricultural Bookiets
Education Main Answer Book
College Calendars, Application forms, Prospectus
Assembly Proceedings
S. S. L. C. Book
Registers
Departmental forms, etc.

Staff.—This press is directly under the control of the Director of Printing and Stationery, Trivandrum. The head

of office at Shoranur is a Deputy Superintendent of Presses. In 1961 the strength of staff sanctioned for the press was 95. During the last decade it increased to 330. This press is divided into two major wings viz. Administration and Technical. The administration wing which is under the Junior Superintendent consists of Account Section and General Branch. The Account Section is under a Head Accountant and General Branch is directly under the Junior Superintendent. The technical wing is under the supervision of a General Foreman and consists of composing, printing and binding units with sufficient technical staff in each unit.

A Publication Section was opened on 9th December, 1960, for the sale of Government publications such as Acts, Rules, Reports, Service Books, Public Service Commission Forms, etc.

Staff Quarters.—Out of the 330 employees of the press a major portion are from other parts of Kerala. So, housing was a problem from the very beginning itself. Government, therefore, acquired a plot of about 10 acres for the construction of quarters. The proposal is to construct staff quarters for 150 families at a cost of 21 lakhs of rupees. The implementation of the scheme is well underway and some quarters are nearing completion and will be ready for occupation shortly.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

In general the proportion of economically active population in Kerala is comparatively low. The demographic situation in the State, the presence of a large percentage of children in the age-group 0-14, and a small percentage of population above 60 years of age, only partly accounts for the low participation in work. It is a fact that quite a large number of boys and girls attend school beyond the age of 14 and enrolment in schools is almost 100 per cent in the age-group 5-9. These are, of course, welcome trends but the disturbing factor is that quite a large number of persons in the working age-group are either unemployed or under-employed. The situation in Palghat district is no exception to the general situation in the State and though Shoranur is considered a town, it also conforms to the general pattern save for minor exceptions.

In the State only 29.12 per cent of the population was found to be workers according to the 1971 Census. A worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. As the classification was based on the "main activity" of the person, housewives, students or retired persons were naturally classified as non-workers though at least some of them made some marginal contribution to work as their secondary activity. When this strict definition of worker was applied, only 32.92 per cent of the population of India was found to be economically active.

The workers form 35.89 per cent of the population in Palghat district as against 29.12 per cent in the State. This is merely because Palghat is a predominantly rural area and the type of occupations available are such as agricultural and allied activities wherein, a large percentage of females can also participate. But it would be wrong to presume that the district is more prosperous as the agricultural labourers who form the

vast majority of workers in the district are under-employed. 48.42 per cent of the workers in Palghat district are agricultural labourers against 30.70 per cent in the whole State. The rate of participation in work in Shoranur town is much lower than that in Palghat district. It is even lower than in the State at 27.92 per cent. However, it is higher than the urban rate in the whole State which is only 26.69.

Only 12.13 per cent of the women in the town are economically active whereas 23.42 per cent of the females in the district are classified as workers. Most of these workers are engaged as agricultural labourers with seasonal occupations and as such the town does not suffer much on account of the lower percentage of female workers. They are of course not idling as they do their own household duties, though according to the definition adopted in the census they are termed as non-workers.

Though Shoranur is considered as a town, agriculture and allied activities play a prominant part in the economy of the town. However the pride of place should go to transport. By its situation away from the seacoast, fishing as an occupation is ruled out and the absence of reserve forests within the town, eliminates forestry and hunting from the types of occupation followed by the town dwellers. With rich and fertile soil in the river delta and valleys, and plenty of rainfall during two seasons, agricultural basis of the economy continues to be firm. The railway and loco-depot and other transport establishments provide employment to 1,700 persons. The industrial estates, various metal industries, the Government Press, and offices of the various departments of the Government also provide employment to a large number of workers.

In the 1971 Census, workers were grouped into 9 industrial categories as follows:

I Cultivator
II Agricultural labourer
III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
IV Mining and quarrying
V (a) Household industry
V (b) Manufacturing other than household industry

VI Construction
VII Trade and commerce
VIII Transport, storage and communications
IX Other services

The following statement gives the distribution of workers among industrial categories by sex.

Table 4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND SEX

Industrial category of workers	Total workers		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage of workers to total workers	Number	Percentage of workers to total male workers	Number	Percentage of workers to total female workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers	**6,153**	**100.00**	**4,813**	**100.00**	**1,340**	**100.00**
I Cultivators	281	4.57	240	4.99	41	3.06
II Agricultural labourers	1,252	20.35	624	12.96	628	46.87
III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	32	0·52	30	0.62	2	0.15
IV Mining and quarrying	4	0.07	4	0.08	..	..
V (a) Household industry	308	5.01	188	3.91	120	8.95
V (b) Manufacturing other than household industry	704	11.44	639	13.28	65	4.85
VI Construction	78	1.27	74	1.54	4	0.30
VII Trade and commerce	575	9.34	551	11.45	24	1.79
VIII Transport, storage and communications	1,702	27.66	1,676	34.82	26	1.94
IX Other services	1,217	19.78	787	16.35	430	32.09

A broad picture of the economic life of the town is revealed in the distribution of workers among the industrial categories. As is to be expected, the largest number of workers, 1,702 forming 27.66 per cent of the total number of workers, are engaged in transport, storage and communications. They form not merely the largest group of workers but the strongest as well, because they earn steady income and enjoy the benefits of many measures of social security such as housing, provident fund or pension etc. The second largest group, though numerous, is a motley crowd, employed, whenever employment is available, as agricultural labourers. They cannot find steady and equally remunerative work throughout the year. The fact is that they are not experts in any field and

their availability is far in excess of the demand. Yet they are not as numerous in Shoranur as in some other areas of the district. They are employed mostly by cultivators who form only 4.57 per cent of the workers. Many cultivators may not be in need of regular agricultural labourers. With fragmentation of agricultural holdings and conversion of cultivable lands into garden lands requiring only occasional attention, and even small cultivators swelling the ranks of agricultural labourers, the plight of agricultural labourers is far from satisfactory. Though they are able to demand and obtain fairly high wages when their services are indispensable, they have hardly anything to fall back upon during lean seasons. Another special feature of the employment pattern in Shoranur is a fairly large number of workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry. 11.44 per cent of the total number of workers are absorbed by such industries, the more important among them being metal industries and the industrial units in the industrial estate and other centres. But they form only the 4th largest group among the workers. The third largest group which is almost as numerous as the agricultural labourers is engaged in "other services" which include administrative, clerical and all kinds of personal services.

The nine industrial categories may be grouped under the three sectors, categories I, II and III forming the primary, IV, V (a), V (b) and VI and gas and electricity included in category IX forming the secondary and VII, VIII and IX excluding gas and electricity forming the tertiary sector. But as the figures of workers employed in gas and electricity are not readily available they are also included in the tertiary sector. In the town 25.43 per cent of the workers are engaged in the primary, 17.79 per cent in the secondary and 56.78 per cent in the tertiary sectors. Compared with the distribution of workers in the whole district among the three sectors, it is seen that there is hardly any deviation in the secondary sector. 17.94 per cent of the total workers in the district are in that sector. However there is a significant deviation in the primary and tertiary sectors, the district as a whole being predominantly rural with 55.49 of the workers in the primary sector alone and only 26.57 per cent in the tertiary sector.

The distribution of workers among the industrial categories in the urban areas of the district which consists of two municipal

towns and 6 non-municipal towns is given in the following table:

Table 4.2

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IN THE CENSUS TOWNS OF PALGHAT DISTRICT

Percentage to total number of workers

Category	Shoranur	Pattambi	Ottapalam	Mannarghat	Hemambikanagar	Palghat (M)	Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	Nemmara
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	4·57	5·23	8·98	11·39	5·46	3·03	6·83	8·32
II	20·34	22·20	20·73	14·98	21·44	13·85	24·99	49·54
III	0·52	0·53	0·86	3·03	0·39	1·04	1·26	2·14
IV	0·07	1·23	0·59	0·48	..	..	0·09	0·33
V(a)	5·01	4·22	7·01	4·43	1·01	2·78	11·98	5·31
V(b)	11·44	16·18	15·10	14·09	3·72	14·19	12·59	7·10
VI	1·27	1·27	1·61	2·52	0·53	2·30	2·00	1·89
VII	9·34	17·30	14·58	15·04	3·28	24·38	13·55	7·49
VIII	27·66	9·04	6·32	9·74	47·22	10·68	3·61	4·13
IX	19·78	22·80	24·22	24·30	16·95	27·75	23·10	13·75

In the percentage of cultivators among the workers, the town under study is the last but one, Palghat municipal town alone having a lower percentage of agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers predominate in Nemmara and are not considerable in Palghat, the district headquarters town. With the exception of Hemambikanagar and Nemmara, the workers in 'manufacturing and servicing other than household industry' range from 11.44 to 16.18 per cent. Shoranur, though it has a virtual monopoly in metal industries, is not ahead of the other towns in industrialisation. Two towns stand out as large employees of storage, transport and allied workers. They are Shoranur and Hemambikanagar. Both are known as railway junctions, but the latter is the seat of the Divisional Office of Southern Railway and has a larger railway colony than the former. As much as 47.22 per cent of the workers are engaged in transport and allied activities in Hemambikanagar whereas in Shoranur they form only 27.66 per cent. But in both these towns, this is the most important source of employment. Other towns in the district do not come anywhere near them in this aspect. In other services, the district and taluk headquarters towns naturally take the lead.

There is a slight variation in the rate of participation in work in the six 'desoms' which form the wards of the census

town under study. In some cases the difference is a result of the wide variations in the proportion of female workers in the wards. This again is caused by the types of occupations available in each ward. The rate of participation in work by sex in the wards, are given in the following table, for every 1,000 persons of either sex in each ward.

Table 4.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH WARD INTO WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX

Town/Ward	Total			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shoranur	1000	1000	1000	279	438	121	721	562	879
Paruthipra	1000	1000	1000	304	441	184	696	559	816
Nedungottur	1000	1000	1000	256	412	106	744	588	894
Mundamuka	1000	1000	1000	295	465	109	705	535	891
Chiramannur	1000	1000	1000	269	434	93	731	566	907
Chuduvalathur	1000	1000	1000	267	418	120	733	582	880
Karakkad	1000	1000	1000	291	447	146	709	553	854

The rate of participation in work is highest in Paruthipra ward and lowest in Nedungottur ward. The percentage of workers in the wards varies between 25.6 and 30.4. When participation in work by sex is considered, it is seen that Mundamuka leads in male workers and Paruthipra in female workers. The wards do not show much variation in the representation of male workers but the distributions of female workers in the wards is far from equitable. Only 9.3 per cent of the females in Chiramannur ward are workers as against 18.4 per cent in Paruthipra. The variation in the participation of work depends on many factors among which the avenues of employment available in each ward and their suitability for female participations are the most important. We may therefore examine the participation of workers in each ward in the important industrial categories II, V(b), VIII and IX by sex.

Table 4.4

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE IMPORTANT CATEGORIES IN THE WARDS BY SEX

Important categories		Town/Ward						
		Shoranur	Paruthi-pra	Nedun-gottur	Munda-muka	Chirama-nnur	Chudu-valathur	Kara-kkad
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Workers	P	6153	601	831	1258	1401	791	1271
	M	4813	406	655	1036	1167	609	940
	F	1340	195	176	222	234	182	331
Agricultural labourers II	P	1252	284	169	273	8	70	448
	M	624	132	91	123	3	41	234
	F	628	153	78	150	5	29	214
Manufacturing other than household industries V (b)	P	704	54	106	35	115	111	283
	M	639	49	99	31	102	98	260
	F	65	5	7	4	13	13	23
Transport, storage and communications VIII	P	1702	94	178	695	485	161	89
	M	1676	93	175	684	479	158	87
	F	26	1	3	11	6	3	2
Other services IX	P	1217	59	198	87	461	226	186
	M	787	41	140	64	275	140	127
	F	430	18	58	23	186	86	59

The largest number of agricultural labourers are found in Karakkad ward. Both sexes are almost equally represented. The second place goes to Paruthipra ward with a small majority for female labourers. Wherever agricultural labourers are found, there is no particular preference for either sex. There are some agricultural operations like transplanting and harvesting of paddy in which women are more adept and there are a few other operations like digging, ploughing etc. in which men are more competent. As such, in wards which are predominantly agricultural, the rate of participation is fairly high because both sexes are almost equally represented. In Chiramannur ward which forms the heart of the town, the agricultural labourers number just 8, five women and three men. In the number of workers engaged in industries, Karakkad again leads and is followed by Chiramannur and Chuduvalathur. In every ward, male workers predominate in industrial undertakings. The female participation in manufacturing other than household industry is naturally poor. Transport and Communication also presents the same picture of male domination. The wards in the lead are Mundamuka where the railway quarters are located and Chiramannur where the railway station and bus stands are located. In

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other services, Chiramannur ward where most of the administrative offices are situated has the highest number of workers. Chuduvalathur, Nedungottur and Karakkad have also a sizable number of white collar workers but the other wards have only a few workers in this category. In 'other services' though males are in indisputable majority, females are also fairly well represented. Of all the occupations available in the town, females have a slight lead over males only in the agricultural sector as labourers. In 'other services' consisting of administrative, clerical and personal services, females make up a little more than 50 per cent of the male workers of that category but in the other two major categories, viz. manufacturing and transport, they are very poorly represented.

Age-group of workers and non-workers

We may broadly divide the population into three age-groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60 +, the first group made up of infants and school-going children, the second group of working force and the third group of retired persons and dependants. In Shoranur town, 38.08 per cent of the population are children below 15 years of age and 5.91 per cent elderly persons of above 60 years of age. Both these groups are generally considered as non-workers. In Shoranur town, there are a few workers drawn from these groups. There are 79 persons in the age-group 0-14 and 296 persons above 60 years of age among the workers. While the number of young boys who are compelled to work is only a little more than the number of girls, the male workers above 60 years of age are more than 5 times that of female workers in that age-group.

We may reasonably expect that the population in the working age-group 15-59 are economically active. But there are quite a large number of non-workers even in this age-group. Their distribution in the intermediate age-groups is as follows :

Table 4.5

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS

Age-group	Total population			Total workers			Total non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**22038**	**10988**	**11050**	**6153**	**4813**	**1340**	**15885**	**6175**	**9710**
0–14	8392	4238	4154	79	47	32	8313	4191	4122
15–19	2417	1177	1240	371	229	142	2046	948	1098
20–24	2020	934	1086	767	562	205	1253	372	881
25–29	1462	715	747	798	639	159	664	76	588
30–39	2863	1408	1455	1686	1333	353	1177	75	1102
40–49	2279	1269	1010	1467	1190	277	812	79	733
50–59	1302	678	624	689	564	125	613	114	499
60+	1303	569	734	296	249	47	1007	320	687

Out of 2,417 persons in the age-groups 15-19, only 371 are engaged in work. This is mostly because boys and girls, above the age of 14, continue to attend school. Even in the age-group 20-24, there will be a good number of students attending colleges or undergoing technical training. Out of 2,020 persons in this age-group, only 767 are workers, of whom 562 are males. In the next age-group 25-29 also there are a lot of non-workers, showing thereby that unemployment is a serious problem in the town. The highest number of workers are in 30-39 age-group, followed by 40-49 age-group. In the 50-59 age-group, there are less workers, probably due to retirement at the age of 55 in the case of State Government employees and 58 in the case of Central Government employees.

In all age-groups, the number of female workers is much less than that of males in the same age-group. Their deficiency is more pronounced from the age-group 25-29 onwards, probably because many women prefer to do their own household duties on getting married.

The distribution of population in the different age-groups and the percentage of workers and non-workers in each group to the total number of workers and non-workers are given in the following table :

Table 4.6

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION, WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS TO TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS AND TOTAL NON-WORKERS IN SHORANUR

	Population			Workers		
Age-group	Percentage of population to total population	Percentage of males to total males	Percentage of females to total females	Percentage of workers to total workers	Percentage of male workers to total male workers	Percentage of female workers to total female workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
0–14	38·08	38·57	37·59	1·28	0·97	2·39
15–19	10·97	10·71	11·22	6·03	4·76	10·59
20–24	9·17	8·50	9·83	12·47	11·68	15·30
25–29	6·63	6·51	6·76	12·97	13·28	11·87
30–39	12·99	12·81	13·17	27·40	27·70	26·34
40–49	10·34	11·55	9·14	23·84	24·72	20·67
50–59	5·91	6·17	5·65	11·20	11·72	9·33
60+	5·91	5·18	6·64	4·81	5·17	3·51

Table 4.6—*concld.*

	Non-workers		
Age-group	Percentage of non-workers to total non-workers	Percentage of male non-workers to total male non-workers	Percentage of female non-workers to total female non-workers
1	8	9	10
Total	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
0–14	52·33	67·87	42·45
15–19	12·88	15·35	11·31
20–24	7·89	6·02	9·07
25–29	4·18	1·23	6·06
30–39	7·41	1·22	11·35
40–49	5·11	1·28	7·55
50–59	3·86	1·85	5·14
60+	6·34	5·18	7·07

A little more than 50 per cent of the non-workers are in the age-group 0-14, and 12.88 per cent in the age-group 15–19. There are infants and students in these age-groups and so the presence of a large percentage of non-workers in these two age-groups is only to be expected. But it is also seen that there are considerable number of non-workers in all the remaining age-groups up to 60, showing thereby the

gravity of the unemployment problem which the town shares with other places in the State. The percentage of male non-workers within the age-group 25-59 is less than 6 per cent whereas, it is more than 30 per cent in case of female non-workers.

We may further classify the workers according to National Classification of Occupation (1968) into occupational divisions, excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers. This has been done on a sample basis with 80 per cent of the individual slips canvassed in the 1971 Census. This involves a population of 17,659 persons, 8,782 males and 8,877 females. In the sample there are 4,957 workers of whom 3,843 are males and 1,114 females. The detailed classification of the sample population into occupational divisions is given below:

Table 4.7

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS EXCLUDING CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS INTO OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

Occupational divisions		Total workers			Percentage of distribution		
Code	Description	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	**3682**	**3150**	**532**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
0–1	Professional, technical and related workers	362	187	175	9·83	5·94	32·89
2	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	68	65	3	1·85	2·06	0·56
3	Clerical and related workers	529	499	30	14·37	15·84	5·64
4	Sales workers	234	232	2	6·36	7·37	0·38
5	Service workers	538	390	148	14·60	12·38	27·82
6	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	35	33	2	0·95	1·05	0·38
7–8–9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	1916	1744	172	52·04	55·36	32·33

When the cultivators and agricultural labourers are excluded, the largest per cent (52.04 per cent) of workers are in the occupational divisions 7-8-9 production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. The other two predominant occupational divisions are 5, service workers and 3, clerical and related workers. Other occupational divisions do not have even 10 per cent of the workers each when cultivators and agricultural labourers are excluded. As far as female workers are concerned, the main occupational divisions are 0-1 professional, technical and related workers, 7-8-9 transport and related workers and 5 service workers.

Non-workers

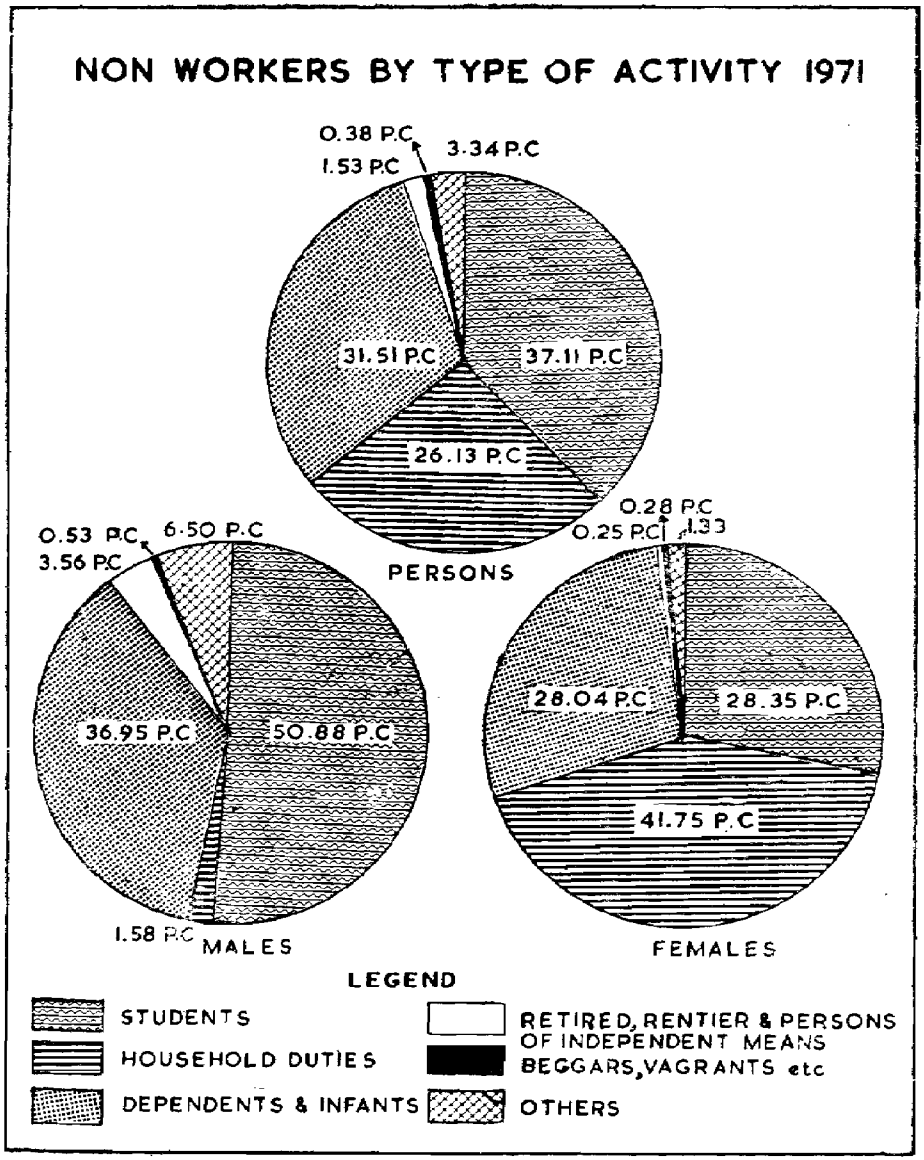
Some of those classified as 'non-workers' are infants, full time students, retired persons, dependants, etc. Hence only a classification of the non-workers into these divisions can reveal the actual number of persons seeking work. From the 80 per cent sample slips of the 1971 Census, the following classification of non-workers was arrived at :

Table 4.8

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS IN THE TOWN BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Type of activity	Total	Percentage distribution	Male	Percentage distribution	Female	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total non-working population	**12702**	**100·00**	**4939**	**100·00**	**7763**	**100·00**
Full-time students	4714	37·11	2513	50·88	2201	28·35
Household duties	3319	26·13	78	1·58	3241	41·75
Dependants and infants	4002	31·51	1825	36·95	2177	28·04
Retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means	195	1·53	176	3·56	19	0·25
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	48	0·38	26	0·53	22	0·28
Others	424	3·34	321	6·50	103	1·33

Among the non-workers, 37.11 per cent are full-time students, and 31.51 per cent are infants and dependants. Another 1.53 per cent are retired persons and persons of independent means. Only the remaining non-workers may be expected to be economically active if given the opportunity to work. Actually another 26.13 per cent are


NON WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1971
0.38 P.C
1.53 P.C
3.34 P.C
31.51 P.C
37.11 P.C
26.13 P.C
PERSONS
0.53 P.C
3.56 P.C
6.50 P.C
36.95 P.C
50.88 P.C
1.58 P.C
MALES
0.28 P.C
0.25 P.C
1.33
28.04 P.C
28.35 P.C
41.75 P.C
FEMALES
LEGEND
STUDENTS
HOUSEHOLD DUTIES
DEPENDENTS & INFANTS
RETIRED, RENTIER & PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS
BEGGARS, VAGRANTS etc
OTHERS

satisfied with doing their own household duties. Only 3.34 per cent of the population classified as "others" are definitely unemployed and in actual search for work. Among the males 50.88 per cent of the non-workers are full-time students and 36.95 per cent dependants and infants. The 80 per cent sample shows that 6.5 per cent of the males are unemployed and in search of jobs. The largest group of non-workers among the females, 41.75 per cent are engaged in household duties and only 1.33 per cent are job-seekers. The unemployment position in the town is not worse than elsewhere in the State but is pretty serious as far as males are concerned.

It is interesting to see whether there is any relationship between education and unemployment. Out of 424 persons, in the sample definitely known as job-seekers, 416 are above 14 years of age. Their educational attainments are given in the following statement:

Table 4.9

JOB-SEEKERS ABOVE 14 YEARS OF AGE IN THE SAMPLE 80 PER CENT POPULATION IN THE TOWN BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Educational level	Unemployed persons		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**416**	**313**	**103**
Illiterate	16	10	6
Literate (without educational level)	17	17	..
Primary	90	58	32
Middle	148	110	38
Matriculation or higher secondary	118	103	15
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	5	5	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	20	8	12
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	1	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	1	..

Among the unemployed, the illiterates are a small minority. Among the literate job-seekers, those who have completed middle school education are the highest both among the males and females. The next larger group is made up of matriculates or higher secondary certificate holders, 28.37 per cent of the unemployed are matriculates and 6.40 per cent with

qualification above matriculation. In the 80 per cent sample, there are 20 graduates, 1 post-graduate and 1 technical degree holder who are in search of employment. Among the graduate job-seekers, there are more women than men.

Working force in the sample households

185 households, with a population of 1,064 consisting of 534 males and 530 females, were canvassed for special studies. Among them, there were 257 workers, 216 males and 41 females. The distribution of workers and non-workers in sample households by board age-groups is given below:

Table 4.10

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX

	Workers			Non-workers		
Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**257**	**216**	**41**	**807**	**318**	**489**
Below 10	..	..	..	301	162	139
11–14	2	..	2	106	54	52
15–59	237	200	37	353	87	266
60 and above	18	16	2	47	15	32

It is seen from the table that in the sample households, only 24.15 per cent of the members are workers as against 27.92 in the town according to the 1971 Census. The participation of males has gone down from 43.80 to 40.45 and females from 12.13 to 7.74 per cent. The apparent deterioration in employment position can be due to the time-lag, nearly two years, between the census and special survey and also due to the liquidation of some metal industries in the town resulting in an aggravation of the already serious unemployment problem. However, it is the females who have become economically less active to an appreciable degree. In the sample taken there are two workers among children below 15 years of age. Both are females. They are probably domestic servants. Among elderly persons of 60 years and above, there are 18 workers consisting of 16 males and 2 females. 92.22 per cent of the total number of workers are in the age-group 15-59.

Among the non-workers in the sample households, 67.92 per cent of the males and 39.06 per cent of the females are in the age-group 0-14. In the age-group 15-59 which supplies the working force are found 27.36 per cent and 54.40 per cent of the male and female non-workers respectively.

We may reasonably expect that at least one member of each household is a worker and that in many cases the burden of supporting the household is shared by 2 or 3 members. In the 185 households studied, the number of workers per household ranges from 0 to 7. The distribution of household with reference to employment depth is as follows:

Table 4.11

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT DEPTH (i.e. NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Number of workers	Number of households	Percentage to total households
1	2	3
Total	**185**	**100·00**
Households without employment	13	7·03
1	115	62·16
2	37	20·00
3	16	8·65
4	2	1·08
5	1	0·54
7	1	0·54

About 7 per cent of the households do not have economically active members. It may not be that these households do not have any source of income. Some of them may be households of retired persons and persons of independent means. Some may also be having their earning members actually residing outside the town. Even so, it is a disturbing factor that 7 per cent of the households do not have any economically active members living with them. By far, the largest number of households, 62.16 per cent are having only one worker each. 20 per cent of the households have 2 workers each and 8.65 per cent, 3 workers each.

There are 807 non-workers in the sample households. They are made up of infants, full-time students, those in household duties, retired persons and others. The distribution of

non-workers by age, sex and type of activity is given in the table below:

Table 4.12

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Type of activity	Age-groups										
	0–14		15–19		20–59		60+		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**216**	**191**	**49**	**55**	**38**	**211**	**15**	**32**	**807**	**318**	**48**
Full-time students	131	114	25	25	9	5	..	..	309	165	144
Household duties	..	2	..	21	1	194	..	6	224	1	223
Dependent	12	14	9	4	9	8	10	25	91	40	51
Infant	73	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	73	61
Retired	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	8	7	1
Others	..	..	15	5	17	4	..	..	41	32	9

Among the non-workers in the sample households the largest group is made up of full-time students accounting for 38.29 per cent. The next group is engaged in household duties. 11.28 per cent are dependents, 16.60 per cent are infants, 0.99 per cent are retired persons and 5.08 per cent are others who could have been workers, had they succeeded in securing suitable employments.

Among the male non-workers, more than 50 per cent are full-time students, whereas among the females only 29.45 per cent are students. Quite a large number of female non-workers, 45.66 per cent are engaged in their own household duties. In the age-group 15-19, about 50 per cent of the non-workers are really attending schools or colleges. In the age-group 20-59, most of the female non-workers are actually engaged in their own household duties. Out of 807 non-workers in the sample households, 20 persons in the age-group 15-19 and 21 persons in the age-group 20-59 are grouped as "others". They may be said to be in search of work. Among 41 job seekers, 32 are males and 9 are females.

Out of the nine categories into which workers have been classified in the 1971 Census, the important categories of workers in the town are dealt with below with reference to their strength, contribution to the economy and general economic conditions:

Cultivators

According to the 1971 Census, there are 281 cultivators in the town, of whom 240 are males and 41 females. Only 4.99 per cent of the total number of male workers and 3.06 per cent of the female workers are engaged in cultivation. Karakkad may be called the 'agricultural ward' in the town with 37.72 per cent of the cultivators residing there. Chiramannur, the most urbanised ward of the town, has the least number of cultivators, with only 6.76 per cent.

The cultivators belong traditionally to Nambudiri, Nair and Ezhava communities. Only one Scheduled Caste family finds a place in the list of cultivators. The age-wise distribution of the 281 cultivators is given below :

Table 4.13

DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVATORS IN THE VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS IN SHORANUR TOWN

Age-group	Total cultivators		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**281**	**240**	**41**
0—14	..	..	..
15—19	10	10	..
20—29	38	36	2
30—39	40	37	3
40—49	55	37	18
50—59	54	41	13
60+	84	79	5

A cultivator, as distinguished from an agricultural labourer, is one who cultivates his own land in 'Jenmam' right or land held from private persons for payment of money, kind or share. As such a cultivator has a stake in the land and he should have the ability to plan the cultivation so as to result in his own immediate profit and improvement to the land. As such it is a skill that develops late and lasts almost till he dies. In the town the maximum number of cultivators are in the 60+ age-group, the age-group in which people engaged in other professions fade out. All the same, there are ten male cultivators even in the age-group 15-19 probably due to force of circumstances necessitating the young persons to shoulder the responsibility of the family property at a tender age. The largest number of female cultivators belong to the age-group 40-49.

The cultivators in the town, though cannot be said to be highly educated, are not wanting in literacy. Only 14.10 per cent are illiterate. At the same time, it is clear that the highly educated persons do not take to agriculture as a profession. Only 8.72 per cent of the cultivators are matriculates or with higher educational qualification. The educational background of the cultivators was studied with reference to 30 per cent of the individual slips of the 1971 Census taken as sample. The result is given below:

Table 4.14

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE CULTIVATORS

Educational levels	Total cultivators		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**227**	**194**	**33**
Illiterate ..	32	22	10
Literate (without educational level) ..	45	40	5
Primary ..	60	47	13
Middle ..	73	69	4
Matriculation ..	16	15	1
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree ..	1	1	..

In the sample, there was only 1 male with a technical diploma or certificate among the cultivators in Shoranur.

The main seasonal crops cultivated are paddy, tapioca, ginger, oil seeds and vegetables. The wet lands in the town area are almost exclusively under paddy cultivation. In the garden lands there are coconut, arecanut, mango and jack trees, but not as a plantation basis due to the fragmentation of the land. In dry lands, in addition to tapioca and vegetable cultivation, the higher reaches are covered with scattered teak plantations.

Paddy

The total area under paddy cultivation in the town is 912.81 acres (369.40 hectares) of which 689 acres (278.83 hectares) is registered as double crop area. According to the availability of rain, it is possible to raise one or two or even three crops a year. The first crop is sown in April-May, the second in September-October and third in January. The first two crops can take advantage of the plentiful South-West

and North-East Monsoons but the third is only rarely attempted due to the scarcity of water. Lift irrigation using electricity or man power has not been particularly successful in raising a regular third crop. If monsoons do not fail, the necessity for artificial irrigation will not arise for raising two crops.

The farmers in Shoranur town follow the traditional practices of cultivation. The common implements are the plough, the levelling plank and 'mammootties'. The uneven nature of the terrain and the fragmentation of the land into small plots have reduced the scope for using tractor. But in using pesticides, improved varieties of seeds and application of chemical manure, the cultivators are truly progressive.

The paddy crop can be raised in a number of ways. The seeds can be sown broadcast on ploughed land or sprouted seeds dribbled. But the most common practice is to transplant the seedlings raised at a nursery in the prepared field often at regular intervals. The number of days from sowing to harvest range from a mere 80 days to 120 days according to the variety of seeds. Attempts are being made to increase the yield by using improved varieties and following modern methods of cultivation. There is an agricultural research station at Pattambi about 12 km. away from the town.

Rice, being the staple diet of the people and its production in the State being only about 56 per cent of the demand, is always in short supply. The Government take over a portion of the paddy produced as 'levy' to distribute at fair price through ration shops. No part of the paddy plant goes as waste. Its leaf and stem forming the straw is good cattle feed and also thatching material for *kachcha* houses. The husk can be converted into charcoal.

Agricultural labourers

Among the workers in the town, the agricultural labourers come second only to transport and allied workers in numerical strength. There are 1,252 agricultural labourers in the town. They form 20.35 per cent of the total number of workers. This is the only industrial category in which female workers outnumber males. Only 12.96 per cent of the total number of male workers are agricultural labourers whereas

46.87 per cent of the female workers are in this category. Most of the workers belong to Scheduled Castes like Cheruman, Chakkilian, Panan, etc.

The wage rates and condition of work of agricultural labourers were governed by tradition until a few years back. Wages could be paid in kind or cash and the hours of work were not rigidly fixed. A male agricultural labourer used to be paid 4 'Edangazhis' of paddy (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ litres) and a female labourer $1\frac{1}{2}$ 'Edangazhis' (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres) of paddy. In cash, it used to be about Rs. 5 for males and Rs. 1.50 for females. The labourers worked from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. with intervals for taking meals and occasional rest. Harvesting alone used to be considered on a different footing by allotting 1/10th of the share to the labourer.

However, conditions have changed for the better for the labourers with the introduction of minimum wages for each kind of agricultural operation and fixation of hours of work. The last word has not been said about improving the conditions of the agricultural labourers who used to be the most economically backward among the workers.

A bill, giving them better conditions of service, higher wages and a measure of security, is now before the Select Committee of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Agricultural labourers in Palghat district are well organised and do not hesitate to launch agitations with the help of political parties to secure their demands for higher wages.

Agricultural labourers are drawn from all age-groups. It is strange that a few workers are below 15 years of age. Quite a few are able to stand the strain of hard work even beyond the age of 60 years when most of the other categories of workers retire. However, it is true that a large percentage of cultivators also remain economically active well beyond 60 years of age. A statement showing the distribution of agricultural labourers in the various age-groups is as follows :

Table 4.15

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN THE VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS

Age-group	Total agricultural labourers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**1,252**	**624**	**628**
0—14	16	11	5
15—19	130	57	73
20—29	314	152	162
30—39	323	144	179
40—49	263	133	130
50—59	138	79	59
60+	68	48	20

It is seen that the largest percentage of workers belong to 30-39 age-group followed closely by those in 20-29 age-group. Female workers outnumber male workers in the age-group 15-39. The proportion of male workers is greater in 50 + age-group.

As may be expected, the rate of literacy among agricultural labourers is comparatively low. The levels of educational qualification among the literate agricultural labourers hardly reach beyond middle school stage. The 80 per cent sample individual slips of the town were sorted out to study their educational background. The result is given below :

Table 4.16

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN SHORANUR TOWN

(80 per cent sample)

Educational levels	Total agricultural labourers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total ..	**1,048**	**499**	**549**
Illiterates ..	738	294	444
Literate (without educational level) ..	126	81	45
Primary ..	162	108	54
Middle ..	21	15	6
Matriculation/Higher secondary ..	1	1	..

From the 80 per cent sample slips, it is seen that 70.42 per cent of the agricultural labourers are illiterates. Among the literates, those with primary education or without any

educational level predominate. People with higher education do not work as agricultural labourers. In the sample there is only one matriculate among this category of workers. The educational level of female workers is lower. 80.87 per cent of the female labourers are illiterate as against 58.92 per cent of male labourers.

In the industrial category of workers engaged in live-stock, forestry and fishing, the strength of workers in the town is not considerable due to natural limitations. Palghat district is one of the few land-locked districts of the State which naturally limits the scope for fishing. The town has also no forest area for large scale plantations. According to the 1971 Census there were only 367 workers under this category. Similarly, mining and quarrying also engage few workers in the town as it has no mineral deposit.

Household Industry

According to 1971 Census there are 308 persons, 188 males and 120 females, engaged in household industry. The more important household industries found in Shoranur are (1) Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery. (2) Manufacture of pappadam, (3) Tailoring, (4) Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, (5) Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware (blacksmithy), (6) Cotton spinning in charkha, (7) Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, basket etc. and (8) Jewellery making.

An analysis of the types of household industries with reference to the persons engaged in each type is attempted from the 80 per cent sample individual slips of the 1971 Census. According to this sample there are 243 persons, 146 males and 97 females, returned as workers in various household industries. The distribution of these workers in the various types of industries is given in the following table :

Table 4.17

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH INDUSTRY BY SEX

(80 per cent sample)

Type of household industry	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total ..	**243**	**146**	**97**
Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat ..	4	4	..
Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	60	33	27
Manufacture of food products (pappadam making etc.) ..	42	18	24
Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel ..	29	19	10
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	19	19	..
Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware ..	18	14	4
Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha) ..	8	..	8
Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, baskets and other rattan, bamboo products ..	8	..	8
Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handloom other than khadi ..	7	1	6
Manufacture of miscellaneous products such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feather plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes etc. ..	6	2	4
Manufacture of bidi ..	3	3	..
Manufacture of wood and reed, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified ..	3	3	..
Production of khadi ..	2	..	2
Manufacture of coir and coir products ..	2	..	2
Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams, posts, doors and windows ..	4	4	..
Manufacture of structural metal products ..	2	2	..
Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (including sweetmeats) ..	1	..	1
Manufacture of other edible oils and fats ..	1	1	..
Production of country liquor and toddy ..	1	1	..
Manufacture of rain coats, hats etc. ..	1	1	..
Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulconized or moulded rubber and plastic ..	1	1	..

contd..

Table 4.17—*concld.*

Type of household industry	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Manufacture of matches ..	1	..	1
Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products ..	1	1	..
Manufacture of jewellery and related articles ..	11	11	..
Repair of watch, clock and jewellery ..	2	2	..
Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment like type founding ..	2	2	..
Enamelling, Jappanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing metal products ..	1	1	..
Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware ..	1	1	..
Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances and their parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators, conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners etc. ..	1	1	..
Repair or enterprises not elsewhere classified ..	1	1	..

From the above table, it is found that 24.69 per cent of total workers are engaged in earthen pottery work, 17.28 per cent in pappadam making, 11.93 per cent in tailoring, 7.82 per cent in wooden furniture and fixtures, etc., 7.41 per cent in manufacture of metal products and 4.53 per cent in making jewellery and related articles. 78.07 per cent of the total number of male workers are engaged in the above household industries. 52.58 per cent of the female workers are engaged in pottery work and pappadam making and 10.31 per cent in garment making.

Out of 243 persons, 60 persons are engaged in the manufacturing of pottery. This is the traditional work of Kusavan, also called 'Kumbaran', community. Both males and females of almost all Kusavan households are engaged in this work. Both manufacture and sales are undertaken by the members of the same household. The second important household

industry is pappadam making which is the principal occupation of 'Chetty' community. There are 18 males and 24 females engaged in this household industry. Making of all types of textile garments including wearing apparel holds the third rank among the household industries in the town. 1/3 of the total workers engaged in this work are females. There is an institute giving practical and theoretical instruction in tailoring to females. There are 19 persons engaged in manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures. There are no female workers among the carpenters. Next important household industry is the manufacture of hand tools and general hardware. This is the principal occupation of blacksmiths. There are 11 workers engaged in the manufacture of jewellery and related articles. Distribution of workers by educational levels and sex are given below:

Table 4.18

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND SEX

Educational level		Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
Total	..	**243**	**146**	**97**
Illiterate	..	90	34	56
Literate (without educational level)	..	42	36	6
Primary	..	77	54	23
Middle	..	29	19	10
Matriculation	..	5	3	2

From the above table it is found that 23.29 per cent of the males and 57.73 per cent of the females are illiterates. Among the male literates 32.15 per cent are literates without educational level, 48.21 have reached only primary level, 16.96 middle school level and 2.68 per cent are matriculates. Of the female literates, 14.63 are returned as literate without educational level. 56.10 per cent have studied up to primary, 24.39 per cent up to middle and 4.88 per cent are matriculates.

Out of the household industries, particulars of two were collected and are given below.

Ayyappan Chettiar's 'Pappad' Production

'Pappad' making is the traditional occupation of the 'Chetty' community. Ayyappan Chettiar got up his business

in 1945, in a part of his own residential house. He and his wife are the only workers.

The raw materials like blackgram, sodium bicarbonate (pappada karam), tapioca flour, common salt and gingelly oil are generally bought from grocery shops of Shoranur town. The total production in 1970-71 was about 360,000 pappadams valued at Rs. 3,600. Three sizes of pappad are manufactured here i.e. small, medium and large. The sale price of one bundle of 100 pappad each is Re. 1, Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2 respectively according to size. The main problem facing this industry is the exorbitant price of raw materials. Within a period of two or three years, it is reported that the price has gone up by 50 per cent or more. The present price of raw materials is as follows :

Name of raw material	*Prices for 1 kg. in Rs.*
Blackgram flour	3.10
Sodium bicarbonate	1.16
Tapioca flour	0.90

The sale is confined to the neighbourhood. There is no need to send it outside the town for sale nor is there any competition from other producers.

Processing of pappad : First a solution of sodium chloride (common salt) and sodium bicarbonate is made by dissolving them in water in the correct proportion. Now blackgram flour is kneaded well in a boat shaped container called 'pathi' made of wood, using the solution already prepared and it is made into a firm dough. This dough is called 'peatt'. The peatt is placed on a rectangular granite stone with flat surface and struck with a pestle to mix it well. After mixing well it is flattened and elongated on a plank. While elongating it, the palm of the hand is kept moistened with gingelly oil so that it does not stick to the palm. After elongating, it is cut into small pieces with a bent knife looking like a sickle. Only one 'pappad' can be made from such a piece. Therefore the size of a 'pappad' depends upon the size of the piece from which it is made (Different sizes of 'pappads' are manufactured here small, medium and large). Now the pieces are rolled and flattened with a cylindrical ruler made of iron about one foot long. When flattened, the pieces become circular in shape. Then these rounds are coated with tapioca flour and

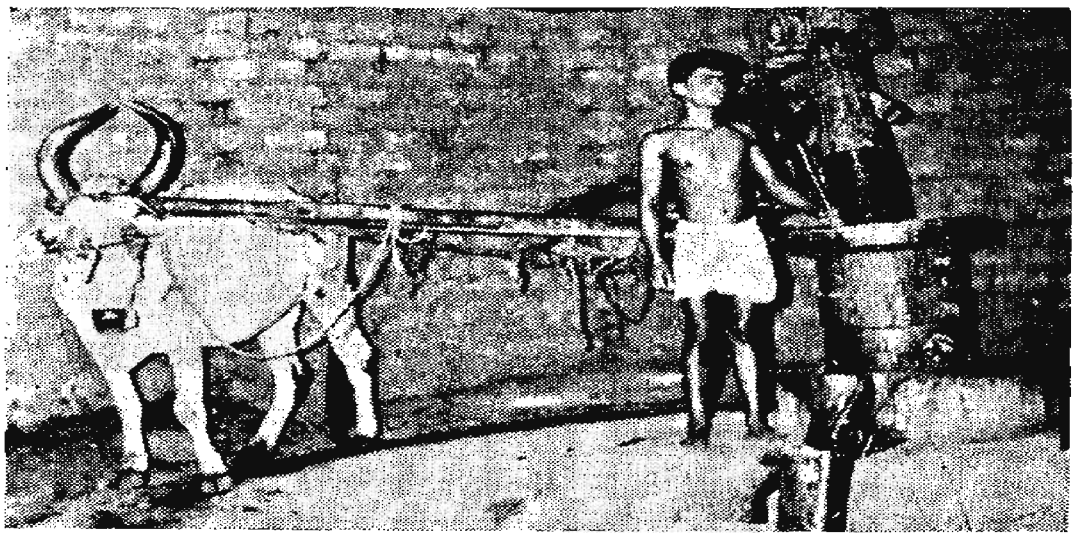


Plate 45] MANUFACTURE OF EDIBLE OIL—A COUNTRY GHANI [Page 99



Plate 46] EARTHENWARE MAKING—A POTTER'S WHEEL [Page 103



Plate 47] VIJAYA INDUSTRIES—FITTING SECTION [Page 105

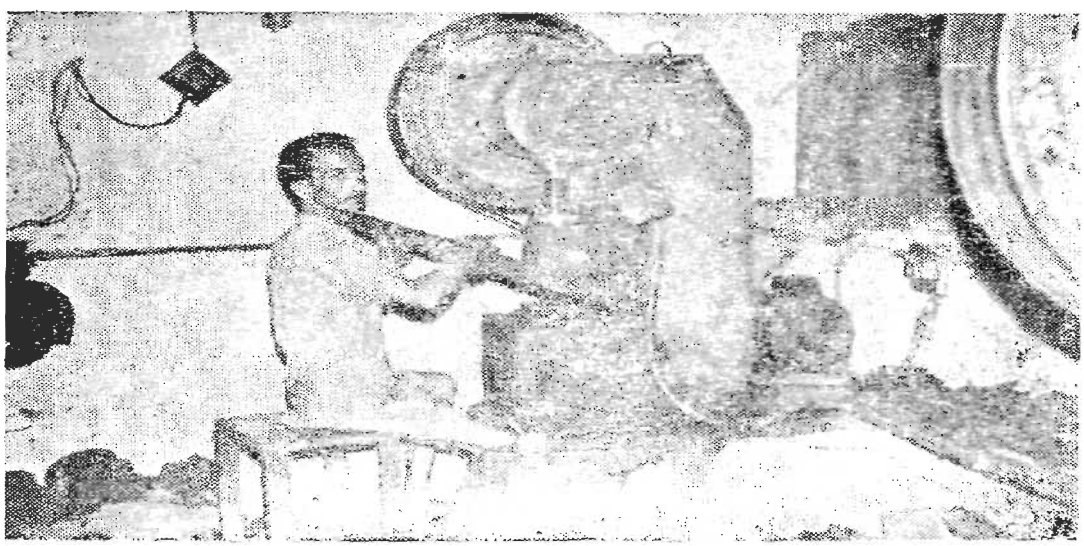


Plate 48] VIJAYA INDUSTRIES—FITTING SECTION [Page 105

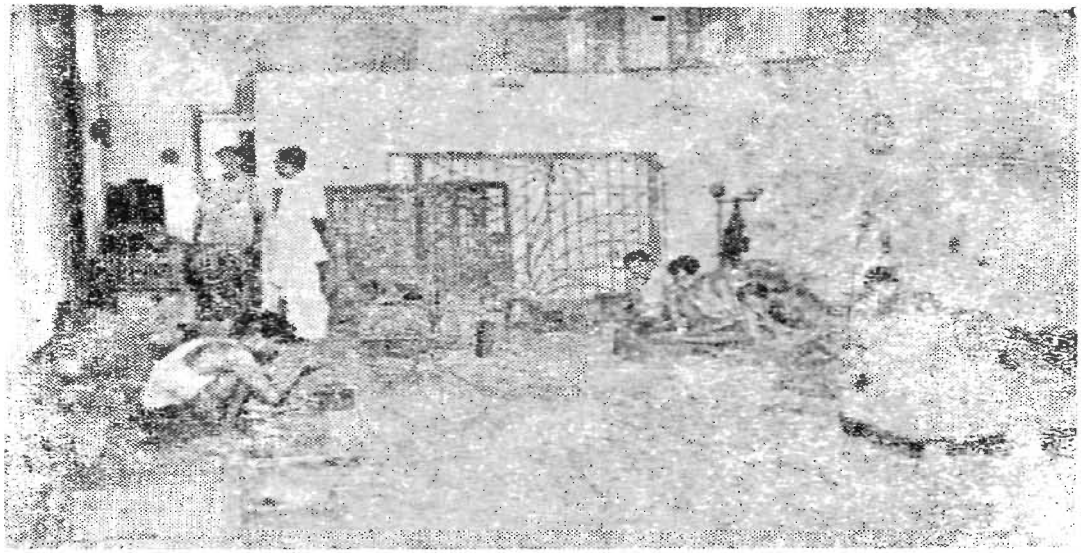


Plate 49] VIJAYA INDUSTRIES—LOCK MAKING SECTION [Page 105



Plate 50] VIJAYA INDUSTRIES—GRINDING AND POLISHING SECTION [Page 105



Plate 51] FACTORY SHEDS—S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 10

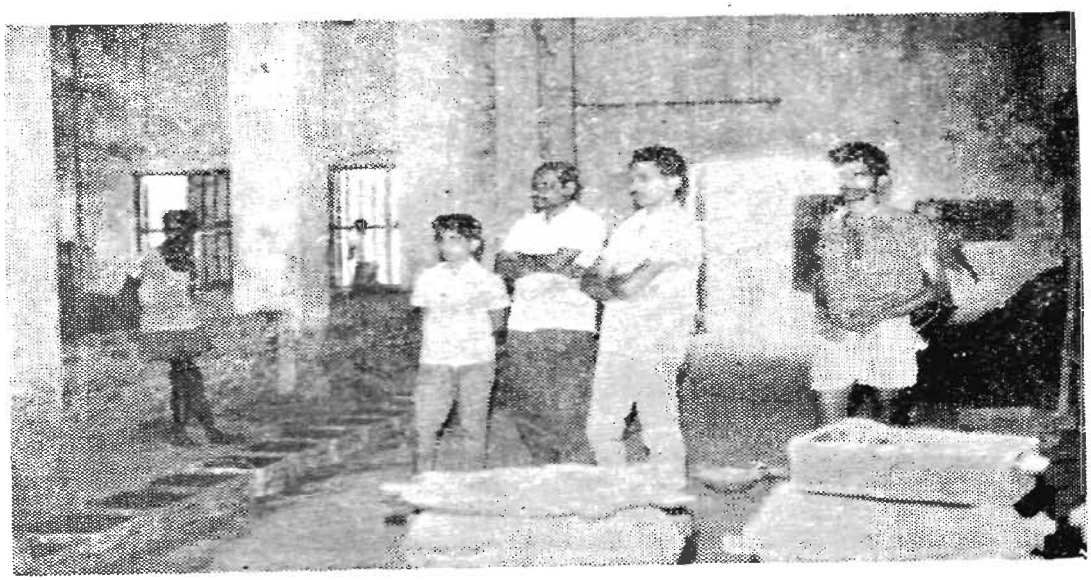


Plate 52] THE EDITOR IN S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 103

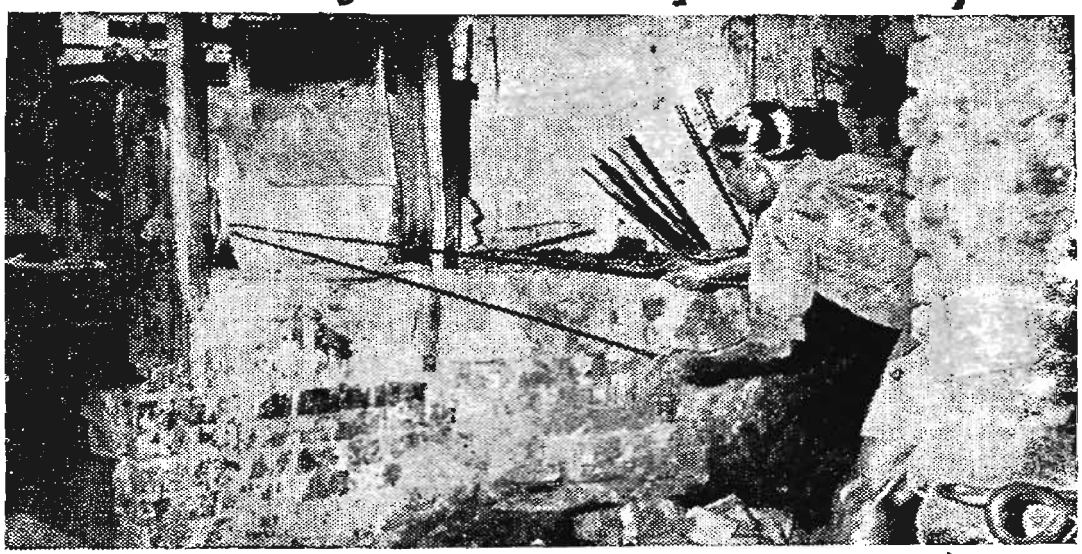


Plate 53] OIL FURNACE—S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 108

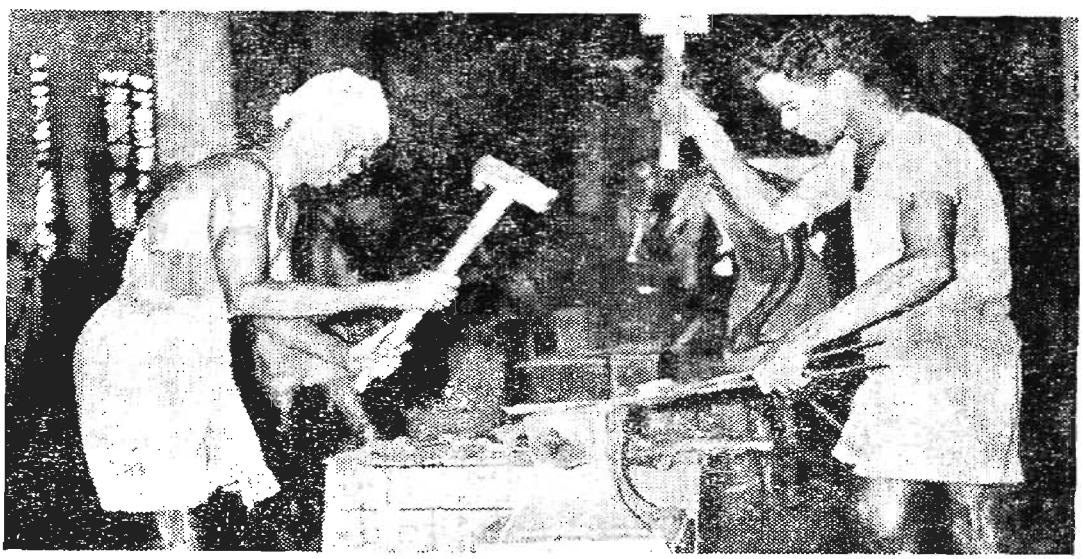


Plate 54] POWER FORGING SECTION—S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 108

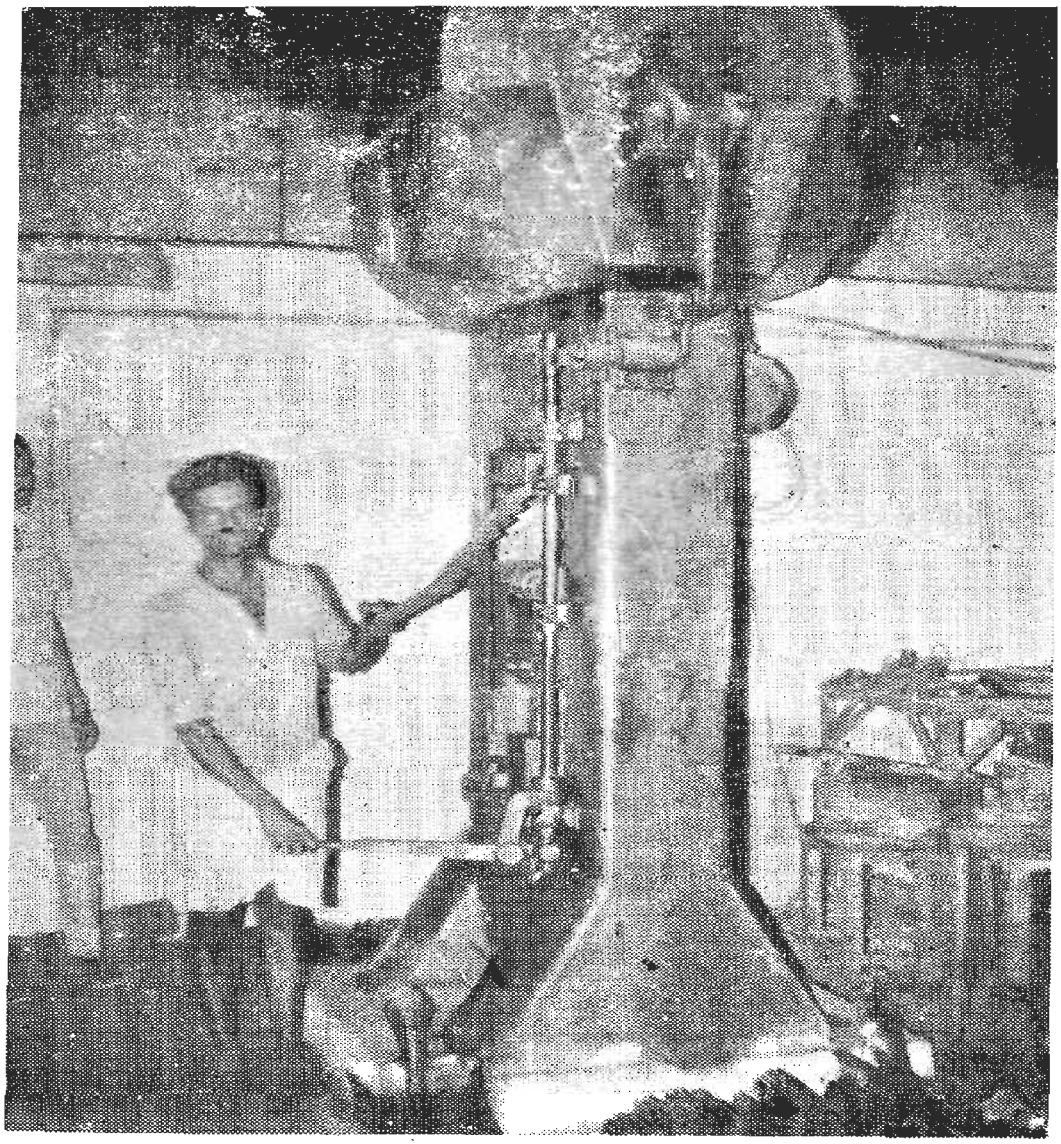


Plate 55] SCREW PRESS MACHINE—S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 108

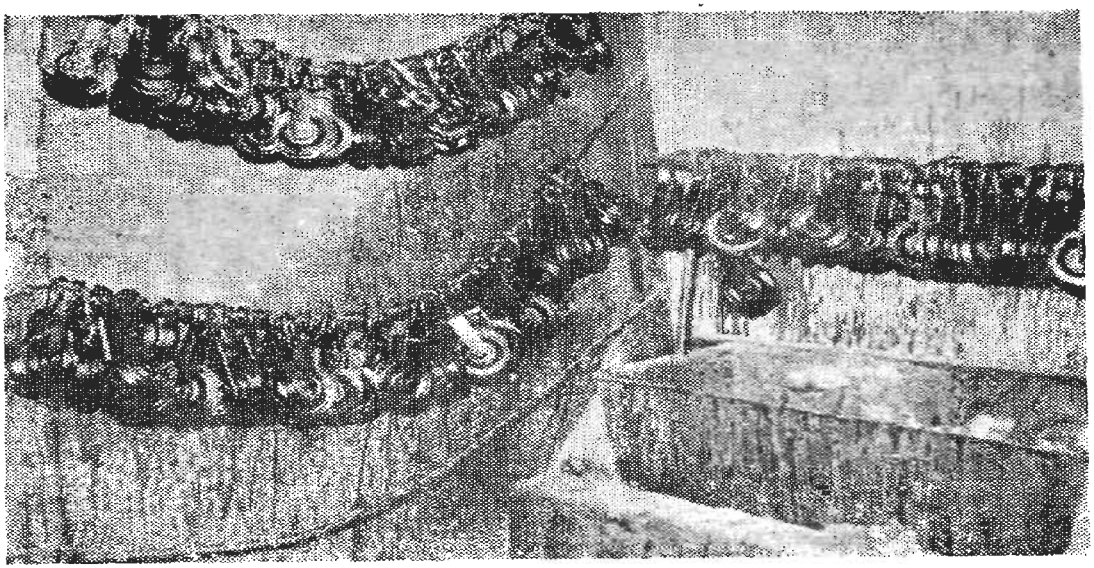


Plate 56] FINISHED GOODS (PULLEYS)—S.N.E. INDUSTRIES [Page 108

placed one below the other. (If coated with tapioca flour the rounds would not stick together). Now they are pressed with the palm to make them more thin and circular. After this they are taken one by one and placed on a bamboo mat to dry in the sun.

After drying they are tied into bundles of 100. Nearly 400 'pappads' can be made from 1 kg. of blackgram flour. On an average 1,200 pappads are made in a day. But during the festival seasons of Vishu, Onam, Christmas etc. when pappads are in great demand the quantity of blackgram flour used a day goes up to 10 kg. with a turn over of more than 4,000 pappads a day.

Nallaveeran Chettiar's Pottery

Nallaveeran Chettiar's pottery industry was set up in 1968 with a capital of Rs. 150 borrowed from his friends.

The household industry is conducted in the humble residential building which itself was given to him free of rent. The clay, used as raw material, is available in the locality. It was said that in 1970-71 the total value of products was about Rs. 3,000.

Processing of Pots: The clay is collected from the agricultural lands and kept in small heaps for a few days for drying. When it has almost dried up, the clay is well powdered and mixed up with sand and water and rolled up into handy balls. These balls are placed on the potter's wheel. It is a horizontal and well balanced fly-wheel generally two or three feet in diameter. The vessels are shaped by the potter with the help of both his hands. During the shaping of pots, the rotation must be kept steady. Then it is taken out and dried in the sun. Thereafter the vessel is taken and the bottom beaten with a piece of plank, in order to close it. A stone is used to support it from inside the vessel and the beating is done from outside. When the finishing touches are over, the vessel is dried for a few minutes in the sun. Afterwards a red colour is given to the pots by applying 'chemkavi', a red powder and the pots are dried again.

The pots are baked in a crude furnace before they are taken to the market for sale.

Manufacturing other than Household Industry

In the town under study "manufacturing other than household industry" is a major avenue for employment. Among the 9 industrial categories into which the workers in 1971 Census are classified, the workers under this category rank fourth in numerical strength in Shoranur. The factors which contribute to the development of industries such as the availability of land, raw materials, power, transport and other facilities in Shoranur are examined below:

Land : Extensive land for factory site and buildings are available in Shoranur.

Raw materials : The important factories in the area are metal industries which require raw materials of steel, pig iron, coke, coal etc. which are not available in Shoranur or Kerala. They are purchased and transported from steel factories or stores according to the quota allotted by the Government. Today the raw materials are in short supply and outside Government quota, the cost of materials is prohibitive. The shortage of raw materials has seriously affected the expansion of factories.

Power : The manufacturing industries are dependent on coal and electricity. Electric power is available in Kerala and it is comparatively cheap. Shoranur has a 110 KV sub-station situated near the industrial area and so there is no power shortage.

Labour : There is no shortage of either skilled or unskilled workers in Palghat district and Shoranur in particular have a large number of households belonging to the 'blacksmith' community traditionally engaged in the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements, knives, etc. The factories can utilize their services for the various processes in metal industry.

Market : There is a good market for agricultural implements and cutleries in all parts of Kerala and other States, though there is keen competition among manufacturers to capture the markets.

Transport : Shoranur is favoured with good transport facilities being a junction of both road and rail traffic. In bringing the raw materials from outside the State and

sending the finished products to the market, rail transport plays a major role.

The banks functioning in the town facilitate the financial transactions.

The history of organised industry in Shoranur began in 1928 with the opening of a Metal Industry in Chuduvalathur ward. After that several industries came up and some of them rapidly expanded. But some of them were closed down later. Today there are about 20 registered factories of which 4 employ more than hundred persons, 2 factories 50 to 100 workers, 5 factories 20 to 50 workers and others less than 20 workers each. The important industries are Metal Industries, a tile factory, cutlery works, saw mills, type foundries, production units of hand pumps, allopathic medicine and rubber goods. In addition to the above industries a number of unregistered factories and workshops are also located here. There are 704 persons, 639 males and 65 females employed in this sector. 13.28 per cent of the total male workers and 4.85 per cent of the total female workers are engaged in this field. The corresponding figures in 1961 Census were 15.22 per cent and 5.45 per cent respectively. This fall in the employment potential is mainly due to the closing down of a number of industrial units due to shortage of raw materials and other factors.

Both among males and females employed in this sector, the largest number is in the age-group 20-59. It is found that 4 boys and 2 girls below 15 years of age are also engaged in manufacturing and allied services. In the age-group of 60+, 19 males and 2 females are still in active service.

According to 80 per cent sample individual slips of 1971 Census of Shoranur town, there are 559 persons consisting of 514 males and 45 females engaged in manufacturing other than household industry. The type of industries and number of persons in each industry are given in the following table :

Table 4.19

TYPE OF INDUSTRY AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH INDUSTRY BY SEX

Major group	Description of industry	Number engaged		
		P.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5
	Total ..	**559**	**514**	**45**
20—21	Manufacture of food products ..	13	10	3
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products ..	19	19	..
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles ..	7	4	3
24	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles ..	1	1	..
26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear) ..	51	49	2
27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixture ..	49	47	2
28	Manufacture of paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries ..	87	69	18
29	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products ..	7	7	..
30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products ..	5	5	..
31	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products ..	35	28	7
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products ..	14	9	5
33	Basic metal and alloys industries ..	67	66	1
34	Manufacture of metal products and parts, except machinery and transport equipment ..	108	105	3
35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery ..	12	12	..
36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts ..	5	5	..
38	Other manufacturing industries ..	44	44	..
39	Repairs ..	35	34	1

From the above table it is seen that the maximum employment potential is in Metal Industries followed by printing, publishing and allied activities.

The industrial workers form a highly literate section among the workers of the town. 91.83 per cent of the males and 71.11 per cent of the females among them are literate.

14 sample industrial units were canvassed for special study. Out of them 10 are registered. Relevant details about that establishments are furnished below:

Table 4.20

ASSETS, INVESTMENTS PROFIT, NUMBER OF WORKERS ETC., OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN SHORANUR

Sl. No.	Name of industry	Registered or unregistered	Amount invested	Fixed asset 1970–71
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sree Narayana Engineering Industries, Private Limited	Registered	1,450,000	10,56,085·69
2	Metal Industries	,,	835,500	1,92,988·66
3	South India Metal Company	,,	1,75,000	2,64,680·85
4	Lekshmi Engineering Company	,,	1 00,000	45,000·00
5	Jupitor Engineering	,,	50,000	81,000·00
6	Shankar Type Foundry	,,	1,95,000	2,00,000·00
7	R. S. Capacitors	,,	1,50,000	86,000·00
8	Variety Pharmaceutical	,,	72,000	52,000·00
9	Shoranur Industries	,,	12,000	7,000·00
10	Radhakrishnan's Imitation Diamond Works	Unregistered	3,000	9,000·00
11	Vijayalekshmy Industries	Registered	4,000	12,800·00
12	Rajalekshmy Automobiles	Unregistered	600	500·00
13	Tailoring	,,	350	850·00
14	Kittunny's Smithy	,,	125	240·00

Table 4.20—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of industry	Current asset 1970–71	No. of workers	Working hours	Profit or loss 1970–71
1	2	6	7	8	9
1	Sree Narayana Engineering Industries, Private Limited	5,23,313·96	227	8	Profit
2	Metal Industries	4,37,674·91	179	8	Loss
3	South India Metal Company	8,06,485·04	160	8	Profit
4	Lekshmi Engineering Company	1,48,000·00	45	8	Profit
5	Jupitor Engineering	15,000·00	16	8	Profit
6	Shankar Type Foundry	55,000·00	10	8½	Profit
7	R. S. Capacitors	1,04,000·00	10	7½	Loss
8	Variety Pharmaceutical	12,800·00	9	8	Loss
9	Shoranur Industries	4,000·00	8	8	Profit
10	Radhakrishnan's Imitation Diamond Works	1,200·00	5	8	Profit
11	Vijayalekshmy Industries	1,200·00	3	8	Profit
12	Rajalekshmy Automobiles	..	2	8	Profit
13	Tailoring	..	2	12	Profit
14	Kittunny's Smithy	20·00	1	2	Profit

From the above table it is found that the investment in one industry is above Rs. 10 lakhs, that in one industry between 5 and 10 lakhs, 4 industries between 1 and 5 lakhs, 5 industries between Rs. 10,000 and 1 lakh and three industries, below Rs. 1,000.

There are only three industrial units employing more than 100 persons each. Most of the units have an eight-hours working day. The tailoring establishment is open for 12 hours and the smithy works only for 2 hours daily.

These establishments are dealt with in greater detail below:

Sree Narayana Engineering Industries, Private Limited

The factory was established in 1958 by Shri M. P. Moothedathu, a railway contractor of Shoranur. It is situated on Shoranur-Perintalmanna road at a distance of nearly 2 km. away from the boundary of the town. There is no change in the ownership of the company but his son Shri P. J. Moothedathu became the managing partner in 1968. Up to 1968 Shri M. P. Moothedathu was the managing partner.

The original capital was Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1963 it was raised from 5 lakhs to 12 lakhs with a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the Kerala State Financial Corporation. The rate of interest of the loan is $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and it is repayable within a period of 13 years in half yearly instalments.

The company is exempted from repaying the loan for the first three years. From the fourth year onwards they have been making repayments regularly and the amounts they have paid back so far came to Rs. 3,78,000. The repayment of the loan is expected to be completed by 1976. It received another loan of Rs. 2.5 lakhs from the Nedungadi Bank on the cash credit system and the capital was raised to Rs. 14.5 lakhs.

Today the company has Rs. 10,56,085·69 as fixed asset and Rs. 5,23,313·96 as current asset. It consists of finished and semi finished goods. The details of fixed assets are given in the following statement:

Table 4.21

FIXED ASSETS

Type 1		Amount in Rs. 2
Total		**10,56,085·69**
Land	..	15,717·25
Forest	..	1,78,088·00
Building	..	3,02,875·51
Plant and machinery	..	4,12,453·98
Workshop appliances	..	22,878·67
Electrical fittings	..	37,709·40
Furniture and equipments	..	20,436·90
Canteen utensils	..	224·69
Bicycle	..	440·50
Tractor	..	14,753·20
Library books	..	1,477·98
Motor vehicles	..	47,995·00
Handcart	..	634·61
Fire-extinguishers	..	400·00

The cost of plant and machinery alone comes to more than Rs. 4 lakhs. The details of some of the costly machines available are given below:—

Table 4.22

NAME OF MACHINES, PURCHASE VALUE, CAPACITY ETC.

Serial No. 1	Name 2	Purchase value in Rs. 3	When purchased 4	Source from where obtained 5	Terms and conditions 6	Capacity 7
1	Pneumatic power hammer (Type L–1)	25,550	1958	Imported from West Germany through Francis Kleim Co., Private Limited, Calcutta	..	45 kg.
2	,, (Type L–2)	16,580	,,	,,	..	65 kg.
3	,, (Type L–3)	18,920	,,	,,	..	100 kg.
4	,, (Type L–4)	27,710	,,	,,	..	150 kg.
5	,, (Type L–5)	16,258	,,	,,	..	150 kg.
6	Friction screw press	12,370	,,	Power Tools and Appliances Co., Calcutta	..	3 ton.
7	Spring hammer	20,000	,,	,,	..	30 kg.
8	Transformer	10,286	,,	Associate Electric Industries	..	..
9	Precision lathe	20,000	,,	Batliboi and Company	..	..
10	Mahindra lathe	20,000	,,	Jayam's Engineering, Coimbatore	..	..
11	Shaping machine	15,260	,,	Batliboi and Company	..	..
12	Centrifugal blower	1,560	,,	Vulcan Trading Company, Madras	..	..

contd.

Table 4.22—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name	Percentage of utilisation of capacity	Reason for under utilisation of capacity	Problem of operations	Remarks
1	2	8	9	10	11
1	Pneumatic power hammer (Type L-1)	80 %	Shortage of raw materials	..	There are two machines in this type. Each machine valued at Rs. 12,225
2	,, (Type L-2)	,,	,,	..	,,
3	,, (Type L-3)	,,	,,	..	1 No.
4	,, (Type L-4)	,,	,,	..	1 No.
5	,, (Type L-5)	,,	,,	..	1 No.
6	Friction screw press	,,	,,	..	1 No.
7	Spring hammer	,,	,,	..	2 Nos. valued at Rs. 10,000 each
8	Transformer	,,	,,	..	,,
9	Precision lathe	,,	,,	..	,,
10	Mahindra lathe	,,	,,	..	,,
11	Shaping machine	,,	,,	..	2 Nos. valued at Rs. 7,630 each
12	Centrifugal blower	,,	,,	..	1 No.

The factory is on a 4 acre site and has altogether 16 buildings of which 5 are used as staff quarters. The factory manufactures 'Stag Brand' agricultural implements, hand tools, cast iron products, cutlery articles, axe, bill hook, digging fork, felling knife, hand fork, hammers, 'mammootty', pick-axe, potato rake sickle, wheel barrow, weeding hoe, carpenters' chisel etc., estate and garden implements such as rubber tapping knife, garden shears, grass sword, pruning saw etc., and cast iron products like appam pan, dosai plate, karol, mortar and pestle, road rammer, well pully, etc.

In the year 1970-71 the company manufactured about 300 metric tonnes of agricultural implements, 300 metric tonnes of cast iron products, 250 metric tonnes of hand tools and 150 metric tonnes of cutlery articles valued at Rs. 16,97,500.

Problems of the Industry

Shortage of raw materials : The products of the company have good demand and reputation in other States as well as in Kerala. But the demand cannot be fully met due to the difficulty in procuring adequate quantity of raw materials.

Against a production capacity of 1,000 metric tonnes, the allotment of raw materials does not even reach 600 tonnes with the result that the management is forced to declare partial lay off in the steel processing section. The management attributes the inadequate quota allotted to the industry to the faulty official assessment of the production capacity. It is said that purchase of additional steel from the open market at Rs. 1,600 per metric tonne instead of at the controlled price of Rs. 1,200 is the only way of avoiding frequent lay off.

Competition from large firms : The company meets with stiff competition from large undertakings like Tata Agricos and Mysore Implements Ltd. in matters of procuring raw materials and selling out products. These firms can afford to purchase raw materials from open market where transactions are on a more paid more served basis. Also they can sell their products at cheaper rates because large scale production reduces costs.

Frequent power failure : The management pointed out that intermittent current failures cause some loss to the company due to the interruption in the processes utilising electric energy of which the company's consumption is about 103,400 units annually.

In 1972 the company raised the prices of various products owing to considerable increases in the last two years in wages, railway freight, cost of coal, coke, steel, pig iron and miscellaneous stores used in manufacturing them.

Altogether the company employs 47 officers and 180 labourers. Of these, 5 are administrative, 7 are supervisory and 35 are clerical. Among the labourers 66 are skilled and 114 unskilled. All of them are Malayalees. Only 52 persons are from outside Shoranur. Except two Christians employed as clerks, the employees are all Hindus.

As regards the educational background of the workers, about 30 per cent of them are literate (without educational level), 40 per cent have studied up to the primary and 22 per cent up to middle. Others are matriculates or above in qualification. There are 10 matriculates, 4 I.T.I. certificate holders, 2 graduates and two post-graduates (in engineering) in the company.

The Technical Advisor to the company from its very inception is Shri C. K. Menon, the Sheffield-trained Engineer in metallurgy and the pioneer of metal industries in Shoranur.

Amenities provided to Industrial Labourers

The company has allotted quarters to a few of the employees from outside. The quarters are electrified and provided with water supply. Rent is deducted from the salary of the workers. There are three types of quarters, the details of which are given below:—

Table 4.23

DETAILS OF COMPANY STAFF QUARTERS

Type	Amenities	Rent Rs.	No. of quarters	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Type I	One bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and latrine	6·50	20	Bathrooms and latrines are common
Type II	Two bedrooms, kitchen and latrine	8·00	4	Bathroom is separate but latrines are common.
Type III	Two bedrooms, store room, kitchen, bathroom and latrine	10·00	3	Bathroom and latrine are separate

Canteen : The company runs a canteen for its employees. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served there at reasonable rates. The articles, furniture and utensils in the canteen are supplied by the company. Electricity charge also is met by it.

Trade unions : There are three registered trade unions (1) Palghat District Metal Workers Union, (2) Palghat District Engineering Industries Staff Association and (3) Metal Labour Union. The first two unions were established in 1967 and are affiliated to All India Regional Organisation of INTUC under the Congress (R). The 3rd Union is affiliated to CITU sponsored by the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This union was formed in 1963. The first and third unions consist of the workers who are engaged in production work and the second consists only of the clerical staff.

Problems of Industrial Relations : There was no unrest among the workers in 1969. In 1970, the clerical staff went on strike which lasted for 10 days, demanding revision of

wages. The Communist Party (Marxist) guided Metal Labour Union abstained from the strike, but Metal Workers' Union supported the strike. The dispute was settled by giving a nominal rise in total emoluments.

The Metal Workers' Union and Staff Association organised a joint strike in 1971 which lasted for 23 days. This time also the Metal Labour Union kept away from the strike. The strikers' demands were (1) Revision of wages, (2) Increase in number of casual leave and (3) Supply of uniform to all categories of employees. (Only the supervisory staff were supplied with uniform from the company). The dispute was resolved by raising the number of casual leave from 8 to 10 days a year for clerical staff and allowing a small increase in the wages of the technical staff. The employees did not press the third demand.

At the time of the survey (1972 October), a strike by both Metal Workers Union and Metal Labour Union was going on. Their main demands were (1) Revision of minimum wages, (2) Supply of uniform to all categories of employees and (3) increase of number of casual leave from 8 to 12 days to the technical staff. A co-ordination committee of the two unions, one led by the Communist Party (Marxist) and the other led by Congress (R), was set up to press the demand.

Shoranur Industries

It was established in 1967 in Karakkad ward by Shri K. P. Ramachandran. It is a small scale registered industry engaged in manufacture of cutlery goods such as scissors, table knife, kitchen knife, etc. It functions in a building rented out at Rs. 125 per month. This is a C-Type building with two sheds in the Industrial Estate. The company occupies one of the sheds.

A sum of Rs. 12,000 was invested as capital in the industry, which included Rs. 5,000 taken from the Industries Department as a loan at 7½ per cent interest. Now he has completely repaid the loan.

In 1970-71 the company had a fixed asset of Rs. 7,000 and a current asset of Rs. 4,000. In 1970-71 the company made a profit of Rs. 2,500.

There are altogether 8 workers including the owner. The owner himself looks after the administrative, clerical and supervisory aspects. The others are skilled labourers. The owner and 4 skilled workers belong to Theeya Community and the others are "Blacksmiths". All of them belong to Shoranur.

Problems of the Industry : There is no problem in selling out their products and getting the necessary raw materials. Carbon steel and plastic are the main raw materials and they are purchased from open market. One kg. of carbon steel costs Rs. 1.25 and a plastic sheet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 1 square foot costs Rs. 9. Their products have high demand, but owing to the shortage of capital to invest, they cannot produce enough goods to meet the orders from their customers. It was closed down in September 1971, due to lack of finance, but resumed production in April, 1972. Other problems are frequent power failure and the high rent of the building. In the beginning, the rent of the shed was only Rs. 40 per month, but now it is Rs. 125 which means an increase of 212.5 per cent in 5 years.

Vijayalekshmy Industries

This industry was started in 1967 in Karakkad ward by Shri K. N. Rajan, an engineering graduate who belongs to Nair Community, hailing from Ottapalam. It is housed in a building rented out at Rs. 125 per month.

A capital of Rs. 4,000 was invested in the industry. In addition to this, some machines valued at about Rs. 10,000 were bought from the Batliboi and Company on hire purchase.

It is a small scale industry manufacturing non-ferrous castings. Originally the main work was production of small tools like hack-saw frames, tool maker's vice, hand-vice, trysquare, anvil etc. and job works in casting were undertaken only as ancillary and he had good profit in tools production. But soon the prospects in the production and sale of tools completely changed. As similar tools produced in Punjab on a large scale by big industrial establishments were available in the market at cheaper rates, he ran out of business. Now the machines purchased for making tools are idling. The owner of the establishment took to casting work

which was found more profitable. The casting produced here are used for assembling certain instruments. All the parts required for assembling an instrument are not cast here. The remaining parts are made in a number of similar industrial units on the orders of the company assembling the machinery. This establishment undertakes job works of the following companies:

1 Metro Gas Private Ltd., Bombay
2 T.C.C. Appliances Private Ltd., Secunderabad
3 Jubilee Industries Corporation, Hyderabad.

In the year 1970-71, the company manufactured 12,000 brass castings, 7,500 aluminium castings and 3,000 gun metal castings worth Rs. 8,000. In the same year the company got a profit of Rs. 1,200.

There are two employees, one skilled and other unskilled. The administrative section is managed by the owner. The workers belong to the Nair and Cheruman communities respectively and they are residents of Shoranur. The lack of financial resources, and difficulty in obtaining sufficient raw materials at controlled price are some of the problems facing the industry.

Manufacturing process: In the beginning, a mud mould is made in the required shape and a runner (hole) is cut in it. The raw materials (aluminium/brass/gunmetal) are melted in a crucible and the molten metal is poured into the mould through the runner. The molten metal solidifies and the cast is formed.

Jupitor Engineers

This industry was established in 1959 in Met-ind-Nagar of Chuduvalathur ward. It is a concern owned jointly by the members of a family, father, mother and their three sons. The managing partner is Shri Thuppan Nambudiri. It is a registered small scale industry engaged in the manufacture of brass cases and brass rings and it functions in its own buildings.

At first a capital of Rs. 50,000 was invested in the industry. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was utilised for the purchase of machines. In 1970-71, the company had a fixed asset of Rs. 81,000 in the form of machinery, land, buildings,

furniture etc. and a current asset of Rs. 15,000 as raw materials, finished and semi-finished goods.

In the year 1970-71 the company manufactured 18,000 numbers of brass cases valued at Rs. 72,000 and 90,000 numbers of brass rings valued at Rs. 58,000. Formerly they were producing electric motors, pump-sets, cast iron pulleys and machine spare parts. Now, they have stopped the production of these equipments because of keen competition from large scale manufacturers like Kirloskar, Crompton, Greeves etc. Now, they are undertaking only job works in casting. They supply brass cases and brass rings to 'British Physical Laboratories, India, Private Ltd., Palghat'. These cases and rings are used for assembling electronic meters. In 1970-71 the company made a profit of Rs. 10,000. A bonus of 12 per cent was given to the employees and a sum of Rs. 100 donated to political parties and social organisations during the year.

There are 15 employees in the company of whom 2 are engaged in clerical work, 10 as skilled labourers and 3 as unskilled labourers. The managing partner looks after the administrative matters. All the employees belong to castes different from that of the owner and all of them reside in Shoranur itself.

As in the case of other industries of the town, the main problem is the shortage of raw materials. As it is difficult to get sufficient raw materials from Government quota, the factory buys them from open markets in Trichur and Haryana. Brass scrap in open market costs Rs. 12 per kg. whereas, it costs only Rs. 8 per kg. if allotted from Government quota.

Manufacturing Process

(a) *Brass cases :* Brass scrap is melted in a crucible and the molten metal is poured into the die through the runner (hole) cut in it. The molten metal freezes and the cast is formed. This is now finished on a lathe. Mould is not used for casting brass cases lest it should produce leakage in the cases. Hence die is used instead of mould.

Brass rings—1. Brass scrap : Brass scrap is melted in a crucible and the molten metal is poured into a mould (die is not used) where it freezes and a hollow cylinder is

obtained. This is now finished on a lathe and after finishing, it is cut into small rings. (Cross section of a hollow-cylinder is a circular ring).

2. *Using brass sheet:* Rectangular brass sheet is bent and welded to obtain a hollow cylinder. This is now finished on a lathe and cut into small rings. But this method is not employed now since brass sheet is too expensive and the welding machine is out of working order.

Shankar Type Foundry

This industry was set up at Karakkad ward in 1962 by Shri A. Sedumadhavan Ezhuthachan in a building owned by him. The industry is engaged in the manufacture of printing types in Malayalam, English and Tamil.

The investment in the industry is Rs. 65,000. The authorised capital has been raised to Rs. 1,45,000 in 1964 and Rs. 2,75,000 in 1971. Out of this Rs. 1,30,000 is a loan obtained from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation.

In the year 1970-71, the industry manufactured printing types valued at about Rs. 1,68,000 and got a net profit of Rs. 9,869. In the same year the industry had a fixed asset of Rs. 2,75,000 in the form of machinery and buildings and, a current asset valued at Rs. 55,000 in the form of raw materials and finished goods.

Nine employees are working in this industry, of whom 2 are supervisory staff and others are skilled labourers. The owner is in-charge of the administration. 7 employees belong to the owner's caste of Hindu Ezhuthachan and the other two are Christians. All of them are Malayalees and all but two reside in the town.

There is difficulty in getting sufficient quantity of type metal which is the chief raw material used in the industry.

Radhakrishnan's Imitation Diamond (Lapidary) Works

It is an unregistered workshop started in 1969 by Shri V. Radhakrishnan in his own building at Karakkad ward with a capital of about Rs. 3,000. The workshop is engaged in the manufacture of imitation diamonds. The owner has a similar industry but only polishing work is undertaken there.

In 1970-71 he manufactured about 27,000 imitation diamonds valued at Rs. 3,000 and made a net profit of Rs. 1,000. In the same year the industry had a fixed asset of Rs. 9,000 in the form of land, building, tools and equipments and a current asset of about Rs. 1,200.

There are 4 employees, all of whom are skilled labourers. The owner belongs to Nair community and his employees consist of one Chettiar and 3 Theeyas. The working hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Of the 4 employees, 2 are paid Rs. 4 each, the third Rs. 3 and the fourth Rs. 2.50 per day as wages. The problems facing the industry are shortage of capital and difficulty in procuring raw materials at reasonable price. Normally the raw material ('dalam'. or raw diamond) is purchased from Trichinopoly, in Tamil Nadu, at Rs. 3.50 per 'thola'. But at times, owing to the scarcity of the raw materials the price shoots up to Rs. 6 per thola.

While shaping and polishing, 'dalams' of substandard quality will break into pieces thus causing loss to the manufacturer.

If the diamond of the finished 'dalams' is poor looking, it can be sold only at cheaper rates. The product (imitation diamond) is sold at Trichinopoly. Out of the two types, the first quality is sold at Rs. 35 and the second quality at Rs. 24 per 100 diamonds.

Sometimes it is very difficult to get trained workers. (There are no permanent workers in the establishment).

Processing : The raw materials called 'dalams' are not actual diamonds, but are only imitations (artificially made). These are small crystalline pieces available in a variety of colours.

The 'dalams' are too small to handle and therefore for convenience of processing, they are first stuck to the lac at the end of a stick resembling a lead pencil. This is done by first heating the 'dalams' and then pressing them against the lac coated at the ends of the sticks.

The small pieces are first shaped on a whetstone called 'Kadassirippu chaana'. The shaped 'dalams' thus obtained known as 'Kadassirippu Kallu' are again worked on another

whetstone made of lead called 'Eyachaana' for the formation of edges on the 'dalams'. The 'dalams' with edges on them are called 'Vandikakkallu'. Now the 'Vandikakkallu' is polished on a third whetstone. This whetstone is made of cast iron and is called 'Merukuchaana' The polished pieces are placed in a vessel and a diluted solution of caustic soda is poured into the vessel, so that the prices are completely immersed in the solution. Then the solution with the pieces in it is heated to remove impurities like traces of lac, and greasy or oily matters sticking to the pieces. The pieces are now taken out and washed well in cold water. After washing they are dried by blotting them between the folds of a clean piece of cloth.

R.S. Capacitors: R. S. Capacitors is the only manufacturing concern which makes all types of paper capacitors under the brand name "ERMEC" in South India. It was set up in 1968 in Karakkad ward by Shri M. P. Menon, hailing from Trichur. After two years it was closed down due to the lack of raw materials which are imported from other countries like Japan, United Kingdom, Germany etc. In 1972 it again started production.

It is a registered factory functioning in a building hired on a rent of Rs. 250 per month. The total investment was about Rs. 50,000. In 1969 the capital was raised to about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs by taking a loan from Canara Bank. The raw materials imported are kept in the Bank's godown in the factory, itself. They are released to the company on payment of the dues to the Bank.

The important tools and equipments are drilling machine, hand press machine, stamping machine, weighing machine, soldering iron and dies which are purchased from local market. The vacuum plant, winding machine, appoxy mixing mill, degreasing machine, heating oven, watercooling system and testing instrument are purchased from Poona and British Physical Laboratory, Bangalore on hire purchase. The main products manufactured here are paper capacitors for fans, fluorescent and discharge lamps, motor etc. Capacitors for fans are in six types i.e. 1.5 Mfd*, 1.7 Mfd, 1.85 Mfd., 2.0 Mfd., 2.25 Mfd., and 2.50 Mfd. Capacitors for fluorescent and discharge lamps are in 8 types i.e. 3.15 Mfd., 3.8 Mfd., 4 Mfd., 6.3 Mfd., 8 Mfd., 10 Mfd., 16 Mfd. and 20 Mfd.

* Mfd—Microfarade

Capacitors for motors are in 8 types i.e. 4.0 Mfd., 6.0 Mfd., 8.0 Mfd., 10.0 Mfd., 15.0 Mfd., 20 Mfd., 30 Mfd., and 6 Mfd.

The main raw materials are: (1) Capacitor tissue, (2) Aluminium foil, (3) Chlorinated Diphenyle, (4) Aluminium can, (5) Apoxy Resines, (6) Brass (used for terminals), (7) Copper wire, (8) Leather oiled paper and Press phan paper and (9) Dichlorethylene. Items 1 to 3 and 5 are imported from foreign countries and all other items are purchased from Bangalore and Bombay.

There are altogether 9 employees of whom two are supervisory staff and others are semi-skilled labourers. Work relating to administration and clerical side is managed by the owner. All the employees and the owner belong to Hindu Nair Community and are Malayalees. Except the owner all are residents of Shoranur.

The main problem facing the industry is that it has to depend on imported raw materials. The import restrictions hamper its expansion. The process is highly complicated and strict humidity control has to be maintained to ensure the accuracy of the capacitor value.

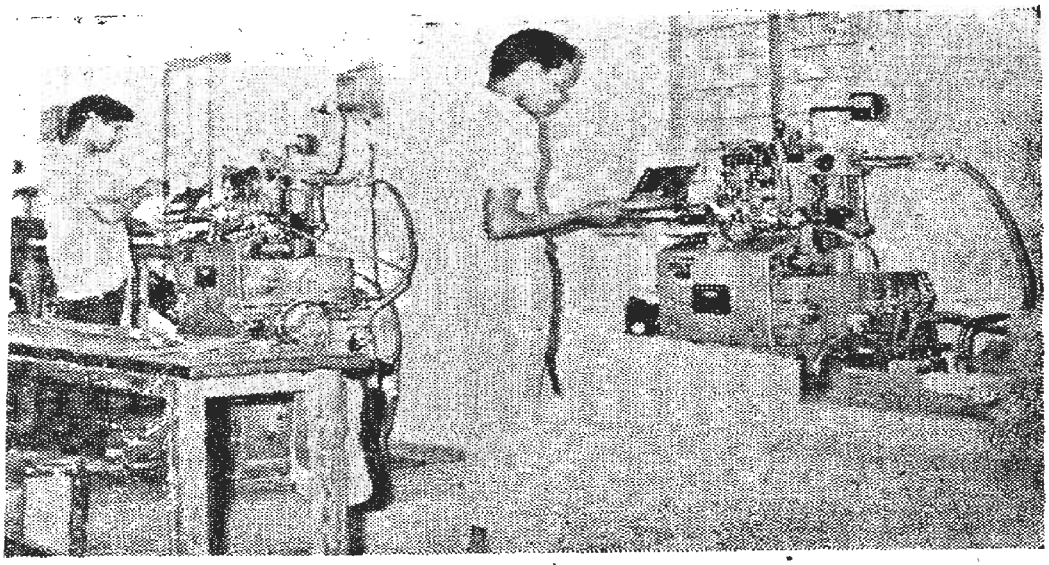
Lekshmi Engineering Company

It was set up in 1966 as a joint concern of six members of the same family belonging to Hindu Nair Community. It is a registered small scale industry engaged in the manufacture of lift hand pump, well pulleys and other household utensils such as 'dosai' plate, pans etc.

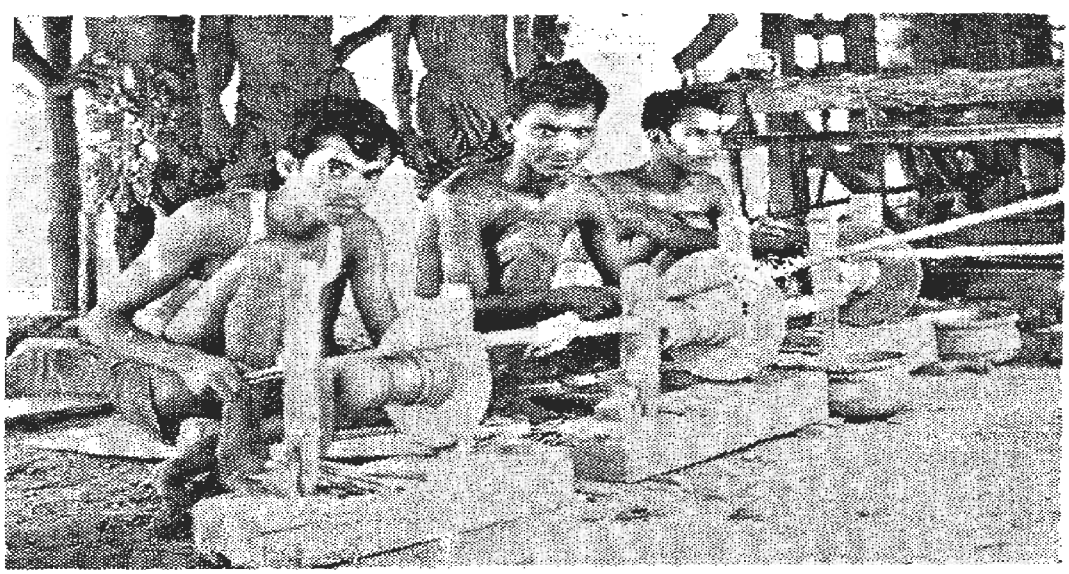
It functions in three buildings rented out at Rs. 800 per month. Total investment in the company is about Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 30,000 in the form of equity capital and the balance in the form of loan.

In the year 1970-71, the company manufactured about 200 tonnes of hand pumps, well pulley, 'dosai' plate, pans etc. valued at Rs. 2,20,000 but the same year the company incurred a loss of about Rs. 7,700.

Non-availability of raw materials at reasonable price and fall in the demand of certain finished products were stated to be the reasons for the loss.



57] TYPE FOUNDRY—AUTOMATIC TYPE CASTING MACHINE, MONOTYPE MACHINE ETC. [Page 117



e 58] DIAMOND WORKS—LAPIDARY WORK *IN PROGRESS* [Page 117



Plate 59] DIAMOND WORKS—POLISHING

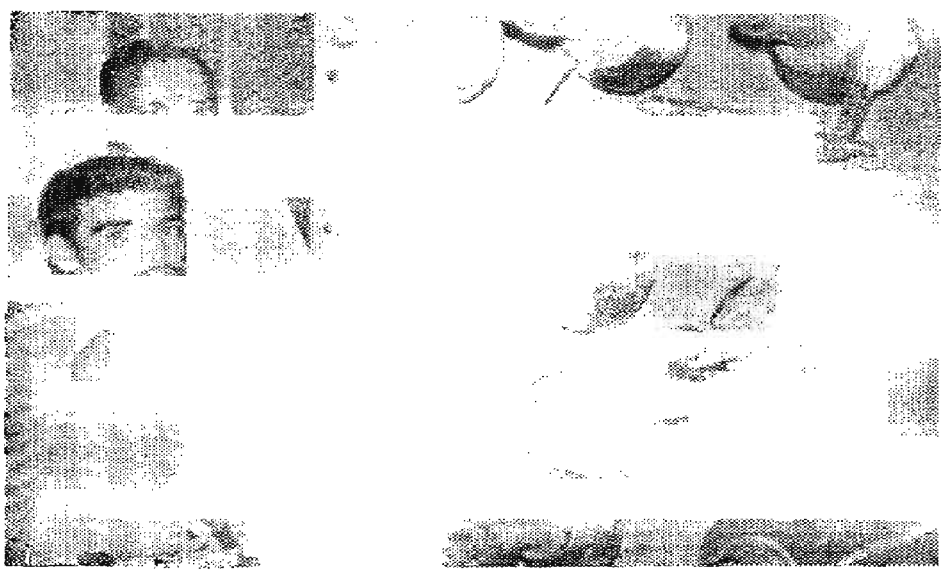
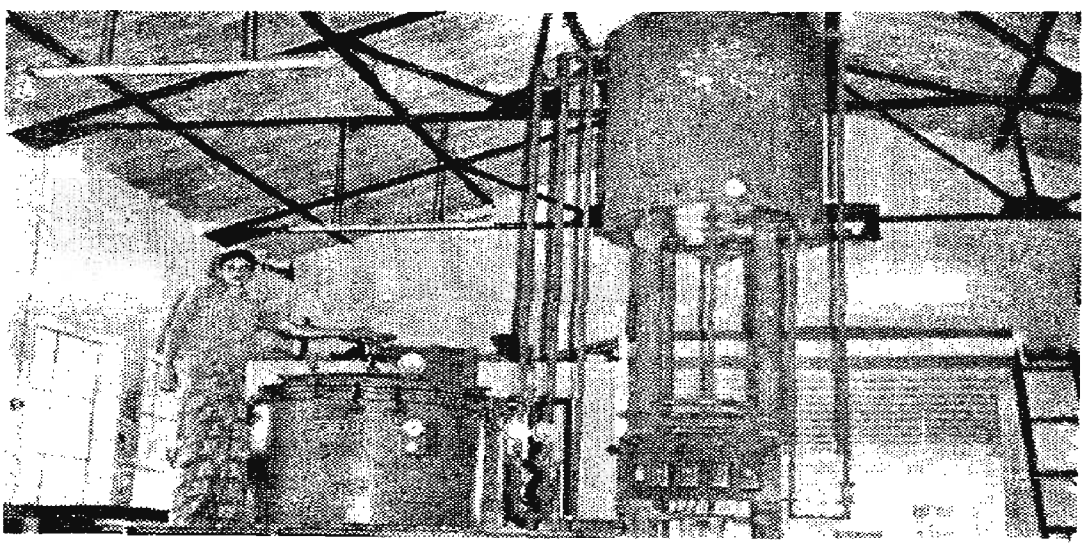


Plate 60] R.S. CAPACITORS—FOIL WINDING MACHINE



e 61] R.S. CAPACITORS—APPOXY AND MIXING MACHINE [Page 119



62] R.S. CAPACITORS—VACUUM IMPREGNATING PLANT [Page 119

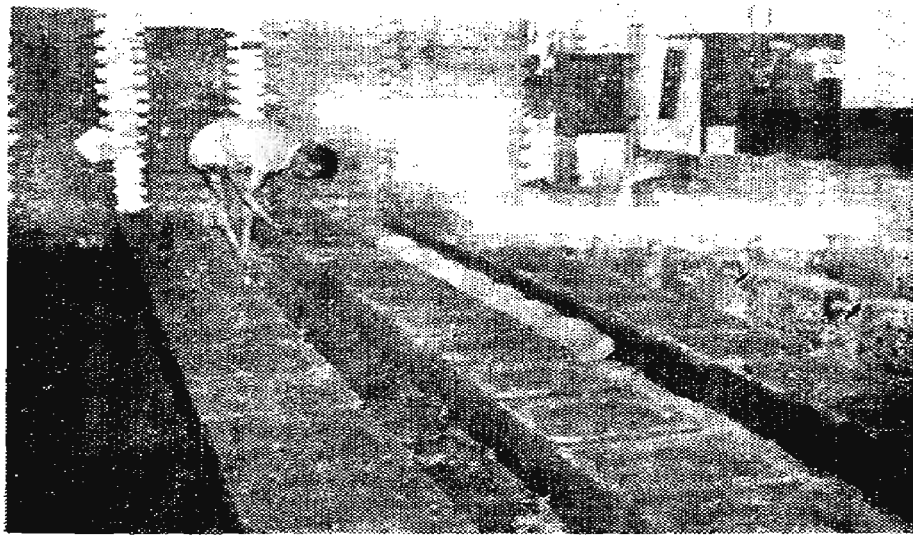


Plate 63] LEKSHMY ENGINEERING WORKS—CAST IRON PAN MOULDING SECTION



Plate 64] LEKSHMY ENGINEERING WORKS—HAND PUMP AND PULLEY MANUFACTURING

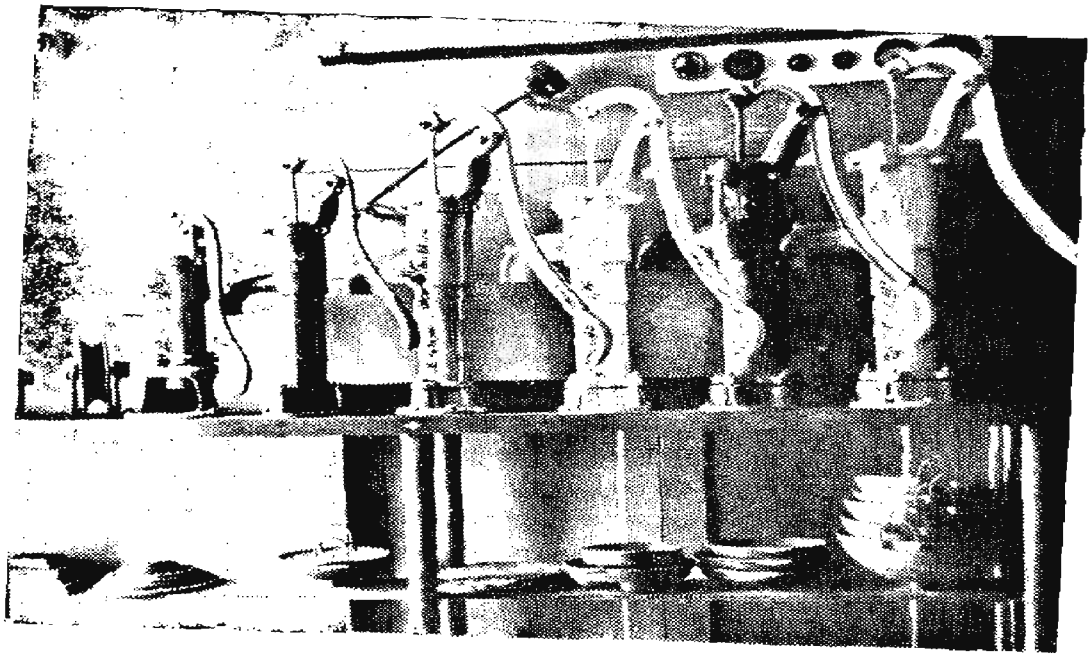


Plate 65]

LEKSHMY ENGINEERING WORKS—FINISHED PRODUCTS, HAND PUMPS, C.I. PANS ETC.

[Page 120

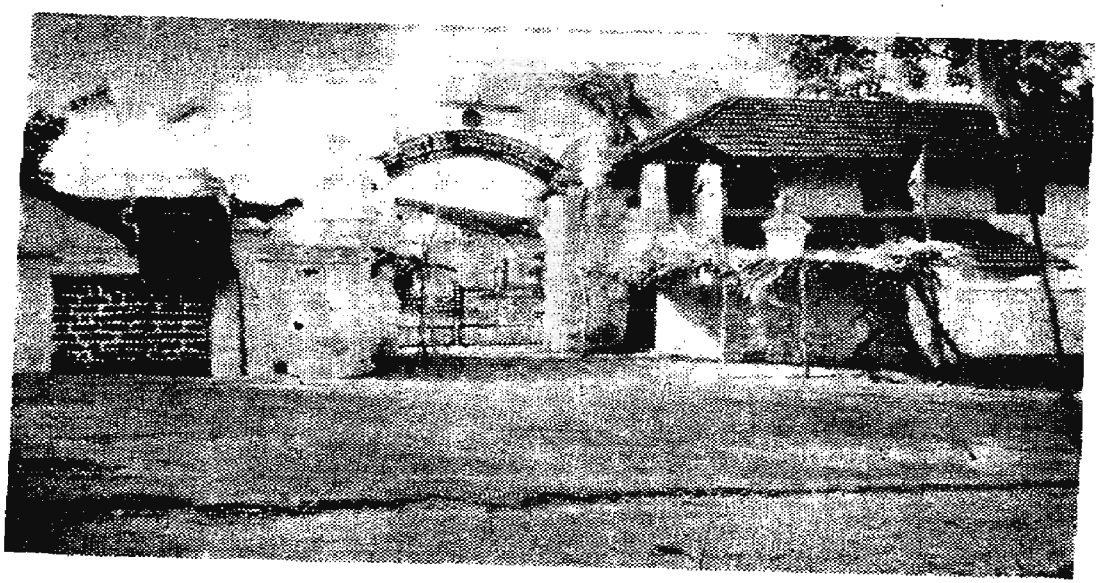


Plate 66]

METAL INDUSTRIES

[Page 122

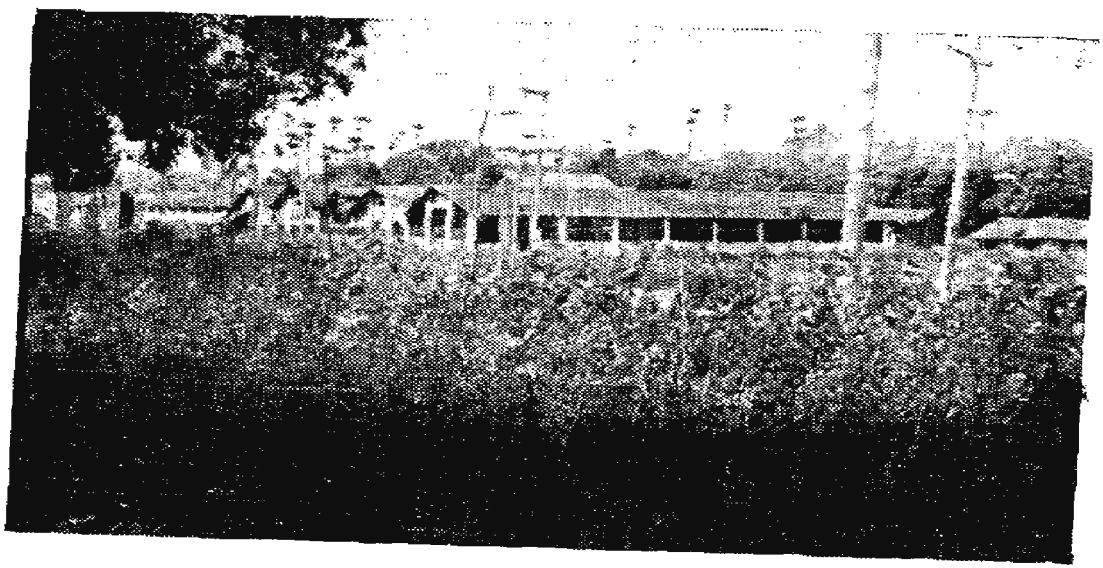


Plate 67] METAL INDUSTRIES—EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS [Page 123



Plate 68]

VARIETY PHARMACEUTICALS—TABLET MAKING, MIXING AND GRANULATOR MACHINES



Plate 69] AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOP



Plate 70] SHORANUR INDUSTRIAL ESTATE—A DISTANT VIEW

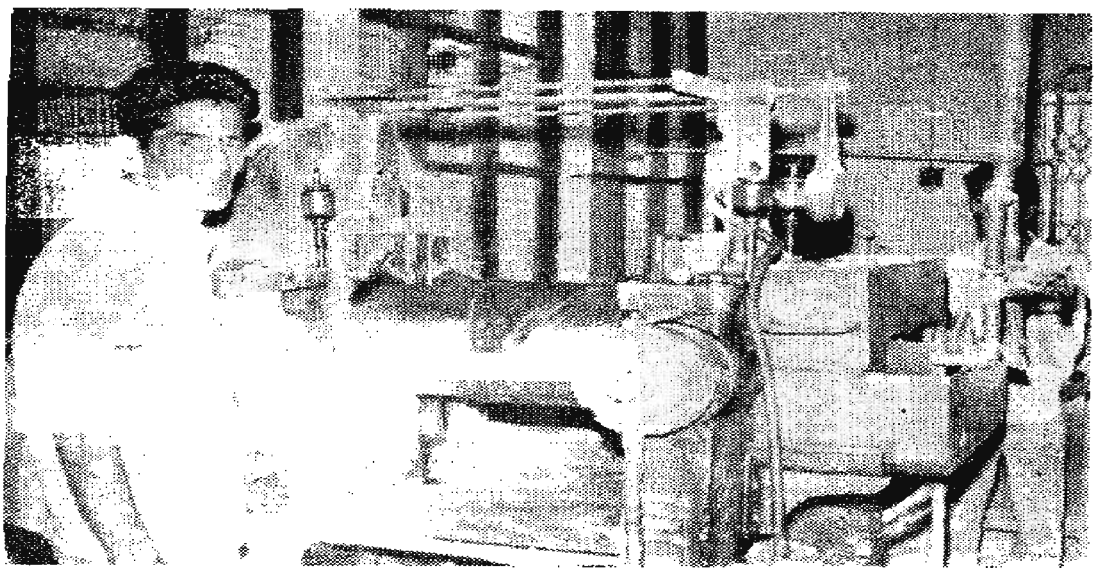


Plate 71] THAMARA RUBBER PRODUCTS—ROLLER MACHINE [Page 127



Plate 72] A VIEW OF PANCHAYAT MARKET

The company has a strength of 44 employees, of whom 39 are skilled workers, 2 supervisors and 3 clerical servants. The skilled labourers include 4 apprentices undergoing training for 2 years.

During this period, they are given a stipend of Rs. 80 per month for the 1st year and Rs. 90 per month for the 2nd year. Successful trainees have a chance of being absorbed in the permanent staff. All of the employees except 4 are of the same community as the proprietors.

Manufacturing process: The unit is equipped with 'Cupola' a furnace, of capacity 5 tonnes—pig iron and the casting is taken every 3rd or 4th day. The charge of the furnace consists of 5 layers namely. bed coke, lime-stone, pig iron, return scrap and coke. The first layer consists of about 36″ bed coke. The second layer has about 8 kg. lime-stone, the 3rd layer about 45 kg. pig iron, the 4th layer 45 kg. return scrap and the 5th layer about 18 kg. coke. The temperature of furnace is maintained at 1400°C and because of the intense heat the pig iron attains molten stage and collects in the bottom of the furnace.

Plate patterns are used for moulding. Both stake moulding and single moulding with and without cores are carried on. The moulding is done by manual labour. After preparing the required moulds, the molten metal is poured into the mould through a small hole and is allowed to solidify. Usually the first layer of the molten metal is not used for pulleys and such other household utensils. When the molten metal is completely cooled the moulds are broken and the products are taken out and then transformed to correct shape and size using different kinds of machines such as lathes, drilling machines, shaping machines, etc.

South India Metal Company

This company, a private sector undertaking, was owned by Shri V. H. Abdussamad and located at Kulappully junction at a distance of about 5 metres from the boundary of the town. In 1947 the present management bought the industry for Rs. 1 lakh and now it is run as a joint concern by three partners viz. Divakaran Nambudiripad, P. C. Narayanan Nambudiripad and P. C. Chithrabhanu Nambudiripad.

The company has now raised its capital to Rs. 10,11,138.89 of which a sum of Rs. 2,04,680.85 represents fixed assets and the rest current assets.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, hand tools and cast iron products. In 1970-71 the company manufactured 174 metric tonnes of agricultural implements worth Rs. 4,59,971, 72 metric tonnes of hand tools to the value of Rs. 1,60,688 and 50 metric tonnes of cast iron products to the value of Rs. 78,578. In the same year the company made a profit of Rs. 74,199.

In 1970-71, the employees consisted of 3 administrative staff, 24 clerical staff, 11 supervisory staff, 94 skilled labourers and 28 unskilled labourers. The working hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The main raw materials required for the industry, untested rails and high carbon billets are in short supply. Due to shortage of wagons for the movement of coal and coke, the supply of these materials is also unsteady.

The Metal Industries Limited

It is a national State-aided industry engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and estate tools such as 'mammootties', pick-axes, digging forks, coffee and tea pruning knives, rubber tapping knives, sugarcane knives, alvangoes, hammers, etc., carpenters' chisels, gouges, planes, etc. quality cutlery like pen-knives, scissors, table knives, etc., and foundry and casting materials like well-pulleys, C.I. pans, iron boxes, grills, hearths, road rammers and machine parts.

It is the first metal industry in Shoranur established in 1928 as a public joint stock company under the supervision of Shri C. K. Menon, a Metallurgist who took his Masters degree in Engineering from Sheffield an industrial city in England. But later he left the company on account of some disagreement with his colleagues.

The total investment in the company is about Rs. 8 lakhs, in the form of tax free cumulative share and equity share from public. For about 20 years the company was doing well but then gradually it went down and finally in 1952 it had to be closed down due to heavy losses. However, in 1955 the State Government came to its rescue with an investment of Rs. 5

lakhs and revived the working. It is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of both State and Central Government officials.

145 employees are working in this factory, of whom 5 are in the administrative section and 9 in clerical section. The others are supervisors, skilled workers and unskilled labourers. In the year 1970-71 the labourers got a minimum bonus of 4 per cent. Residential quarters are provided to employees at a moderate rent. Canteen, social club with radio and newspapers are provided by the company.

The total value of agricultural implements, estate tools and casting materials manufactured in 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs. The company is again facing difficulty due to want of adequate working capital even for routine administration. Due to this the factory is often closed down and loss is piling up each year. At the time of the survey, the employees were on strike.

Variety Pharmaceuticals

It was set up in 1967 as a joint concern of 6 persons, all belonging to the same family. It is housed in a building rented out at Rs. 500 per month in Karakkad ward. It is a factory registered under the Drugs Act and is in possession of a valid licence issued by the Drugs Control Department of the Government of Kerala.

The total investment in the company is about Rs. 83,000, of which a sum of Rs. 72,000 represents the share capital of the 6 managing partners and the balance of Rs. 11,000 is a loan taken from the National Industrial Corporation of India to be repaid in instalments.

The company manufactures allopathic medicines such as tablets, drugs and chemicals. The main tablets manufactured are Aspirin, A.P.C., Aminophylline, Calcium Lactate, DDS, Ephedrine, Isoniazid, Phenobarbitone 30 mg. and 60 mg. Paracetamol, Sodamint, Sulphadiazine, Sulphadimidine, Sulphaguanidine, Sulphathiazole etc. The other pharmaceutical preparations are Acid Acetic 33 per cent application of Benzyle Benzoate, Benedict Reagent, Calamine lotion, Icthyol glycerine, Liniment of Turpentine and Mandl's paint.

The total value of manufactured products in 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.

Eight employees are working in the company and all of them belong to the Nair Community.

Manufacturing Process: The tablets and drugs are manufactured according to the standards prescribed by the Indian Pharmacopoeia. The main tablets manufactured here are Aspirin and A.P.C. The raw materials required are purchased from Bombay. The main raw materials for the preparation of A.P.C. tablets are Aspirin, Phenacetin and Caffeine.

First of all Aspirin, Phenacetin and Caffeine are mixed with necessary filling materials like starch or lactose. It is then completely mixed well using mixer. After the mixing process is over, binders like starch paste is added so as to get a massive substance which is then fed into an automatic oven whose temperature can be regulated. After attaining the optimum level of drying, the mass is added into the granulating machine with suitable sieves for making granules. The granules are again dried and fed on to the tableting machine which compresses the mass into the desired tablet form. The tablets are then analysed in the chemical laboratory, and then packed for sale.

Rajalekshmy Automobiles

It is an unregistered workshop engaged in the repair of automobiles. It started functioning in the year 1967 and is managed by Shri P. A. Kuttappan in a rented building in Karakkad ward.

The total investment in the workshop is only Rs. 600 and there is only one worker. The working hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

In 1970-71, the workshop made a profit of Rs. 3,600.

Kittunny's smithy

This is a single member workshop established in 1945. Main production is bullock-shoes. The owner is an employee in Metal Industries and this is only his secondary work. The working hours are from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on working days and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays.

The investment in the workshop is roughly Rs. 125. About 400 bullock-shoes valued at about Rs. 300 are manufactured per year, the profit being about Rs. 200.

Extension Centre

The Extension Centre for General Engineering and Cutlery, Shoranur was set up on 21st May, 1958 and actually started functioning with effect from 15th December, 1958 in a rented building of M/s Metal Industries Limited. Subsequently a permanent building for the centre was constructed on 0.86 acre of land acquired for the purpose and the centre started functioning in its own building from 1965 onwards.

The Centre, established under the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation of the Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development, is designed to promote the development of Small Scale Units of Industries by offering management consultancy service, technical know how common facility and development services. Training in the improved process of the manufacture of general engineering items and in the trades of welding, blacksmithy, forging, machine-shop and tool-room practices also forms an integral part of its activities. Undertaking of service job-works in machines of all kinds and design of products, jigs, fixtures and dies are also among the aims of this centre. A nominal amount for services rendered is charged as prescribed by the Ministry. The centre is located in an area where there are a number of cutlery units and hence its services can be utilised by them.

Machinery : The centre is equipped with machinery and equipments to the value of about Rs. 3.20 lakhs, consisting of lathes, milling machine, drilling machine, gear shaper, tool and cutter grinding, cylindrical grinding, pneumatic hammer forging, drop forging, power press, welding (gas and electrical) heat-treatment etc.

Training: Training facilities as detailed below are also offered:

1	Machine-shop practice	6 months duration	2 courses in a year
2	Tool-room practice	,,	,,
3	Blacksmithy and forging shop practice	,,	,,
4	Electric and gas welding	3 months duration	4 courses in a year

The trainees in various trades are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 40. Besides this, a non-stipendiary course in Blue Print

Reading of two months duration is also conducted for the benefit of the industrialists and tradesmen.

Staff: The staff consists of an Assistant Director who is in-charge of the Centre and the following staff:

Small Industry Promotion Officer	1
Investigator	1
Maistries	8
U.D.C.	1
L.D.C.	1
Peon	1
Watchman	1
Sweeper	1

The administration is controlled by the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Kerala Varma College Road, Trichur.

Industrial Estate

The Industrial Estate is located in Kulappully Junction of the Shoranur-Palghat and Shoranur-Perintalmanna main roads. It was established in 1964 by the Kerala State Small Scale Industries Corporation. The main activities of the Corporation are helping the industrialists to set up small industrial units and financing them by way of loans and grants. It also provides factory accommodation to small scale units and also certain common facilities for their efficient working. The small scale industries receive financial assistance from the State Government, State Financial Corporation and banking institutes, including State Bank of India and the 14 nationalised banks. The units located in the Industrial Estate are allotted iron, steel, non-ferrous metal, chemicals etc. at reasonable prices.

10.96 acres of land was acquired for the construction of the workshops. There are three types of sheds namely A, B and C. Under type 'A' there is only one shed, under 'B' 5 sheds and under 'C' type 16 sheds. The sheds constructed have been allotted to 14 industries. At present all sheds are occupied. The details of the 14 industries are as follows:

Table 4.24

THE UNITS WHICH LOCATED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AND ITEMS MANUFACTURED IN EACH UNIT

Sl. No.	Name of units	Date of allotment	Items manufactured
1	2	3	4
1	M/s Western Conveyors and Engineering Company	1-11-1972	Conveyor belt repairers
2	M/s Lekshmy Engineering Company	3-10-1965 15-11-1968	Cast iron products and light fittings
3	M/s Variety Pharmaceuticals	28-12-1968	Drugs and chemicals
4	M/s R. S. Capacitors	15-11-1968	Capacitors
5	M/s V. L. Industries	20-10-1965	Small tools
6	M/s Suresh Printing Press	14-6-1971	Printing articles
7	M/s Thamara Rubber Products	11-3-1968 3-8-1968	Cycle tubes and other rubber moulden items.
8	M/s Security Engineering Company	20-10-1965	Builders' hardware
9	M/s Danpad Industries	28-8-1968	Electronic components
10	M/s Premier Engineering Enterprises	28-8-1972	Chemical pumps
11	M/s Tharakkal Mechanical Industries	12-10-1971	Mechanical components.
12	M/s Shoranur Industries	30-1-1968	Cutlery items
13	M/s Keyam Industries	10-10-1965	Automatic spare parts
14	M/s Quality Marking Depot	6-12-1964	Departmental quality marking depot for scissors and cutlery

Since Shoranur is an important railway junction, transport facilities are satisfactory. Sree Narayana, MBT and TVS Parcel Offices are also located in this junction. The Industrial Estate has a separate electricity transformer of 1100 volts and overhead tank for water supply.

Trade and Commerce

According to the 1971 Census, 575 persons, 551 males and 24 females, are engaged in trade and commerce in the town. There was an increase of 128.17 per cent in this category of workers during the last decade. The percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total workers in 1961 and in 1971 were 5.81 and 9.35 respectively. This shows that trade and commerce registered a high degree of expansion during this short period. There are over 300 establishments under this category in the town. Their classification is given in the following statement :

Table 4.25

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of shop	Approximate number
1	2
Total	**335**
Tea-shops, hotels	94
Grocery	55
Textiles	21
Pan, bidi, soda water etc.	28
Stationery	30
Ayurveda medicine	15
Vegetables	16
Medical shop	3
Utensils	5
Fish, meat etc.	13
Fuel	14
Radio	2
Electric goods	2
Book stall	2
Others (cement, hardware, furniture, shoe, bangles, mats, jewellery, dairy farm etc.)	35

A more detailed analysis can be attempted with reference to the 80 per cent sample individual slips of the 1971 Census. According to this sample there are 449 persons, 443 males and 6 females engaged in trade and commerce. Their break up into various kinds of services is given in the following table:

Table 4.26

TYPE OF TRADE AND NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH TYPE BY SEX

Type of trade	Total persons		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
Total	**449**	**443**	**6**
Wholesale trade in food, textiles, live animals, beverage and intoxicants	3	3	..
Wholesale trade in wood, paper, other fabrics and skin and inedible oils	1	1	..
Wholesale trade in miscellaneous manufacturing	5	5	..
Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants	105	104	1
Retail trade in textiles	19	19	..
Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables	11	11	..
Retail trade in others	95	94	1
Restaurants and hotels	158	155	3
Banking and similar type of financial institution	43	42	1
Providents and insurance	1	1	..
Real Estate and business service	7	7	..
Legal service	1	1	..

From the above table it is found that 51.22 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce are employed in retail trade followed by 35.19 per cent in hotels and restaurants.

All the 9 persons in the sample classified as wholesale traders are males. Aerated water, tobacco and tobacco products, trade in live animals, cane, bamboo thatches etc. are the main wholesale trades in the town. Out of the 9 persons, 1 is an employer, 4 are employees and 3 are single workers.

Out of the 158 hotel workers, 155 are males and 3 females. Among the males 32 are employers, 74 are employees, 29 are single workers and 20 are family workers. Among females 2 are employees and 1 is a family worker.

Among the males engaged in trade and commerce, 90.07 per cent are literate and among the females, 66.67 per cent are literate. The distribution of workers by educational levels is given below :-

Table 4.27

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF PERSONS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE BY SEX

Educational levels	Total workers		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
Total	**449**	**443**	**6**
Illiterate	46	44	2
Literate (without educational level)	64	64	..
Primary	156	155	1
Middle	95	93	2
Matriculation	74	74	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	..	1
Graduate degree other than technical degree	12	12	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	1	..

It would appear from the above table that to engage in trade and commerce, a high level of education is an avoidable luxury. In fact the vast majority of the workers have only primary education. Middle school education and even matriculation may be helpful. In the sample there are 12 graduates and one post-graduate because banking, insurance and legal services are also included in this category.

Detailed particulars in respect of 11 shops excluding hotels and restaurants were collected. The time of their establishment and the commodities dealt with are given below:

Table 4.28

TIME OF ESTABLISHMENT OF SHOPS WITH REFERENCE TO COMMODITIES DEALT WITH

Type of shop	No. of shops established				
	Within 3 years	4–9 years	10–19 years	20–49 years	50 years and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**5**	**6**	..	..	..
Grocery	1	1	..	..	..
Firewood	1	..	..	..	..
Textile	..	1	..	..	..
Medical shops	1	1	..	..	..
Stationery	..	1	..	..	..
Petrol pump	..	1	..	..	..
Cement and fertilizers	..	1	..	..	..
Sweetmeat shop	1	..	..	..	..
Pan shop	1	..	..	..	..

It is found that 6 shops were established within 3 years and 5 shops were established within 4 to 9 years. From this it is obvious that most of the shops were established recently.

Particulars of Shop Owners

A table given below shows the religion, mother-tongue and area of origion of the owners.

Table 4.29

PARTICULARS OF SHOP OWNERS BY RELIGION, MOTHER-TONGUE AND AREA OF ORIGIN

Type of shop	Religion			Mother-tongue		Area of origin		Average No. of workers
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Malayalam	Telugu	Inside the town	Outside the town	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**7**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**8**	..
Grocery	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Firewood	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Textile	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Medical shop	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	5
Stationery	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Pan shop	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Petrol pump	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
Cement and fertilizers	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Sweetmeat shop	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	5

Hindus, Christians and Muslims take part in trade and commerce. It so happens that the owners of 8 out of 11 shops canvassed hail from places outside the town. Some shops are dealt with in greater detail below :—

Govindan Chettiar's Grocery Shop

It was established in 1963 in Chiramannur ward by Shri Govindan Chettiar in a room rented out at Rs. 45 per month. It is a grocery shop occupying part of a building and is provided with electric lights and fan. The total investment was only Rs. 4,500 but being a retail shop, many of the commodities sold there can be obtained on credit from the wholesale dealers. At the time of canvassing, the prices of various commodities sold were as follows : —

Rice	Rs. 1.80 per kg.
Pulses	Rs. 1.30 per litre
Black gram	Rs. 2.00 per litre
Sugar	Rs. 3.00 per kg.
OK Cattle feed	Re. 0.75 per kg.
Jaggery	Rs. 1.50 per kg.
Coconut oil	Rs. 5.50 per kg.
Chilli	Rs. 4.00 per kg.
Coriander	Re. 0.90 per litre

Approximate sales per day comes to about Rs. 200. The approximate volume of business in the year 1968-69 was Rs. 57,600 and in the subsequent years it had gone up to about Rs. 60,000. There are only three workers in the shop including the owner.

Kunnath Medical Store

This is an important medical store which was established in 1968 in Chiramannur ward by Shri K. G. Viswambaran belonging to the Theeya Community and hailing from Shoranur itself. He pays a rent of Rs. 100 per month for the shop.

The total investment in the shop is Rs. 22,500 which includes a loan of Rs. 3,000 from Canara Bank and Rs. 4,000 from Lakshmy Finance Corporation.

It is a retail shop open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and Sunday is a holiday. Particulars of five most important items sold in the shop, quantity in stock, sale price per unit etc. are as follows :

Table 4.30

PARTICULARS OF FIVE MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS (FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF VOLUME OF SALE) IN QUANTITY IN STOCK, SALE PRICE PER UNIT, ETC.

Sl. No. 1	Name of commodity 2	Quality or type 3	Quantity in stock 4	Sale price per unit 5	From where obtained 6
1	Tetracycline capsules	Different types (in weights or strengths)	Approximately 1,500 capsules of various companies	Re. 0·50 to depending upon the strength	From various distributing agencies of Dadha & Co., United Importers, Rallis India, Ltd., O. M. Agency, Narayanan & Co., and Spencer and Co. etc.
2	Paracetamol tablets	do.	About 2 000 tablets	Re. 0·08 to 0·12 per tablet	do.
3	Chloramphenical capsules	do.	500 capsules	Re. 0·40 to 0·45 per capsule	do.
4	Antacid-Anti-flatulent	do.	1,000 tablets	Re. 0·08 to 0·15 per tablet	do.
5	Sulpha tablets	do.	1,000 tablets	Re. 0·10 to 0.53 per tablet	do.

In 1968-69 the volume of business came to Rs. 24,369.35. The corresponding figures in 1969-70 and 1970-71 were Rs. 79,537.27 and Rs. 1,11,259.66 respectively. The sharp increase in the volume of business is due to a spurt in the demand for certain types of medicines especially the tetracycline group and amiclin tablets.

There is only one paid employee. He is a Roman Catholic Christian who is a resident of the town.

V. K. C. Menon's Cement and Fertilizer Shop

It was established in 1966 in Chiramannur ward by Shri V. K. C. Menon in a room rented out at Rs. 35 per month. He has another fertilizer shop at Cheruthuruthy, the neighbouring village.

The total investment in the establishment was Rs. 12,000 which includes a loan of Rs. 4,000 taken from Canara Bank at 9 per cent interest.

The important commodities sold here are (1) Cement, obtained from Associated Cement Company, Tamil Nadu. (At the time of survey there were 180 bags in stock and the price per bag was Rs. 12.48), (2) Fertilizers such as Ammonium Sulphate, Urea, Superphosphate and Muriate of Potash, obtained from FACT central depot at Wadakkancherry. (The sale prices per 100 kg. were Rs. 60, Rs. 98, Rs. 45 and Rs. 58 respectively at the time of survey).

In 1968-69 the business turn-over was Rs. 34,000. In 1969-70 it was Rs. 42,000 and in 1970-71 it was Rs. 46,000. The demand for cement has increased considerably and the volume of business is limited only on account of difficulty in obtaining sufficient stock.

The owner belongs to Nair Community and hails from Trichur. Only one employee is working here and he also belongs to Nair Community and is related to the owner.

Sadasivan's Stationery Shop

This was established in 1962 by Shri T. Sadasivan in Karakkad ward in a room taken on a rent at Rs. 20 per month.

The working hours of the shop are from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. throughout the week. The main commodities sold here are toilet soaps, hair oil, sweets, tooth pastes, pen, dry battery cell, etc. In 1968-69 the volume of business was estimated to Rs. 7,000. During 1969-70 it had increased to Rs. 7,500 and in 1970-71 it went up to Rs. 8,000. There is an increase in the business due to the establishment of Government Press and Industrial Estate in the area.

The owner belongs to Chaliya Community of Vaniamkulam, outside the town and his mother-tongue is Telugu. There is only one employee who also belongs to the same caste as that of the owner and speaks the same language.

Petrol Pump (I.O.C.)

It was established in 1965 in Chuduvalathur ward, by the side of Shoranur-Perintalmanna road by Shri P. Varghese Chandy, an immigrant from Thiruvalla of Alleppey district. He has another petrol pump in Perintalmanna about 35 km. away from Shoranur.

An amount of Rs. 57,000 is invested in the business, of which Rs. 47,000 represents various loans raised by him. It is an outlet of the products of the Indian Oil Company.

It works day and night, selling petrol, diesel, lubricants, kerosene oil and motor spirit obtained from Indian Oil Company depot at Palghat. During the year 1968-69, the volume of business was estimated to Rs. 3,25,000. The corresponding figures in 1969-70 and 1970-71 were Rs. 3,35,000 and Rs. 3,70,000 respectively.

Beauty Textiles

This business was started in 1964 in Chiramannur ward as a joint venture by three partners. All kinds of textiles, umbrellas, rubber mattresses, cushions, pillows, etc. are sold in the shop. They pay a rent of Rs. 95 per month for the shop. The total investment in the business is Rs. 18,000. The volume of business during the year 1968-69 was estimated at Rs. 60,000. In 1969-70 it went down to Rs. 41,000. It was due to some disagreement among the partners. But in 1970-71 the business picked up and the estimated sales went up to Rs. 1,62,000. Commodities worth about Rs. 84,000 were in stock at the time of survey. Goods are obtained from Bombay, Coimbatore and Gujarat on credit to be settled in 3 to 6 months. The owners are Syrian Christians who migrated from Thumpamon of Quilon district. There are two employees who are Hindus and are residents of Shoranur town itself.

Transport and Communications

"Transport and allied activities" is a major avenue for employment in the town. According to 1961 Census, workers under this category numbered 1,297 and by 1971 their number increased to 1,702 registering 31.23 per cent increase in a decade. The participation of women is not significant in absolute terms but there is a notable increase in their participation from 9 to 26 in ten years, the rate of increase being 188.89 per cent.

The participants in this category of work are highly literate. According to 80 per cent sample individual slips of the town, the workers in transport and communications have a literacy rate of 94.71 per cent. Among male workers 55.78 per cent have studied up to matriculation and 31.77 per cent

are matriculates or higher qualified. Among females 23.81 per cent are matriculates or above. In this category, Railway and Post and Telecommunications offer the maximum opportunities for employment. The number of persons employed in each type of occupation by sex are given below :

Table 4.31

TYPE OF WORK AND TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH TYPE OF WORK BY SEX (80 per cent sample)

Type of work	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**1,362**	**1,341**	**21**
Railway transport	1,139	1,123	16
Passenger transport by tramway and bus service	49	49	..
Passenger transport by other motor vehicles	25	25	..
Freight transport by motor vehicles	23	23	..
Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers, handcart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.)	30	29	1
Supporting service to land transport like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.	1	1	..
Services incidental to transport, such as packing, crating, travel agency, etc.	2	2	..
Postal, telegraph, wireless and signal communication	75	72	3
Telephone communication	18	17	1

It is seen that 83.63 per cent of the total number of workers are engaged in railway transport followed by 6.83 in Post and Telecommunication. 83.74 per cent of the total male workers and 76.19 per cent of the total female workers are engaged in Railway Transport. There is no female worker in passenger transport i.e., bus service or other motor vehicles.

Other Services

According to 1971 Census, 1,217 persons are engaged in this category. Out of them, 787 are males and 430 are females. Females are well represented in this category of workers. This is because in some of the jobs under 'other services' women are particularly suitable such as nurses, teachers and domestic servants. In education, scientific and research service and personal services, women actually outnumber men. In the 80 per cent sample taken up for analysis there are 987 persons including 629 males and 358 females in this category. Type

of work and total number of persons by sex engaged in each type of work are given below :

Table 4.32

DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH TYPE OF WORK BY SEX (80 per cent sample)

Type of work	Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**987**	**629**	**358**
Electricity	73	69	4
Water works and supply	3	3	..
Public administration and defence services	153	132	21
Education, scientific and research services	200	67	133
Medical and health services	56	40	16
Community services	38	30	8
Recreational and cultural services	36	26	10
Personal services, ie. domestic service, laundries, hair dressing, etc.	248	112	136
Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry	180	150	30

The largest group of workers under 'other services' is engaged in personal services followed by educational services. 66.50 per cent of the total number of workers engaged in educational services are females.

Live-stock

Shoranur town is poor in animal wealth. According to the Live-stock Census of 1971 the total live-stock in the town is 1,393. This consists of 751 cattle, 217 buffaloes and 425 goats. For every 1,000 population there are 34 cattle, 10 buffaloes and 19 goats. The total poultry was only 4,138. All the animals reared in the town are indigenous stock with poor yield. Attempts have been made by the Veterinary Department to improve the live-stock by artificial insemination and by the distribution of better breeds. Though the need of a Veterinary Hospital is badly felt here, at present only a Key-sub-centre, under the control of Veterinary Hospital, Pattambi and manned by a Live-stock Assistant, is functioning here. In 1970-71 about 160 artificial inseminations were performed by the Key-sub-centre.

There is no area in the town set apart as grazing land for the cattle. The cattle have to be fed on straw, coconut cake

or other fodders purchased from the market. The disposal of milk and other products is not a problem. The milk is not even sufficient for local consumption. In 1950 the Shoranur Co-operative Milk Supply Society was formed but it has the capacity to supply only about 200 litres of milk per day.

As this is quite insufficient, milk is brought to the town from the neighbouring societies like the Nilambur Milk Society and the Palghat Milk Society by train daily.

Among the bovines 23.97 per cent are below one year of age and 62.29 per cent above 3 years of age. Their details are given below :

Table 4.33

CATTLE AND BUFFALOES ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP AND SEX, 1971

	Age-group											
	Under 1 year			1–3 years			Over 3 years			Total		
Name of bovines	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**232**	**97**	**135**	**133**	**52**	**81**	**603**	**232**	**371**	**968**	**381**	**587**
Cattle	222	92	130	121	42	79	408	69	339	751	203	548
Buffaloes	10	5	5	12	10	2	195	163	32	217	178	39

27.03 per cent of the cattle are males and 72.97 per cent are females, but she-buffaloes account for only 17.97 per cent of the total number of buffaloes. Most of the male cattle and buffaloes over three years are used for ploughing and cart pulling. Male buffaloes are more commonly used for ploughing. Details of cattle and buffaloes over 3 years old and their uses by sex are given below :

Table 4.34

USES OF CATTLE AND BUFFALOES OF OVER THREE YEARS BY SEX

	Males over three years				Females over three years			
Name of bovines	Used for breeding only	Used for breeding and work	Used for work only	Not in use for breeding or work	In milk	Dry	Not calved even once	Used for work only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	1	8	60	..	200	124	15	..
Buffaloes	2	4	156	1	21	7	1	3

86.96 per cent of the male cattle over 3 years of age are used for work only, 11.59 per cent are used for breeding and work and 1.45 per cent for breeding only. Of the buffaloes, 95.71 per cent are used for work only, 2.45 per cent for breeding and work, 1.23 per cent for breeding only and 0.61 per cent are not in any use. Out of 339 female cattle of over three years of age, 59 per cent are milk yielding and others are dry or not calved even once. Of the she-buffaloes, 65.63 per cent are milk yielding and others are dry or not calved. Three of them are used for work only.

Altogether there are 425 goats, 91 males and 334 females, in the town. Out of these, 204 belong to the group "under 1 year" and 221 "1 year and over".

As mentioned earlier, the total poultry in the town is 4,138. For every 100 households there are only 103 fowls in the town. The details are given below:

Table 4.35

POULTRY

Fowls/Ducks	Desi	Improved	Total
1	2	3	4
Total	**219**	**3,919**	**4,138**
Cocks	50	711	761
Hens	96	1,912	2,008
Chicken	72	1,296	1,368
Ducks	1	..	1

From the above table it is seen that even though there is only an average of 1 fowl per household, most of them are improved varieties. 94.73 per cent of the total poultry are pure, or imported birds, cross breeds or recognised Indian breeds.

Land, Land Revenue/Land Tax and Other Particulars

In this part of the State just as in other areas of Malabar, the land was held by certain families by what is known as 'Jenmam' right. According to the Keralolpathi-tradition "Parasurama created Malayalam, the Kerala Bhumi and gave it as a gift to the Brahmins of the 64 Gramams".

In the Madras Gazetteer—Malabar, Vol. I, C. A. Innes quotes the following extract from Dr. Buchanan's writings which gives an insight into the history of land tenure in Malabar:

Madras District Gazetteers—Malabar, Vol. I, page 306, C. A. Innes, ICS

"I have already mentioned that the Nambudiris pretend to have been possessed of all the landed property of Malayala ever since its creation; and in fact it is well known that before the conquest by Hyder, they were the actual lords of the whole soil, except some small parts appropriated to the support of religious ceremonies, and called Devastanam, and other portions called Cherical, which were appropriate for supporting the families of the Rajas. All the remainder, forming by far the greater part, was the 'janmam' or property of the Nambudiri Brahmins, and this right was, and by them is, still considered as unalienable; nor will they allow that any other person can with propriety be called a Janmcar or proprietor of land. As, however, both duty and inclination prevented the Nambudiris from attending to the management of their lands, they took various means of obtaining an income from the Sudras, to whom they granted a temporary right of occupancy."

As many of the 'Janmis' did not cultivate their lands, temporary rights were passed on to the cultivators under terms which were invariably detrimental to the interests of the actual tillers of the soil.

Land Reforms were enacted from time to time to give permanent right to the cultivators. After the formation of Kerala State, the most progressive land reforms were introduced in the State with the comprehensive Land Reforms Act of 1963, which, among other things, imposed a ceiling on the possession of land. The Act was amended in 1969 and with its enforcement on January 1st, 1970 the actual cultivators were brought into direct relationship with the Government. The landlord's rights were vested in the Government from that date.

Land Revenue

The land revenue was based on a complicated system of assessment for wet and dry lands and further classified according to the fertility of the soil. The land was divided into various "tarams" such as good, bad, ordinary, etc., for deciding the quantum of tax. However, with the introduction of basic tax on all lands, this system of assessment of land revenue has disappeared. Now land revenue is collected at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre irrespective of the quality of the land.

Market

There are no large seasonal markets or weekly markets in the town. From the shopping centre in Chiramannur the people can buy their needs in grocery, cloths, vegetables, etc. Only one small daily market known as the 'Panchayat market' functions in the town. It is situated by the side of Shoranur-Perintalmanna road in Chiramannur ward where the business centre is located. The commodities are kept for sale in 10 small rooms put up by the Panchayat and given on rent. Fish (dry), meat and vegetables are sold here from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. Market is not a major source of income for the Panchayat.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The practice of collecting caste-wise details of population has been given up in the Indian Census, except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes who enjoy certain safeguards according to the Indian Constitution. The religious affiliation of the population is still a subject of enquiry and according to the 1971 Census, Hinduism is the most predominant religion in India. 82.72 per cent of the population of India are Hindus, 11.21 per cent Muslims and 2.60 per cent Christians. These are the three major religions in Kerala also and the corresponding percentages are 59.41, 19.50 and 21.05. In Kerala, Christians are the second largest religious community. However the pattern in all districts is not the same. In Palghat district Hindus account for 76.03 per cent, Muslims 21.26 per cent and Christians 2.7 per cent of the total population. In Shoranur town which is in Palghat district, the second place is occupied by Muslims. The influence of Christianity is less in this district probably because it is not a maritime district. According to history, Christianity was brought to Malabar in A.D. 52 by St. Thomas, one of the apostles of Christ. The early Christian Churches in Kerala were established in the coastal areas. The religious affiliation of the population of the town is revealed in the following statement :

Table 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION

Religion	Total population			Percentage to total population
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**22,038**	**10,988**	**11,050**	**100·00**
Hinduism	18,858	9,356	9,502	85·57
Islam	2,041	1,048	993	9·26
Christianity	1,137	584	553	5·16
Religion not stated	2	..	2	0·01

Mother-tongue

Malayalam is the mother-tongue of 92.08 per cent of the population of the town. Palghat district was once part of

the Madras Province and it is now having common boundary with Tamil Nadu. As such there is greater access with the adjoining district. Hence the largest linguistic minority are Tamilians forming 6.74 per cent of the population of the town. Shoranur, being a railway junction with railway employees from all parts of India, has a few speakers of a large number of Indian languages. The details of mother-tongues spoken in the town are given below:

Table 5.2

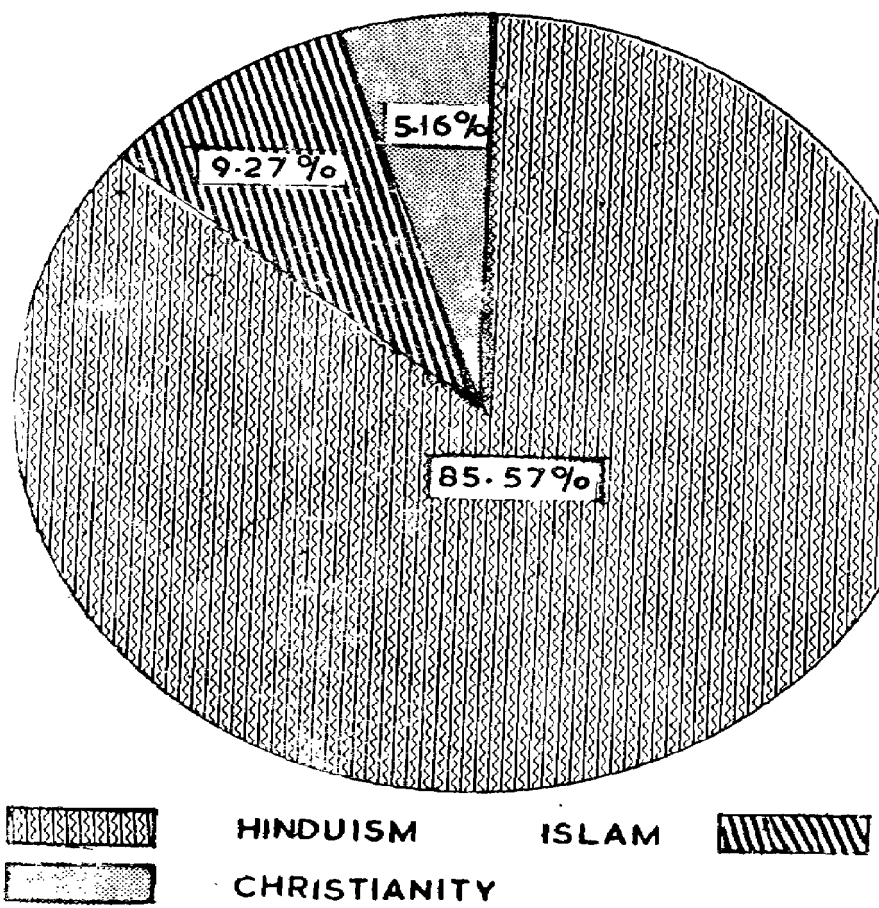
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF THE TOWN BY MOTHER-TONGUE

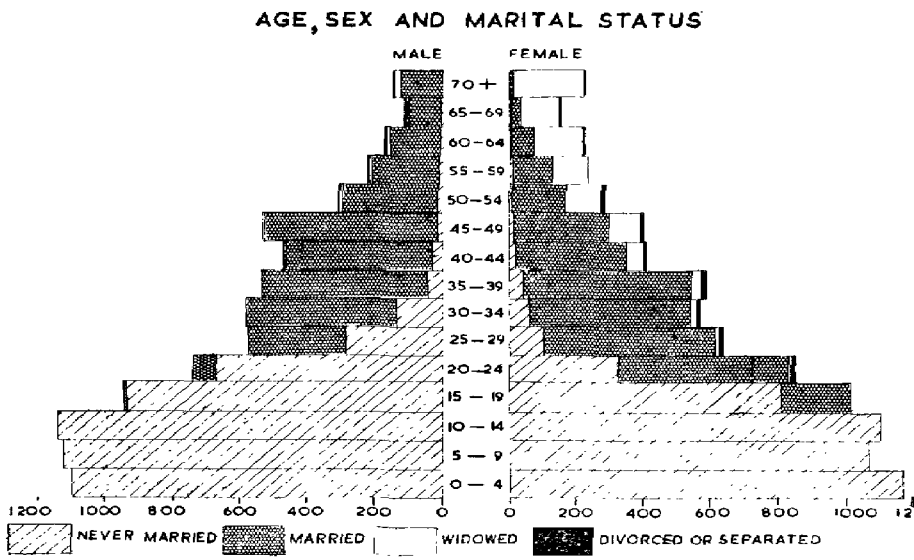
Mother-tongues	Total population			Percentage to total population
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**22,038**	**10,988**	**11,050**	**100·00**
Arabic/Arbi	27	15	12	0·12
Bengali	1	1	..	0·01
Burmese	2	2	..	0·01
English	49	25	24	0·22
Gorkhali/Nepali	1	1	..	0·01
Hindi	7	4	3	0·03
Kannada	7	4	3	0·03
Konkani	7	3	4	0·03
Malayalam	20,293	10,082	10,211	92·08
Marathi	1	1	..	0·01
Tamil	1,485	761	724	6·74
Telugu	93	50	43	0·42
Urudu	65	39	26	0·29

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others

Caste-wise data except for Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not officially gathered. But it is understood that originally Nairs, Nambudiris and Cherumans constituted the bulk of the population of the town. Nambudiris being Brahmins are the highest caste among the Hindus. There are many castes among Hindus, but Nairs form the predominant group among them in the town. Cherumans belong to the Scheduled Castes. After Nairs, Theeya, Cheruman, Muthaliar, Kollan (Blacksmith), Viswakarma (Asari), Parayan, Kanakkan, Panan, Kosavan, Chetty, Gowder, Warrier, Ezhuthachan, Poduval, Kanisan, Pulluvan, etc. are the numerically strong Hindu communities. Muslims and Christians form only a small minority. Among the Christians in the town, Roman Catholics, Marthomites, Jacobites and C.S.I. (Church of South India) are the important church groups. They have come to this town chiefly for business from Cochin and Travancore

RELIGION




AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
MALE
FEMALE
70 +
65 — 69
60 — 64
55 — 59
50 — 54
45 — 49
40 — 44
35 — 39
30 — 34
25 — 29
20 — 24
15 — 19
10 — 14
5 — 9
0 — 4
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
0
200
400
600
800
1000
120
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
DIVORCED OR SEPARATED

areas. The majority of Nairs are landlords or cultivators. But the more educated among them are employed in Government and other services. There are some well-to-do people among Theeyas who are big contractors, business men or industrialists. Brahmins or Nambudiris are land-owners and are connected with temple as well as cultivation and industry. Kollans are mostly engaged in their traditional occupation of blacksmithy and some of them are employed in metal industries and cutlery works. Cheruman, Parayan, Kanakkan and other Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers or coolies. Kosavans or Kumbarans are engaged exclusively in pottery. Chetties are traditionally engaged in making 'Pappadam'. Muthaliars are mostly engaged in business and railway service. Christians are engaged in all kinds of occupations ranging from operating road transport service to trade and commerce. Muslims specialise in trade.

The sample survey conducted for the sake of this study covered 1,064 persons. The religious affiliations of those people and the sub-castes to which they belong give us an insight into the caste structure of the town.

Table 5.3

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND CASTE (SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS)

Religion	Caste	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	**1,064**	**534**	**530**
Hindu	Brahmin	45	25	20
	Nair/Nambiar	274	124	150
	Warrier	6	2	4
	Pothuval	6	3	3
	Theeya or Ezhava	220	104	116
	Viswakarma	50	27	23
	Kosavan	19	11	8
	Perumkollan	6	5	1
	Cheruman	69	34	35
	Parayan	20	9	11
	Panan	8	3	5
	Nayadi	6	3	3
	Muthaliar	88	48	40
	Vellala	14	10	4
	Chetty	14	8	6
	Gowder	8	7	1
	Naidu	7	5	2
	Chakkiliyan	8	3	5
Islam	Islam	146	78	68
Christian	Christian	50	25	25

From the above table it is found that Nairs and Ezhavas form about 57 per cent of the total Hindu population in the sample. Then come Muthaliar, Cheruman, Viswakarma, Brahmin and Parayan which are the most important Hindu communities. Details of some communities are given below:

Nambudiri

This is a generic name of Malayalee Brahmins. They enjoyed very high social status because of their profession connected with temple and worship. They followed the 'makkathayam' family system. Only the eldest son was allowed to contract a regular marriage with a Nambudiri woman and the others used to marry women of lower castes. A younger brother was not generally allowed to marry before his elder brother got married. He did not marry when his own sister of marriageable age remained unmarried. Widow remarriage was prohibited. The Nambudiris are vedic Brahmins and wear 'punul' (holy thread) Their family house is called 'mana'. Nambudiri women are called 'Antarjanam'.

Educated Nambudiris are bringing about changes in the traditional way of life by opposing customs and conventions regarding marriage and succession. Now-a-days Brahmin girls do not hesitate even to go abroad for higher studies or for securing jobs.

Nair

Nairs originally were probably a race of Dravidian immigrants and a land-owning caste. They were the best educated and most advanced among the communities next to Brahmins. They followed the 'Marumakkathayam' family system. The Nair woman can enter into marriage only with equal or higher caste men. The head of the family or 'Tharavad' is called 'Karanavan'. All the members of the family are expected to be under his control.

Today most of them have their own property and they are engaged in cultivation, business, Government services, etc. They are spread out all over the town but majority of the Nair families are in Chuduvalathur and Karakkad wards.

Theeya

They are known as Ezhavas in Travancore and elsewhere but in Malabar only as Theeyas. They follow 'makkathayam'



Plate 73] MUTHALIAR STREET [Page 145

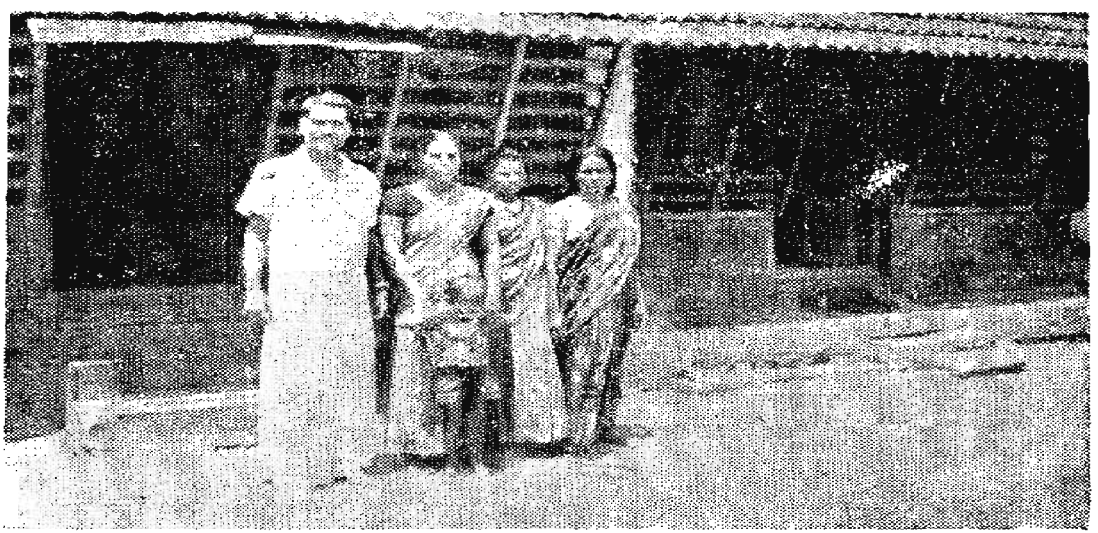


Plate 74] A MUTHALIAR FAMILY [Page 145

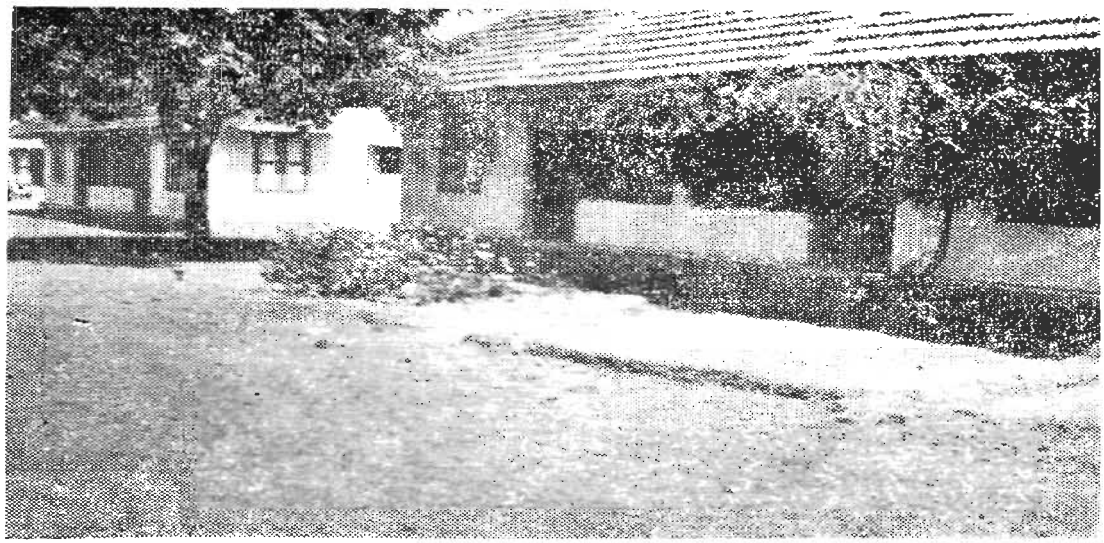


Plate 75] POLICE QUARTERS [Page 193

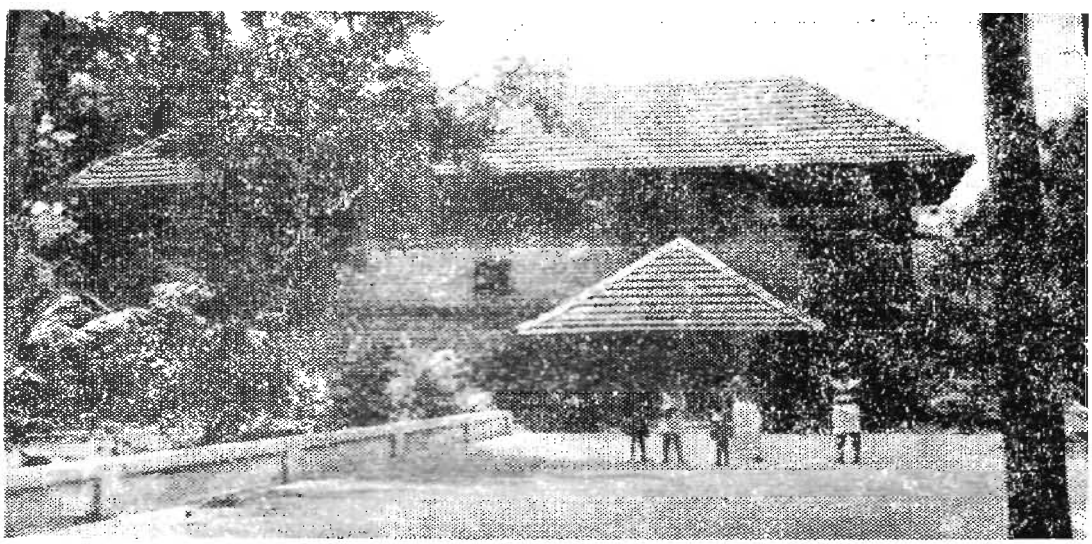


Plate 76] AN OLD BUILDING OF A NAMBUDIRI 'MANA' [Page 194

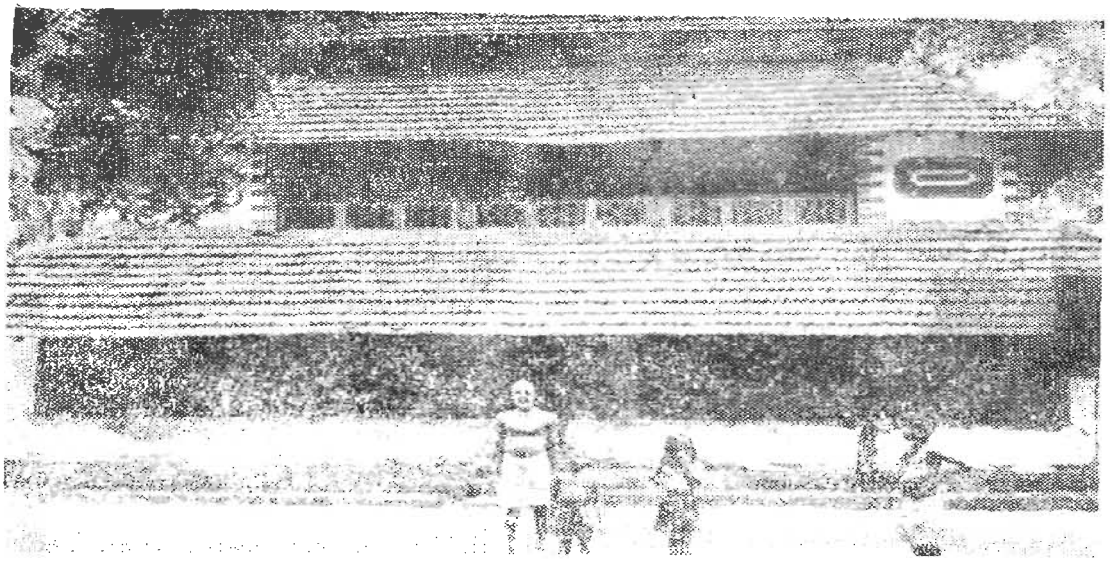


Plate 77] GRANARY—PATHAYAPURA—ATTACHED TO THE 'MANA' [Page 194



Plate 78] A TANK WITH BATHING SHED ASSOCIATED WITH 'MANA' [Page 194



Plate 79] CATTLE SHED 'THOZHUTHU' [Page 194



Plate 80] HUT OF A CHERUMAN UNDER REPAIR [Page 194

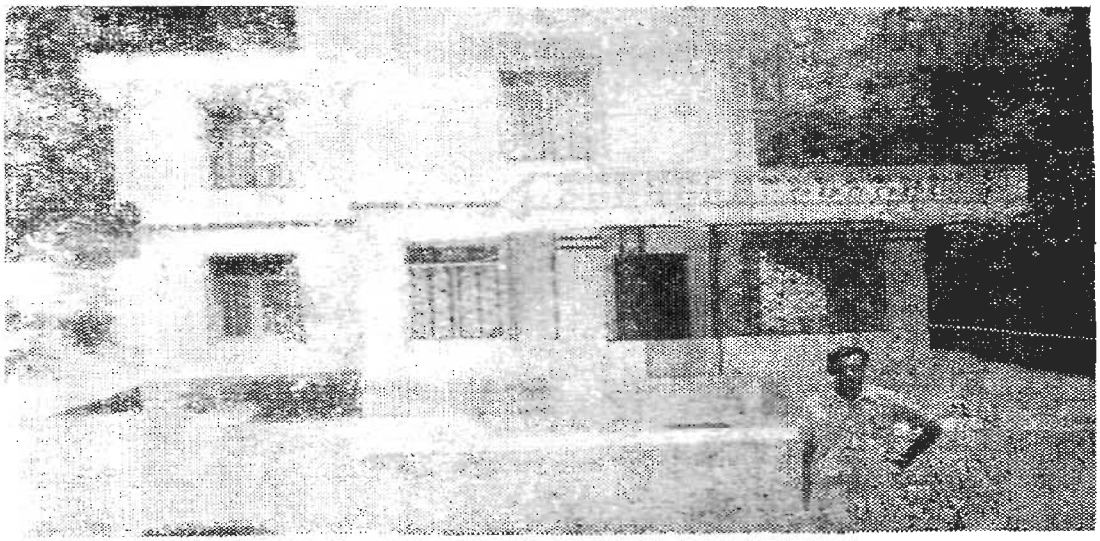


Plate 81] A MODERN BUILDING [Page 194



Plate 82] RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS—
MODERN BUILDING [Page 196

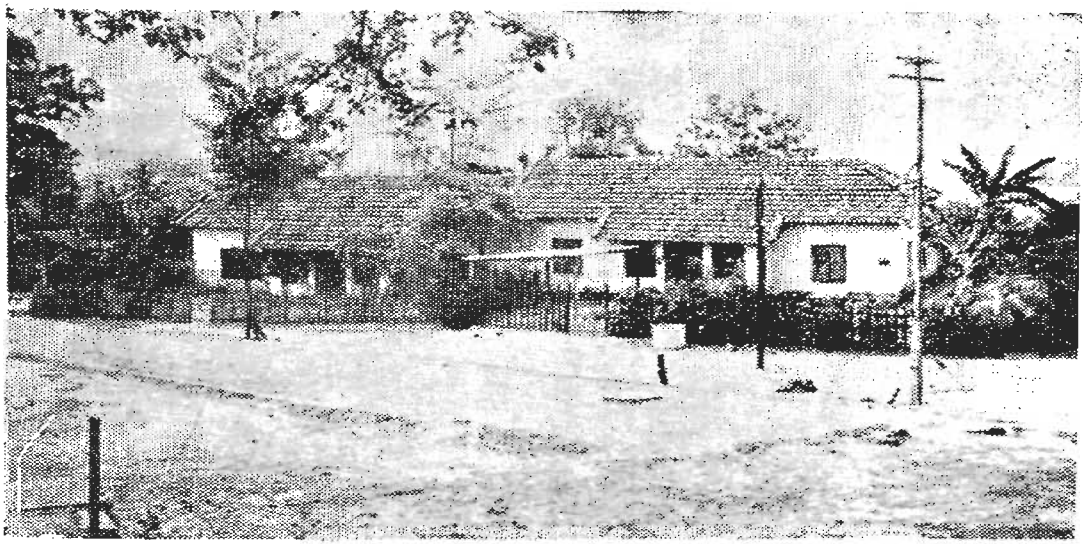


Plate 83] RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS [Page 196

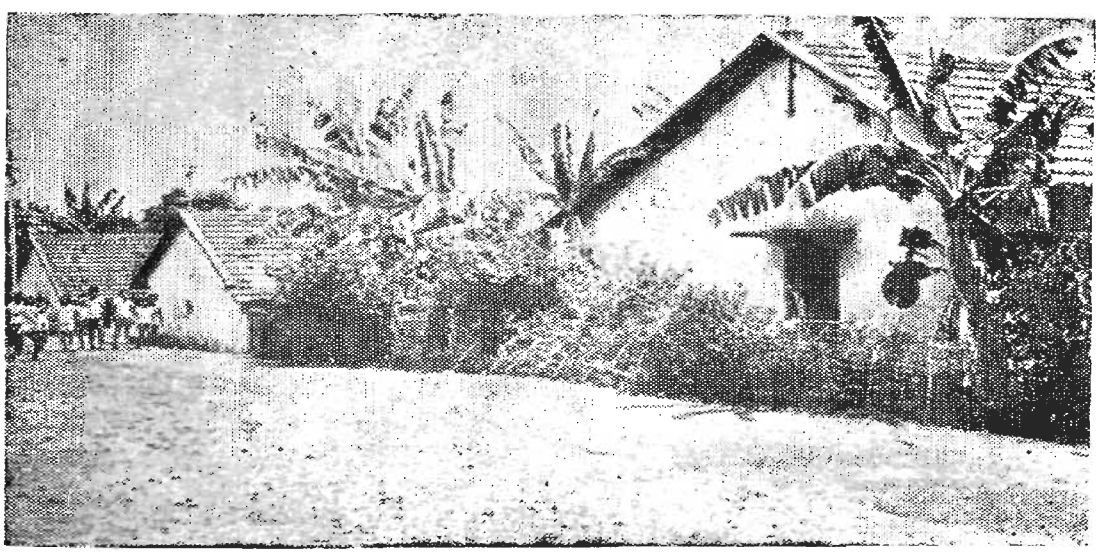


Plate 84] RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS—ANOTHER TYPE [Page 196



Plate 85] A NAIR FAMILY [Page 203



Plate 86] A KOSAVAN FAMILY [Page 203



Plate 87] A MUTHALIAR FAMILY IN TRADITIONAL DRESS [Page 203

family system. The traditional occupation is the planting and tapping of the coconut tree but many of them are now agriculturists, traders and Government servants. Many have improved their status both financially and socially and are now thriving merchants, contractors, etc. Among Theeyas of Shoranur the Muthedathu family is leading Railway contractors and industrialists.

Kanisan

The Kanisans are astrologers by profession and their services are indispensable on important occasions among the Hindus. The chief duty of the Kanisan is the casting of horoscopes and the choosing of auspicious days for the celebration of marriage and other social ceremonies.

Pulluvan

The Pulluvans are a low caste of physicians and herbalists. Their special function is to assist at the performance of the 'Pambantullal' or a snake dance. It is a ceremony to propitiate the serpent gods. Pulluvans usually visit houses of upper class people especially during the harvest season singing songs known as 'Pulluvapattu'. They are given some paddy or cash. Some of the families having 'Nagathan Kavu' invite them for the ceremony to propitiate the serpent gods. They believe that by propitiating the nagas they will be blessed with children and wealth. Before the 'pambantullal' or snake dance a geometrical design of a snake is drawn on the ground with rice powder, turmeric powder and any black powder and a woman of the family sits by it holding a bunch of areca flowers. The Pulluvan begins to sing songs with his traditional instrument called 'Pulluva Kudam' (an earthen pot). When the music proceeds the woman begins to quiver and moving backwards and forwards rub away the figure of the snake with the flowers.

Muthaliar

This is an immigrant caste from Tanjavore of Tamil Nadu. Muthaliars settled down in the town about a century back. Even though their family profession was weaving they have given it up and adopted themselves to changed environment. They are engaged in business and in railway service. All the families are residing in the same area which is called 'Muthaliar Street' in Chiramannur ward. The street

consists of two rows of houses facing each other. At one end of the street is the 'Mariyamman Kovil' (Temple). Muthaliar Street is exclusively a residential area of the Muthaliar community. Though their mother-tongue is Tamil most of them cannot read or write Tamil because there is no Tamil medium school in Shoranur or nearby.

Scheduled Castes

Scheduled Caste population is numerically strong in this town, accounting for about 12 per cent of the total population. They are scattered in all the wards of Shoranur. Karakkad ward has the highest Scheduled Caste population with 696. Chiramannur and Chuduvalathur have much less with 271 and 268 respectively. There is no Scheduled Tribe in this town. Cheruman is the predominant community among the Scheduled Castes. Distribution of the Scheduled Castes population among the various sub-castes is given below:

Table 5.4

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION BY SEX ACCORDING TO 1971 CENSUS BY SUB-CASTES

Name of Scheduled Castes	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**2,748**	**1,345**	**1,403**
Adi-Andhra	9	5	4
Adi-Dravida	2	2	..
Chakkiliyan	28	12	16
Cheruman	1,942	949	993
Kanakkan/Padanna	217	101	116
Kuravan, Sidhanar	20	12	8
Nayadi	34	17	17
Panan	128	60	68
Parayan, Paraiyan, Sambavan	346	178	168
Valluvan	1	..	1
Unclassified	21	9	12

Formerly Scheduled Castes were employed almost exclusively as agricultural labourers and coolies. They also made mats and baskets. Their rate of literacy used to be very poor. Nambudiris and Nairs engaged Scheduled Castes as casual labourers for cultivating their lands and for other miscellaneous work. They were given as daily wages five 'Nazhi' (a standard measurement, about two litres) of paddy

each. They lived in small huts known as 'chala'. The Nambudiri and Nair landlords used to give them more paddy to defray expenditure in connection with ceremonies.

Today the Scheduled Castes have improved both socially and economically. About 43 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population are workers. Most of them are agricultural labourers. A few of them are working in transport and Government services. There is one affluent Cheruman family engaged in cultivation. A seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Shoranur Panchayat. Now almost all the Scheduled Caste households are residing in their own land, thanks to the progressive provisions in the Kerala Land Reforms Act. In respect of education, the Scheduled Castes are showing signs of advancement. At present, 39.37 per cent of them are literates.

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Eighty per cent sample individual slips of the 1971 Census, covering 17,659 persons, 8,782 males and 8,877 females of the town were utilised for this analysis. Among the males in the sample, 62.79 per cent are never married, 35.83 per cent married and others are widowed, divorced or separated. Among the females 52.90 per cent are never married, 35.84 per cent married, and others widowed, divorced or separated. The full details are given in the statement below :

Table 5.5

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP, MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

(80 per cent sample)

Marital status		Age-group							
		All ages	0–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total population	**P**	**17,659**	**4,464**	**2,248**	**1,958**	**1,589**	**1,214**	**1,152**	**5,034**
	M	8,782	2,234	1,148	951	743	581	587	2,538
	F	8,877	2,230	1,100	1,007	846	633	565	2,496
Never married	M	5,514	2,234	1,148	931	668	284	136	113
	F	4,696	2,230	1,099	814	322	98	46	87
Married	M	3,147	..	..	5	70	295	448	2,329
	F	3,182	..	1	189	513	506	491	1,482
Widowed	M	70	..	..	..	..	2	..	68
	F	891	..	..	1	4	14	16	856
Divorced or separated	M	30	..	..	..	1	..	2	27
	F	95	..	..	2	7	12	10	64
Unspecified	M	21	..	..	15	4	..	1	1
	F	13	..	..	1	..	3	2	7

From the above table it is found that in the age-group 0-14, all males and females are unmarried except one female. Unmarried males and females are found in all the age-groups. Above the age of 35, there are 113 males and 87 females remaining unmarried. The females in the town enter matrimony at an early age. In all the age-groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34, married females are far in excess of the married males in the corresponding age-groups. In the age-group 35 years and above, married males outnumber married females. This is mainly because the female partners are comparatively younger than their husbands.

While there are only 70 widowers, there are 891 widows in the sample chosen. Marriage, divorce, separation and widowhood start at an early age for females. Even in the age-group of 15-19, 1 female is widowed and 2 are divorced or separated. In the age-group of 35 years and above, while there are only 68 widowers, there are as much as 856 widows. Also while there are only 27 males divorced or separated there are 64 females in this category. It would appear that social conditions favour the remarriage of widowers. Though there is no prohibition against the remarriage of widows, they find it more difficult to get partners. Also divorced or separated males have a better chance of remarriage than females in the same category.

Age, Sex and Education

Though Kerala leads the other states in India in the rate of literacy, the position varies from district to district. Comparatively Travancore and Cochin regions of the State are in the forefront of literacy and Malabar region is generally backward. While the percentage of literacy in the State is 60.42, that in Palghat is only 46.69. Shoranur town, in Palghat district also shared the same backwardness in the literacy rate to begin with. The fairly high percentage of Scheduled Castes in the town, who were denied the benefits of education years back, made the situation worse. Lack of educational institutions in this area up to about 50 years back also contributed to the illiteracy of the middle and lower classes who could not afford to send the children outside for education. But during the last 40 years considerable progress was made in the field of education by establishing a

number of institutions in the town. Still there is no college in the town.

Since the formation of Kerala State, there has been rapid progress in the literacy rate in the district, particularly in the town under study.

In 1951 the percentage of literacy in the town was only 50.58. It went up 55.76 in 1961 and to 69.06 in 1971. The present rate of literacy in the town is higher than the urban literacy rate of Kerala. All the desoms in the town have literacy rates above 60 per cent. Out of the six wards Chiramannur is the most literate ward with 74.18 per cent and Paruthipra is the least literate ward with 61.41 per cent. The table given below shows the total number of literates and percentage of literacy in each ward.

Table 5.6

LITERATE AND EDUCATED PERSONS IN SHORANUR

Town/Ward	Total population			Literate and educated persons		Percentage of literacy
	P	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shoranur	22,038	10,988	11,050	8,240	6,979	69·06
Paruthipra	1,980	920	1,060	614	602	61·41
Nedungottur	3,251	1,589	1,662	1,253	1,134	73·42
Mundamuka	4,262	2,230	2,032	1,654	1,221	67·46
Chiramannur	5,217	2,687	2,530	2,134	1,736	74·18
Chuduvalathur	2,961	1,456	1,505	1,146	991	72·17
Karakkad	4,367	2,106	2,261	1,439	1,295	62·60

In calculating the effective literacy rate, children under five years of age have to be excluded. In the census, children under five years of age were considered as illiterate even if they were attending schools or could read and write a few words. The percentage of literates in each age-group will show whether illiteracy is due to non-enrolment of children in schools or due to the high percentage of illiterates among the elderly persons. This analysis is made with reference to the 80 per cent sample slips of the 1971 Census of the town under study.

Table 5.7

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION
(80 per cent sample)

		Age-group							
		0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35+	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total population	**P**	**2,272**	**2,192**	**2,248**	**1,958**	**1,589**	**2,366**	**5,034**	**17,659**
	M	1,106	1,128	1,148	951	743	1,168	2,538	8,782
	F	1,166	1,064	1,100	1,007	846	1,198	2,496	8,877
Illiterate	P	2,272	631	95	152	190	465	1,778	5,583
	M	1,106	308	46	47	52	135	518	2,212
	F	1,166	323	49	105	138	330	1,260	3,371
Literate	P	..	1,561	2,153	1,806	1,399	1,901	3,256	12,076
	M	..	820	1,102	904	691	1,033	2,020	6,570
	F	..	741	1,051	902	708	868	1,236	5,506
Percentage to illiterate	P	100·00	28·79	4·23	7·76	11·96	19·65	35·32	31·62
	M	100·00	27·30	4·01	4·94	7·00	11·56	20·41	25·19
	F	100·00	30·36	4·45	10·43	16·31	27·55	50·48	37·97
Percentage to literate	P	..	71·21	95·77	92·24	88·04	80·35	64·68	68·38
	M	..	72·70	95·99	95·06	93·00	88·44	79·59	74·81
	F	..	69·64	95·55	89·57	83·09	72·45	49·52	62·03

The children in the age-group 0-4 are considered illiterate. Among the children of school-going age 5-14, it is found that 71.21 per cent in the age-group 5-9 and 95·77 per cent in the age-group 10-14 are literate. This is because children begin to attend schools only when they are about 6 years old and most of the children in the age-group 10-14 will be attending school. It is also seen that the literacy rate is low among adults over 35 years of age. They did not get the benefits of compulsory primary education when they were children.

At every stage, the literacy rate among females is less than that of the males in the same age-group. The disparity is less among children but greater among adults because females discontinue their studies earlier than males. From the age-group of 15-19, this tendency is remarkable. Some of them discontinue their studies on getting married. Among the adults above 35 years of age, 79.59 per cent of the males are literate, whereas only 49.52 per cent of the females are literate. This shows that the education of the females was neglected badly some years back.

A more interesting picture emerges when the educational level of males and females in each age-group are considered.

The following table shows the educational levels by age-group and sex:

Table 5.8

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX
(80 per cent sample)

Age-group	Total literates		Literate (without educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**6,570**	**5,506**	**1,488**	**1,365**	**2,121**	**2,018**	**1,631**	**1,164**	**1,330**	**959**
5–9	820	741	735	669	85	72	..	..	..	..
10–14	1,102	1,051	212	187	683	633	207	229	..	2
15–19	904	902	66	68	216	237	423	218	199	379
20–24	691	708	53	71	162	239	198	188	278	210
25–34	1,033	868	90	100	311	302	295	252	337	214
35+	2,020	1,236	332	270	664	535	508	277	516	154

Among the literate males, 22.65 per cent are literates without educational level and among females 24.79 per cent are in this group. Though in higher educational levels men generally outnumber women, it is found that in the age-group 15-19, there are more women matriculates than men having the same qualification. The proportion of higher qualified persons in both sexes is low in the town. Among male literates only 20.24 per cent and among female literates only 17.42 per cent have matriculation or higher qualifications.

Religion, Age at Marriage and Trend

In the 80 per cent sample there are altogether 3,181 married women in the town consisting of 2,705 Hindus, 305 Muslims and 171 Christians. Age at marriage and total number of married women in each religion are given below:

Table 5.9

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED WOMEN BY RELIGION AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL MARRIED WOMEN OF EACH RELIGION
(80 per cent sample)

Age at marriage	All religions	Hindus	Islams	Christians	Percentage to total married women of: All religions	Hindus	Islams	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**3,181**	**2,705**	**305**	**171**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Less than 13	40	26	14	..	1·26	0·96	4·59	..
13–17	1,466	1,216	200	50	46·08	44·95	65·57	29·24
18–22	1,288	1,135	67	86	40·49	41·96	21·97	50·29
23–27	203	178	2	23	6·38	6·58	0·66	13·45
28+	81	69	6	6	2·55	2·55	1·97	3·51
Age not stated	103	81	16	6	3·24	3·00	5·24	3·51

It is found that in the sample, there are 26 Hindu women and 14 Muslim women who were married before the age of 13. Among the Christians, however, child marriage is not prevalent at all. Again, among the Hindus and Muslims the females get married generally at an early age. 44.95 per cent of the Hindu married women and 65.57 per cent of the Muslim married women had got married between 13 and 17 years of age whereas only 29.24 per cent of the Christian women got married when they were in this age-group. The most favoured age for marriage of Christian women is 18-22. In general, the custom among all communities is for the women to get married before they are 23 years of age. Among Muslims, however, the most favoured age is 13-17.

However, there is a tendency to postpone marriage among all communities, though still, it may be said that early marriage is more popular. Out of 26 Hindu women who had married before they were 13 years of age, 22 are now above 18 years of age and out of 14 Muslim women in the category, 8 are now above 18 years of age. From the sample households canvassed for this study also it is noticed that the most favoured age for marriage is even now 15 to 19 years in the case of women in the town.

Education, Age at Marriage and Trend

A table giving the distribution of married women by education and age at marriage is given below :

Table 5.10

DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED WOMEN BY EDUCATION AND AGE AT MARRIAGE
(80 per cent sample)

Age at marriage	Total married women	Illiterate	Literate up to matriculation	Matriculation	University graduates	Percentage to: Illiterate	Literate up to matriculation	Matriculation	University graduates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**3,181**	**1,023**	**1,775**	**365**	**18**	**32·16**	**55·80**	**11·47**	**0·57**
Less than 13	40	22	18	..	..	55·00	45·00	..	..
13–17	1,466	529	879	58	..	36·08	59·96	3·96	..
18–22	1,288	347	715	218	8	26·94	55·51	16·93	0·62
23–27	203	45	90	60	8	22·17	44·33	29·56	3·94
28+	81	25	32	22	2	30·86	39·51	27·16	2·47
Age not stated	103	55	41	7	..	53·40	39·80	6·80	..

From the above table it is seen that out of 3,181 married women, 1,023 (32.16 per cent) are illiterate, 1,775 (55.80 per cent) have studied up to matriculation, 365 (11.47 per cent) are matriculates, and 18 (0.57 per cent) are university graduates. Both among the literates and illiterates the largest number of women get married when they are between 13 and 17 years of age. Largest number of matriculates among the females marry at 18 to 22 years of age. While the number of women matriculates marrying between 23 and 27 years of age is much less, women graduates with age at marriage between 18-22 and 23-27 are equal in number in the sample. The obvious conclusion is that though women prefer early marriage in the town, the more educated among them wait a little longer to get married probably to complete their studies.

Currently married women and related births during one year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage

In the 80 per cent sample there are altogether 3,181 married women consisting of 2,705 Hindus, 305 Muslims and 171 Christians. According to the table F-III Part B (80 per cent) furnished in the appendix, the duration of marriage of 40 women is less than 1, of 475 women 1-4, of 512 women 5-9, of 516 women 10-14, of 446 women 15-19, of 415 women 20-24, of 218 women 25-29 and of 456 women 30 years and above. In the sample the age at marriage of the remaining 103 women are not stated. 426 live-births had occurred to 365 Hindu, 46 Muslim and 15 Christian married women during a period of one year. In other words, live-births had occurred at an average of 13 per hundred married women per annum among Hindus, 15 among Muslims and 9 among Christians. In the case of duration of marriage of less than one year no birth is reported. Among women with duration of marriage 1-4 years, there were 119 births among Hindus, 15 births among Muslims and 2 births among Christians. In the duration of marriage 5-9 years there were 117 births among Hindus, 12 births among Muslims and 5 births among Christians. Maximum number of births had occurred among Hindus and Muslims in the duration of marriage 1-4 years and among Christians in 5-9 years. When the duration of marriage has gone up, the number of births has gone down among all religions. There is one Hindu woman who gave birth during the last year, the duration of marriage being 30 years or more and her age at

marriage was between 13-17. Among Muslims, one woman whose age at marriage was 13-17, gave birth to a child last year, the duration of her marriage being 25-29 years. After the duration of marriage of more than 19 years no birth was reported among Christians. Three births had occurred during duration of marriage 15-19 among Christians. Of these, one woman's age at marriage was 13-17 and the others 18-22 years. From the above, it would appear that of the married women in the town who gave birth last year, the oldest Hindu was at least 43 years of age, Muslim 38 years of age and Christian 33 years of age.

Births during one year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage of the women

As mentioned earlier according to the 80 per cent sample, the highest rate of birth was among the Muslims and the lowest among the Christians.

The table (F-V) shows that of the 2,705 Hindu married women, 872 are illiterates, 1,531 are literates up to matriculation, 290 are matriculates, and 12 are university graduates. Among the illiterate Hindu married women there were 90 births during last year, while the corresponding figures among literates up to matriculation, matriculates and graduates were 216, 57 and 2 respectively. In other words for every 100 Hindu illiterate married women, 10 births had occurred in a year, for every 100 literates up to matriculation there were 14 births, for every 100 matriculate women there were 20 births, and for every 100 graduate married women there were 17 births. Out of 305 married Muslim women, 148 are illiterates, 149 are literates up to matriculation and 8 are matriculates. Among illiterate married Muslim women there were 15 births last year. The corresponding figures among literates up to matriculation and matriculates were 29 and 2 respectively. In other words, for every hundred illiterate married women, there were 10 births, 19 births among literates up to matriculation and 25 births among matriculates. The 171 Christian married women consist of 3 illiterates, 95 literates up to matriculation, 67 matriculates and 6 graduates. Births occurred were 1, 7, 7, and nil respectively. For every hundred illiterate married women there were 33 births in the year. Among literates up to matriculation it was 7 and among matriculates it was 10. It is seen that among Hindus and

Muslims proportionately more children were born to the literate married women than illiterate married women. Among Christians, the rate will be misleading if generalised. There are only three illiterate married women among them and there was one birth and though there were six graduates among them there was no birth.

Among Hindus and Muslims the minimum age of a mother who gave birth last year was between 13-17 but among Christians it was 18-22. The maximum age at delivery among Hindus was between 43-47 years, among Muslims 38-42 years and Christians 33-37 years. It is seen that among the Christians the minimum age of married women at delivery is highest and the maximum age at delivery is lowest in comparison with the other religious communities.

Age at Marriage of Males

According to survey data there are 196 married males in the town. Their age at marriage and present age are given in the following statement.

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND PRESENT AGE OF MALES

	Age at marriage								
Present age	Below 14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	..	**19**	**57**	**84**	**22**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**196**
Below 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–24	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
25–34	..	4	15	17	4	..	..	..	40
35–44	..	2	19	29	7	3	1	..	61
45–54	..	5	12	21	5	5	..	..	48
55+	..	7	9	17	6	3	1	1	44

A perusal of the table reveals that among the different 'age at marriage groups' of currently married males the 25-29 age bracket claims the highest incidence of marriage in all cases where their present age is over 25 years. Thus 42.86 per cent of the currently married males report their age at marriage as 25-29 and 29 per cent as 20-24. About 10 per cent of the married males have shown their age at marriage as 15-19. The age at marriage of 71.94 per cent of the total married males is between 20-29 and there is only one person who got married after the age of 45. Thus it is seen that the average age at marriage of males in the town is 25.8 whereas that of the females is 18.3.

Inter-religious or Inter-caste Marriage

Inter-religious marriage is rare in the town but inter-caste marriages are common among Nambudiris and Nairs. According to the system and general rule of Nambudiri (Brahmin) caste, only the eldest son is allowed to contract a regular marriage with a Nambudiri woman and the others are allowed to marry from among the castes below them. Among Nairs, there is no such rule, but men may marry from lower castes. A Nair woman is allowed to marry a higher caste but a man is not allowed to marry from a caste or sub caste superior to his own. The children, born to the woman of inter-caste marriage, belonged to their mother's family and had no claim on their father's property. Now the position has changed. Among all Hindu castes, the children claim paternal property and care. The system of marriage among the Nambudiris has also changed. The Brahmin youths marry from among their own castes and do not often contract marriage from the lower castes.

Widow Remarriages, Divorce and Remarriages and Educational score

Among the Hindus and Muslims, no restriction is imposed on the remarriage in cases where one of the contracting partners dies or gets away by divorce or separation. But it is a fact that unlike the male a widowed or divorced female does not find it easy to get a partner for remarriage. One of the reasons is that no male likes to take the responsibility to bring up the progeny born out of the first marriage. The general preponderance of females over males in the population of the town as well as in the State may be another factor which makes it difficult for a divorced or widowed female to get a partner. The survey reveals 6 cases of remarriage of males and only one of female. All the 3 Hindu males got married on the death of their partners whereas 3 Muslim males and one Muslim female remarried after divorcing the first partner. One of the Hindu widowers married his wife's younger sister. The preference here to the wife's sister is attributed to the reason that if a person remarries his wife's sister, she will be more loving and motherly to the children born to the first wife. than a woman of another family.

An analysis of the average age at marriage according to educational attainments shows that as the educational standard increases, the average age at marriage of men also increases in all the durations of marriage. Among the males with less than 30 years of duration of marriage, the average age at marriage of illiterates is 20.9, whereas the same is 22.1 when the duration of marriage is less than 15 years. Among those males with 30+duration of marriage, the average age at marriage of literates (without educational level), primary, middle and matriculates is 21.8, 23.1, 24.6 and 26.0 respectively. The corresponding figures for those who married within 15 years is 24.4, 26.8, 28.6 and 28.0 respectively. There is no case of married graduate of 30+duration, but the average age at marriage of graduates who married recently is found as 27.4. From this it is clear that the average age at marriage of males in all educational levels has increased. But in the case of females the picture is somewhat different. When the duration of marriage is more than 30 years, the average age at marriage of illiterate women was 16.1 years; but when the duration is less than 15 years, there is only a small increase to 16.4. Among the women who got married more than 3 decades ago, the average age at marriage is found to increase according to their educational level except in the case of matriculates, though all of them married before the age of 20 years.

Education among Young Generations by Religion

According to tables prepared from the household schedules, canvassed for the purpose of the special study there are 442 males and 466 females above 6 years of age. Out of the 442 males, 362 are Hindus, 60 are Muslim and the rest Christians. The females consist of 383 Hindus, 60 Muslims and 23 Christians. 31.95 per cent of the Hindu population are studying in educational institutions while the corresponding figure for Muslims and Christians are 28.33 and 37.23 per cent.

This shows that Christians pay more attention to educate their children. Muslims lag behind the other two communities.

96.83 per cent of the total Hindu males and 88.68 per cent of the total Hindu females who belong to the age-group 6-10 are studying in educational institutions. Among Muslims, 100 per cent of males and 81.82 per cent of females in this age-groups are studying. According to the sample, 100 per cent

males and females in the age-group 6-10 among the Christians are attending schools.

Education by Scheduled Castes and Others

In the sample households canvassed, there are 943 persons, 469 males and 474 females excluding those in the age-group 0-4. Out of 469 males and 474 females, 43 males and 54 females belong to scheduled castes. There are no scheduled tribes. The educational levels of both scheduled castes and others who belong to the age-group 5 and above are given below :

Table 5.11

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHERS WHO BELONG TO THE AGE-GROUP OF 5 AND ABOVE, BY SEX

Educational levels	Total population			Scheduled Castes			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**943**	**469**	**474**	**97**	**43**	**54**	**846**	**426**	**420**
Illiterate	157	56	101	55	22	33	102	34	68
Below primary	158	84	74	12	5	7	146	79	67
Primary	234	118	116	24	12	12	210	106	104
Middle	209	106	103	2	1	1	207	105	102
Secondary	155	87	68	2	2	..	153	85	68
Technical diploma not equal to degree	7	2	5	..	..	..	7	2	5
Graduate degree other than technical degree	18	12	6	2	1	1	16	11	5
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Medicine	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Teaching	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

From the above table it is found that among scheduled castes belonging to the age-group 5 and above, 56.70 per cent in the sample are illiterates, among others only 12.05 per cent are illiterates. 28.57 per cent of literate scheduled castes and 19.62 per cent of others who are literate are below primary level in education. 24 (57.14 per cent) scheduled castes and 210 (28.23 per cent) others have completed the primary stage. 2 (4.76 per cent) scheduled castes and 207 (27.82 per cent) others have studied up to middle school standard. From this

it is obvious that most of the students belonging to the scheduled castes discontinued their studies after the primary stage. 4 (9.52 per cent) scheduled castes and 181 (24.33 per cent) others are matric and above. Females are specially backward. There is no female who has reached the secondary level in education in the scheduled caste households canvassed for special study.

Non-enrolment in School and Discontinuation of Study

The Education Department of Kerala claims that there is almost cent per cent enrolment of eligible children in schools in Kerala. However in the special survey conducted in the town, instances of both non-enrolment in schools and discontinuance of children from studies, were noticed.

Out of 185 households canvassed for special study only 124 households consisting of 16 scheduled castes and 108 others had children of school going age. Six households among scheduled castes and 17 households among others, did not send the children to school. In other words, due to some reason or other 38 per cent of the scheduled caste households and 16 per cent of the households belonging to the other communities were not sending the children to school.

Out of the 124 households with children of school going age, 40 had only boys, 38 only girls, and 46 both boys and girls. 6 out of 40 households with only boys of school going age, and 7 out of 38 households with only girls of school going age, did not send the children to school. Out of 46 households with boys and girls of school going age, 2 households kept back the boys, 6 households the girls, and 2 households both boys and girls from school. These instances show that generally there is less enthusiasm to send the female children to the schools.

In the households canvassed for the study, altogether 6 boys and 11 girls had discontinued their studies prematurely. The reasons for discontinuing studies were poverty of the households, lack of interest of the children in studies, and in certain cases necessity for the children to help the parents to earn their living.

The parents of the children who discontinued their studies were themselves uneducated or educated up to a maximum level of primary and were engaged as waiters, sweepers, agricultural labourers, carpenters, potters or general labourers.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Birth, death and migration are the components of the growth rate of population in a place. The mere shifting of residence within the unit considered is not taken as migration.

Large scale movements of population to or from the town under study are not known to have taken place, so that the effect of migration on the growth rate of population is not significant.

Many coastal areas of Kerala have colourful stories of contact with foreign countries in the historic past. The spices and ivory of Malabar attracted Arabs, Jews, and Europeans, of whom some settled down in the coastal areas where they arrived for trade. Shoranur is not a coastal town and it had little to attract foreigners during the ancient times.

However, at times, people from other parts of Malabar and from the neighbouring states migrated to the town as refugees, traders or workers in small numbers. During the 'Mopla Unrest', in Malabar, between 1836 and 1853 some Hindu families took refuge in Shoranur area, a quiet and secure stronghold of Hindus, and settled down there.

Other landmarks in the history of migration were the construction of the railway line in 1861 and the formation of the Shoranur railway junction in 1902. The construction of the railway afforded work to the unemployed labourers of the locality and outside. It is said that the Muthaliar community in the town had migrated to the area in the middle of the 19th century from their native place in Tamil Nadu, which was then stricken with famine.

Coming to more recent time, the opening of various metal industries, the Government Press, Industrial Estate, the railway establishments and expansion in the trade, business and services, were the incentives to immigration though not on a large scale. Excepting a few in the railway, the employees hail mostly from within the neighbouring districts and from other districts of the State.

Till the reorganisation of Indian States, Shoranur was in the Malabar district of Madras State. The capital of the State was Madras and as such some persons from the town

had settled down at Madras for employment or business. The princely State of Cochin was within easy reach of the town. Cheruthuruthy, bordering the town, is in Trichur district. Naturally there are many persons settled down in the town from Cheruthuruthy and adjoining areas and they have to be considered as migrants from Trichur district. Shoranur itself is on the southern border of Palghat district, away from the district headquarters and as such, its social relationship with the adjoining district is closer.

The migration status of the population of the town is available in the 'D' series census tables appended to this report. The place of birth and the place of last residence of all individuals are noted in their individual slips canvassed in the 1971 Census. When the place of birth is not the same as the place of enumeration, the person is considered as a migrant. In the same way, when the place of last residence is not the place of enumeration, the individual has moved from his previous residence and so has to be treated as a migrant.

Migrants according to Place of Birth.

According to 80 per cent sample, about 31 per cent of the population of the town were born in places other than Shoranur town and hence they are migrants. A similar study conducted in Neyyattinkara Municipal town in Trivandrum district showed that migrants to that town accounted for only 14 per cent of the population of the town. This shows that according to place of birth, the percentage of migrants in Shoranur town is comparatively large.

Table 6.1

NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE TOWN

(80 per cent sample)

Birth place	Total population			Percentage to total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**17,659**	**8,782**	**8,877**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Born in place of enumeration	12,161	6,146	6,015	68·87	69·98	67·76
Born elsewhere in the district	2,022	833	1,189	11·45	9·48	13·40
Born in other districts	3,029	1,556	1,473	17·15	17·72	16.59
Born in other states	426	235	191	2·41	2·68	2·15
Born in other countries	21	12	9	0·12	0·14	0·10

Most of the migrants in the town were born either elsewhere in the same district or in other districts of the State

Among those born in other States, the majority are from the two neighbouring States, Tamil Nadu and Mysore. There are just a few migrants from abroad from Malaysia, Burma, etc. Among the migrants in the town, females generally outnumber males. When the place of origin of the migrants is considered, it is seen that those born in other districts outnumber those born elsewhere in the same district. An interesting fact is that the proportion of females among migrants from the same district is greater whereas from other districts is smaller. This is because many males contract marriages from elsewhere within the district itself and bring their wives to the town. On the other hand some migrant male workers from distant places do not bring their families with them to the town, at least during the early part of their career. The number of migrants by place of birth is swelled by the number of children born outside the town of parents who are actually residents in the town. There is a social custom here as elsewhere of primiparous woman going to her parents' place for confinement. As a result, if the mother's native place is outside the town the child becomes a migrant to the town according to place of birth. Some migrants are employees in the Railway and they are liable to be transferred to other stations. Among persons born in other States there are more males than females. 426 persons belonging to the different States were present in Shoranur at the time of enumeration. 83.57 per cent of them were from Tamil Nadu, a few miles away from Shoranur and connected by train and bus services. There are several last grade Railway employees from Tamil Nadu in Shoranur. The distribution of migrants from other States is given below:

Table 6.2

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES

Name of State	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**426**	**235**	**191**
Tamil Nadu	356	193	163
Mysore	40	22	18
Maharashtra	9	6	3
Andhra Pradesh	6	5	1
Bihar	5	..	5
Delhi	4	3	1
Punjab	2	2	..
Rajastan	2	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	..
West Bengal	1	1	..

The countries of origin of persons born abroad and emigrated in Shoranur are given below:

Table 6.3

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Name of country	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**21**	**12**	**9**
Malaysia	8	3	5
Burma	5	3	2
Arabia	2	2	..
Ceylon	1	1	..
Iran	1	1	..
Elsewhere in Africa	3	1	2
Elsewhere in America	1	1	..

They are not necessarily foreign nationals. Very likely they are Indians born abroad. Malaysia, Burma, Arabia, Ceylon etc. are countries to which people from Kerala normally go for employment. The percentage of migrants of urban origin is smallest among those born in the same district (14.84 per cent). It is higher in the case of those born in other districts (39.68 per cent) and reaches 79.58 per cent in the case of those born in other States.

Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration

The number of persons with last residence other than the town include migrants according to place of birth and also natives who had moved outside the town but were present at Shoranur at the time of enumeration. In the 80 per cent sample there were 5,498 migrants according to places of birth, and 5,645 according to place of last residence. This shows that 147 individuals who were born at Shoranur and had gone to other places were back at Shoranur at the time of enumeration.

The following table gives the distribution of migrants classified by the place of last residence and duration of stay in Shoranur.

Table 6.4

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN SHORANUR

(80 per cent sample)

Duration of residence in place of enumeration		Total	Last residence			
			Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Other districts of the State	Other States in India	Other countries
(1)		2	3	4	5	6
Total migrants	**P**	**5,645**	**1,968**	**2,896**	**763**	**18**
	M	2,714	777	1,491	437	9
	F	2,931	1,191	1,405	326	9
Less than 1 year	P	590	149	309	130	2
	M	326	65	174	86	1
	F	264	84	135	44	1
1–4 years	P	1,618	534	843	236	5
	M	822	220	466	133	3
	F	796	314	377	103	2
5–9 years	P	1,192	371	668	152	1
	M	603	164	346	93	..
	F	589	207	322	59	1
10–19 years	P	1,037	351	506	178	2
	M	458	130	237	90	1
	F	579	221	269	88	1
20 + years	P	866	417	401	42	6
	M	338	138	170	27	3
	F	528	279	231	15	3
Period not stated	P	342	146	169	25	2
	M	167	60	98	8	1
	F	175	86	71	17	1

Among the 5,645 migrants according to place of last residence, 866 persons (15.34 per cent) had resided in the town for 20 years or more. The duration of stay of 18.37 per cent of the migrants is 10-19 years, 21.12 per cent 5-9 years, 28.66 per cent 1-4 years and 10.45 per cent less than 1 year. From this it would appear that the migration to the town is on the increase but it is doubtful whether the migrants have the intention of permanently settling down in the town. This is examined further in the following table:

Table 6.5

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO DURATION OF LAST RESIDENCE

Last residence	Migrants of all durations	Duration of residence in place of enumeration: Less than 1 year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–19 years	20 years +	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**100·00**	**10·45**	**28·66**	**21·12**	**18·37**	**15·34**	**6·26**
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	100·00	7·57	27·13	18·85	17·84	21·19	7·42
Other districts of the State	100·00	10·67	29·11	23·07	17·47	13·85	5·83
Other States in India	100·00	17·04	30·93	19·92	23·33	5·50	3·28
Other countries	100·00	11·11	27·78	5·56	11·11	33·33	11·11

The table reveals that except in case of migrants with other countries as the last places of residence, in all other cases the percentage is highest in the duration of residence 1-4 years. The proportion of migrants is comparatively high, whatever be the last place of residence when the duration of stay is less than one year.

Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Migrants

We have classified the migrants to the town according to their place of origin, last residence and duration of stay in the town. It is interesting to know the part played by them, in the economic activity of the town. In the following table migrants are classified according to place of origin and economic activity.

Table 6.6

WORKERS AMONG MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(80 per cent sample)

Area from where migrated	Total migrants	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total migrants
1	2	3	4
Total	**5,645**	**1,996**	**35·36**
Elsewhere in the district	1,968	655	33·28
Other districts of the State	2,896	1,064	36·74
Other States of India	763	268	35·12
Other countries	18	9	50·00

35.36 per cent of the total number of migrants are workers. The proportion of economically active persons among the migrants is high compared to 24.65 per cent among the non-migrants. The largest number of migrants and the largest number of migrant workers are contributed by other districts of the State. The migrants from the other countries number only 18 in the 80 per cent sample and half of them are workers.

The distribution of migrant workers among the industrial categories is given in the table below:

Table 6.7

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS

(80 per cent sample)

Categories	Workers	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3
Total	**1,996**	**100·00**
Cultivators	30	1·50
Agricutural labourers	170	8·52
Live-stcok, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	7	0·35
Mining and quarrying	..	..
Household industry	51	2·56
Manufacturing other than household industry	206	10·32
Construction	20	1·00
Trade and commerce	221	11·07
Transport, storage and communications	799	40·03
Other services	492	24·65

The table reveals fully the employment potential in the town. The important categories of employment in which the migrants as well as the non-migrants are engaged, are transport, storage and communications, other services, trade and commerce and manufacturing other than household industry. 40 per cent of the migrants are workers in transport, storage and communications of which railway plays the most important part. Other services which include white collar jobs in public and private establishments have also a good number of migrants. The migrants play a prominent part in trade, commerce and industry. It may be noted that there are also a good number of migrants among the agricultural labourers. No significant contribution is made by migrant workers in the other industrial categories of work. The distribution of migrant workers among the occupational divisions by last residence and sex is as follows:

Table 6.8

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS BY SEX AND LAST RESIDENCE

Sl. No.	Professions	Last residence: Total P	Total M	Total F	Resided in India M	Resided in India F	Within the State M	Within the State F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total	**1,996**	**1,598**	**398**	**1,591**	**396**	**1,337**	**382**
1	Cultivators	30	27	3	27	2	25	2
2	Agricultural labourers	170	34	136	34	136	34	136
3	Professional, technical and related workers	212	111	101	111	101	95	95
4	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	40	39	1	38	..	28	..
5	Clerical and related workers	307	290	17	288	17	240	15
6	Sales workers	117	116	1	114	1	109	1
7	Service workers	297	215	82	213	82	196	80
8	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers*	13	12	1	12	1	12	1
9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	810	754	56	754	56	598	52

Table 6.8—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Elsewhere in the district M	Elsewhere in the district F	In other districts M	In other districts F	Other States M	Other States F	Other countries M	Other countries F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**465**	**190**	**872**	**192**	**254**	**14**	**7**	**2**
1	16	2	9	..	2	..	..	1
2	20	99	14	37	..	..	..	..
3	24	22	71	73	16	6	..	..
4	11	..	17	..	10	..	1	1
5	70	4	170	11	48	2	2	..
6	38	..	71	1	5	..	2	..
7	73	42	123	38	17	2	2	..
8	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
9	209	20	389	32	156	4	..	..

* This occupation division does not contain figure of cultivators and agricultural labourers, as they are shown separately.

Among the migrant workers, the highest proportion is engaged as production and related workers, transport and equipment operators and labourers. This is only to be expected as the town has a large number of railway and industrial workers. Next in numerical strength are clerical and related workers.

There is only one occupational division in which migrant female workers outnumber migrant male workers. This is the industrial category of agricultural labourers. Migrant female workers are also well represented in professional, technical and related services but very poorly represented in top executive, administrative and managerial posts.

The vast majority of male migrants who came from within the State and other States are engaged as production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers, and female migrants as agricultural labourers and professional, technical and related workers. There is no migrant worker from other States among farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers in the town.

Male migrants from other countries are engaged as administrative, executive and managerial workers, clerical and related workers, sales workers and service workers. Out of two female migrants from other countries one is a cultivator and the other is in administrative, executive or managerial service.

The participation in work by the migrants according to broad age-groups follows the same pattern as non-migrants. The majority of workers belong to the age-group 30-59 followed by 15-29 age-group. There are a few workers among children of 0-14 years of age and among elderly persons of 60 years of age and above.

Table 6.9

LITERACY AND OCCUPATION OF MIGRANTS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educationalleve	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total persons	**2,714**	**2,931**	**411**	**896**	**334**	**337**
1	Cultivators	27	3	2	..	7	..
2	Agricultural labourers	34	136	23	118	5	11
3	Professional, technical and related workers	111	101	3	6	4	3
4	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	39	1	1	..	..	..
5	Clerical and related workers	290	17	..	..	4	1
6	Sales workers	116	1	21	1	15	..
7	Service workers	215	82	28	32	34	13
8	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	12	1	4	1	1	..
9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	754	56	60	29	72	2
10	Total workers	1,598	398	142	187	142	30
11	Total non-workers	1,116	2,533	269	709	192	307

Table 6.9—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Graduate and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	622	**734**	**600**	**546**	**663**	**384**	**84**	**34**
1	5	2	7	1	6	..	..	..
2	4	6	2	1	..	..	..	..
3	9	3	7	3	64	66	24	20
4	2	..	7	..	20	1	9	..
5	21	1	44	1	191	14	30	..
6	36	..	21	..	22	..	1	..
7	83	32	44	3	24	2	2	..
8	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
9	216	7	238	10	166	8	2	..
10	380	51	371	19	495	91	68	20
11	242	683	229	527	168	293	16	14

There is large disparity between the rates of literacy of the migrant male and female workers. While only 9 per cent

of the male workers are illiterate, 47 per cent of the female workers are illiterate among them. This is because quite a large number of migrant female workers are employed as agricultural labourers who require no educational qualification. But higher qualified females are not wanting among the migrant female workers. 31 per cent of the male workers and 23 per cent of the female workers have matriculation or technical diploma. All the 20 graduates among female migrants are professional, technical and related workers. There are 68 males holding a degree or higher qualification and they are engaged in a variety of activities. The highest number among them are clerical and related workers.

Age-Group and Marital Status of Migrants

Out of 5,645 migrants 40.89 per cent are never married, 49.14 per cent are married and 9.97 per cent are widowed or divorced. The corresponding percentages for 12,014 non-migrants are 65.77, 29.59 and 4.35 respectively. 0.29 per cent of the non-migrants have not reported their marital status. There is a greater proportion of never married among the migrants. The highest percentage of married persons is found among the migrants whose duration of residence is 10 years and above and least among those with duration of residence less than one year. The table given below shows the duration of residence and marital status of migrants :

Table 6.10

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MIGRANTS

Duration of residence	Total migrants	Marital status		
		Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**5,645**	**2,308**	**2,774**	**563**
	(100·00%)	**(40·89%)**	**(49·14%)**	**(9.97%)**
Less than 1 year	590	327	247	16
	(100·00%)	(55·42%)	(41·87%)	(2·71%)
1 to 9 years	2,810	1,408	1,315	87
	(100·00%)	(50·11%)	(46·80%)	(3·09%)
10 years and above	1,902	409	1,059	434
	(100·00%)	(21·50%)	(55·68%)	(22·82%)
Period not stated	343	164	153	26
	(100·00%)	(47·81%)	(44·61%)	(7·58%)

According to the 80 per cent sample, in the 0-14 age-group there is only one married female in the town among the migrants; all males and other females are unmarried in this age-group. Unmarried males and females are found in all the age-groups. Above the age of 50 years there are 10 males and 15 females remaining unmarried.

The number of married males among migrants is 1,368 whereas the number of married females is 1,406. Among the married males, 1.31 per cent are in 20-24 age-group, 74.20 per cent in 25-49 age-group and 24.49 per cent in 50+ age-group. On the other hand among the married females, 0.07 per cent are in 0-14 age-group, 7.47 per cent in 15-19 age-group, 16.79 per cent in 20-24, 61.45 per cent in 25-49 and 14.22 per cent in 50+ age-groups. Thus among the male migrants, the married are found only from 20-24 age-group onwards, whereas married females are found in all age-groups starting with 0-14 itself. The number of married migrant women in the earlier age-groups of 0-14 and 15-19 add up to 106 and they might have migrated to the town to settle down with their husbands who are natives of the town. Very few among them could have migrated to the town for employment.

A larger proportion of married persons are found among the migrants from other countries followed by those from other States and from within the State, their percentages being 66.67, 54.78 and 48.19 respectively. The percentage of separated or divorced persons is greater among the migrants from rural areas than from urban areas.

Survey Data

The survey data relating to 185 sample households canvassed for special study give more details about the migrants among them. Out of 1,064 persons covered by the survey, 193 persons have their last residence different from place of birth and they include 34 persons who were born in the place of enumeration but moved from there and again came back at the time of survey. Among the 199 migrants from the same district, 64 moved to other places before coming to Shoranur. Similarly, among 239 migrants from other districts, 78 had moved elsewhere before reaching Shoranur. More details are available in the following statement.

Table 6.11

PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AS RELATED TO PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of birth	Place of last residence: Same place of birth P	M	F	Different from place of birth P	M	F	Total P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**871**	**432**	**439**	**193**	**102**	**91**	**1,064**	**534**	**530**
In the same place	560	297	263	34	17	17	594	314	280
In the same district	135	54	81	64	36	28	199	90	109
Other districts of the State	161	76	85	78	39	39	239	115	124
Other States	14	5	9	17	10	7	31	15	16
Other countries	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

The survey data also agree with the census data that more people have migrated to Shoranur from other districts of the State. Among them, those from Trichur district alone account for 41 per cent, and most of the others are from the erstwhile Malabar district consisting of the present Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts. 67.30 per cent of total number of migrants from other districts came to the town directly from their native places and the remaining had at least moved once to some other place before coming to Shoranur. Majority of migrants from Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon districts had moved to other places before arriving at Shoranur, whereas those from Trivandrum had come directly to Shoranur.

Table 6.12

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BORN IN OTHER DISTRICTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Place of birth	Place of last residence: Total P	M	F	Same place of birth P	M	F	Different from place of birth P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**239**	**115**	**124**	**161**	**76**	**85**	**78**	**39**	**39**
Trivandrum	5	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..
Quilon	6	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	1
Alleppey	9	4	5	2	..	2	7	4	3
Kottayam	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1
Ernakulam	21	12	9	18	11	7	3	1	2
Trichur	98	44	54	77	34	43	21	10	11
Malappuram	28	7	21	18	5	13	10	2	8
Kozhikode	29	17	12	19	12	7	10	5	5
Cannanore	39	22	17	19	10	9	20	12	8

The details of the distance of places of origin of the migrants show that 58.51 per cent are from within a distance of 50 km. from Shoranur (majority from rural area), 14.89 per cent from 51-100 km. (majority from rural area), 15.74 per cent from 100-200 km. (majority from urban area), 8.09 per cent from 201-500 km. (majority from urban area) and 2.77 per cent from 500 km. and more (majority from urban area). This shows that as the distance from place of origin to the destination of the migrant increases, the proportion of migrants of urban origin also increases.

Surveyed Households

The head of household is usually the controlling factor of movement of a household from its original place. When a person gets employed in a place away from his native place, he would like to shift the household, in normal circumstances, to the place of work.

Among the 185 households canvassed for special study, 114 are migrant households. Of these, 25 have migrated to the town in the year 1955 or earlier, 16 households during the period 1957 to 1960, 22 during 1961 to 1965 and 51 households after the year 1965. This shows that more households have migrated to the town after the year 1965 and still continue their stay at Shoranur. Among the 89 migrant households who came to the town after 1955, 33 households migrated to the town directly from their place of origin, 18 households in two stages, 17 households in three stages and 21 households in 4 or more stages.

As regards the characteristics of the places of origin of these households at the time of migration, it may be stated that the places of origin of 74 households were villages, those of 15 households were small towns, those of 16 households were medium size towns and those of 9 households were cities.

Chances of employment and openings in trade and commerce seem to be the main attraction of the town to the migrant households, 72.81 per cent of the total migrant households came here in connection with employment, 17.54 per cent for business, 2.63 per cent due to marriage alliance, 0.88 per cent for agriculture and 6.14 per cent without any specific reason for migration.

The households which came to the town by successive migration in two or more stages, have attributed the reason for migration to the transfer of heads of the households from place to place during the course of their employment. The location of the railway junction with more than 1,400 regular employees, the Government Press and various Public Offices in the town and the frequent transfer and postings of employees in these units appeared to be the reasons for the successive migration by stages.

Out of 118 households with place of last residence outside the town, 40 households have properties at places from where they have migrated. The split up of these households with reference to the distance of places from where they have migrated and duration of their stay in the town is given below :

	Number of households having property at the place from where migrated and duration of their stay in the town					
Distance	Less than 1 year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–19 years	20+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**2**	**17**	**14**	**6**	**1**	**40**
10 km. or less	..	3	3	2	..	8
11– 20	1	1	2	..	..	4
21– 50	1	3	3	2	..	9
51–100	..	3	2	1	..	6
101–200	..	2	3	..	1	6
201–500	..	4	..	..	..	4
501 and above	..	1	1	1	..	3

A large proportion of migrants from other States and other districts still retain the ownership of their landed properties. However, most of them do not derive any benefit by being absentee landlords. Usually the migrants hand over the management of the property to close relations or leave it for the maintenance of their parents or other dependants continuing to stay in their place of origin. In several cases the extent of land owned by them is small and of little value. More than 50 per cent of the total migrant households have their properties in their places of origin and are looked after by the parents except in case of one household which supervises directly the property situated at a distance of below 10 km.

Some are found disposed of their property at the time of migration. Thus 5 households each of those having property elsewhere in the district and in other districts and two households having property in other States at the time of or after migration have sold their property.

Among the migrant households 41 have their close relations in the place of origin. The split up of these households with reference to the relatives available in the place from where they migrated is given below :

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CLOSE RELATION STAYING IN THE PLACE FROM WHERE THEY MIGRATED

Details of relatives	Number of households
1	2
Father	7
Mother	19
Son	2
Unmarried daughter	3
,, brother	16
,, sister	7
Wife	3
Mother-in-law	2
Wife's brother	2
Uncle	1

Out of these 41 households, at least one member of 5 households visited the relatives in the place from where migrated more than 6 times during the last three years and members of one household visited their relatives 4 to 6 times in the same period. The frequency of visit of 24 households during the corresponding period was only 1 to 3 times and 11 households did not visit their relatives even once. In the majority of cases the purpose of visit to the place of origin was to meet the mother, father or unmarried sister. But it can be concluded that the social obligation to parents is the reason for the frequent visits to the place of origin.

Of all the migrant households only 7 have referred to the help received on their migration to the town. 4 of them belong to Hindu religion, 2 Muslim and 1 Christian. One household each of Hindu and Christian religion received help by way of getting facility for temporary accommodation from their relatives and all others were allotted quarters by their employers.

Two of the migrant households included in the sample had to face problems during or after migration to the town, one reported financial difficulties and the other lack of accommodation.

Outmigrants

There is also another side to the picture of population movement. So far we were dealing with migrants to Shoranur. Now we may consider the outmigration from the town, for which we have only figures relating to the sample households. Some of their members have gone out of the town for various purposes. Out of 185 sample households, one or more members from 94 households have outmigrated. 74 out of 151 Hindu households, 11 out of 23 Muslim households and 9 out of 11 Christian households have migrants to other places. Members of Christian households in the town seem to be more keen in seeking their fortune outside the town. Altogether 180 persons have outmigrated from the sample households. Of them 8.89 per cent belong to 0-14 age-group, 68.80 per cent to 15-59 and 22.22 per cent to 60+ age-group. The relationship of the outmigrants to heads of households is given in the following table:

Table 6.13

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY LENGTH OF TIME, REASON AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Serial number	Relation to head of household	Number of family members								
		Less than 1 year				1–4 years				
		Total	For employment	For study	Other reasons*	Total	For employment	For study	Seeking employment	Other reasons*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total	**24**	**8**	**6**	**10**	**75**	**40**	**8**	**3**	**24**
1	Father	1	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	6
2	Mother	3	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	8
3	Son	14	8	4	2	39	33	4	..	2
4	Daughter	5	..	2	3	4	..	3	..	1
5	Brother	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	2	..
6	Sister	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	6
7	Other kin	1	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	1

Table 6.13—*concld.*

Serial number	Staying outside for: 5–9 years: Total	For employment	Seeking employment	Other reasons*	10–19 years: Total	For employment	Other reasons*	20+ years: Total	For employment	For study	Business	Other reasons*	Grand total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	32	**12**	**1**	**19**	**22**	**12**	**10**	**27**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**17**	**180**
1	3	..	..	3	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	17
2	11	..	..	11	6	..	6	7	..	..	..	7	35
3	9	8	..	1	9	9	..	6	1	..	4	1	77
4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	12
5	4	3	1	..	3	2	1	3	..	1	..	2	16
6	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	12
7	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	11

* Other reasons include persons staying at the ancestral home who may be students, dependents or employees.

The statement shows that 77 persons are related to head of household as son, 35 as mother, 17 as father, 16 as brother, 12 each as sister and daughter respectively and 11 as other kins. As for the duration of residence outside the town 75 persons have been away for 1-4 years, 32 persons 5-9 years and 27 persons more than 20 years. People have migrated outside for a variety of purposes varying from employment to social obligations. 75 persons outmigrated for employment, 4 for business, 17 for studies, 4 for seeking employment and 80 for other purposes such as staying with mother, father, brother etc. Majority of the workers among outmigrants have stayed away from the town for 1-4 years.

Table 6.14

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

Occupation Division (N.C.O.)	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**1**	..	**66**	..	**8**	**1**	**6**	**82**
0-1	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	14
2	1	..	7	..	1	..	2	11
3	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	17
4	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	9
5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
6	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	9
7-8-9	..	..	11	..	2	1	3	17

The table shows that majority of the workers are related to head of household as son. The outmigrants are engaged in all types of occupations. 41.5 per cent are clerical and related workers and production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers, and 17.07 per cent are professional, technical and related workers.

Fifty-eight out of 59 female outmigrants and 35 out of 110 males and 5 out of 11 other kins are non-workers. There are 3 persons among dependent brothers and one among sisters seeking employment. Out of them one is a graduate, 2 are matriculates and one has only primary level of education.

Out of 180 outmigrants 36 are illiterate, 120 have attainments varying from literate without educational level to matriculation and the remaining 24 have higher qualifications. Majority of those related to head as mother are illiterates but as son have qualification above higher secondary. Among the outmigrants there are 10 graduates, 3 engineers, 1 doctor etc. Out of the 20 students staying outside, 13 are studying in schools including one in the Sainik School, one in Medical College, 1 in Engineering College, 2 in Technical Institutes and one in National Dairy Research Institute and the remaining in colleges for degree courses.

Except Quilon district, all other districts of the State have migrants from sample households chosen for special study in Shoranur. Out of 77 households with outmigrants in other districts of the State, 12 are receiving remittances.

Twenty out of 41 households whose members have migrated to the various States in India receive remittances from them. There are outmigrants to distant countries from the sample households, 1 in U.K., 2 in Arabian Countries and 1 in Canada. The general impression gathered out of the survey is that there is more immigration than emigration when the whole town is taken as a unit.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Neighbourly contacts whether in a city or a rural area are characterized by physical proximity and natural helpfulness These find expressions in varied forms. Borrowing and lending of money, helping a person who is sick or in any other adversity may spring from intimacy or mere acquaintance depending on many factors. It is said that the process of urbanization is actually opposed to the preservation of neighbourhood life, because urban life is wholly impersonal and devoid of primary group intimacy. Many people think that urban life is wholly sophisticated and that the fellow-feeling among neighbours does not go beyond a polite expression of goodwill and any aid given to others is channelised through organisations. Hence some students of sociology have tried to draw a distinction between neighbourhood in the city and in the rural areas by designating the group relationship in the rural area as 'primary' or 'intimate face to face association and co-operation' characterized by the 'we' feeling and the group relationship in the city as 'secondary' and characterized by the 'me' feeling.

But the concept of the neighbourhood as a sociological entity is quite meaningful. Ruth Glass defines neighbourhood as "a distinct territorial group distinct by virtue of the specific physical characteristics of the area and the specific social characteristics of its inhabitants". Neighbourhood is only a sub-section of the city and its position in the urban structure cannot be overlooked. Even the most unplanned town does not grow in a completely random fashion though it is not controlled by a 'master plan'. Cities often divide their residential areas according to social class criteria. Hence in considering neighbourhood pattern we have to consider the social class of any given area, its functions, and the behaviour that constitutes neighbourliness.

The town under study, though considered as an urban area according to the census criterion, administratively it is a rural

area under the jurisdiction of a Panchayat. Typically urban institutions and voluntary organisations for social service are conspicuous by their absence. Under the conditions generally prevailing, the neighbourhood is not strictly segregated into social, cultural or economic groups. Some sociologists are of the view that 'the centre of a city is the least primary in its contacts and that such contacts increase as one moves from the centre outward until there is a gradual merging of the urban and rural'. Shoranur, being a small town, even at the centre of the town primary types of contact are not absent.

Enquiries made in the town reveal that there are neighbourhoods of different levels in the town. As mentioned earlier this town is divided into 6 wards which are really subdivisions of the village. Some areas in these wards are however homogeneous according to their composition and the "we" feeling of the members in it, and meeting most of their day to day requirements in the unit itself. Some neighbourhoods are discussed below:

Ganesh Giri

It is bounded in the south by river Bharathapuzha, north by Shoranur-Mangalore railway line, east by paddy fields and in the west by hills. It is a hilly place and the majority of the railway quarters are located here. At the time of the construction of the quarters a statue of Lord Ganapathy was excavated. So the place came to be called 'Ganesh Giri', 'Ganesh' for God Ganapathy and 'giri' meaning hill. This idol is now worshipped daily in Ganesh Giri Temple. Some of the residents of the locality, who were interviewed, admitted the fact that it is a good residential area but deplored the lack of educational and shopping facilities within the neighbourhood. But they have a feeling of oneness mainly because they are either railway employees or their dependants and not because of religious, racial or linguistic affiliations.

Muthaliar Street

The Muthaliar Street is very near the railway station. A number of houses are located close to one another on either side of the street. The residents are almost exclusively people belonging to the Muthaliar caste whose ancestors are said to have migrated to this area from Tamil Nadu. Their traditional occupation is weaving but today none of them is engaged in it.

Their mother-tongue is Tamil but most of them have adopted the local language. As a community they maintain excellent relationship with the local Malayalees. This neighbourhood is in an advantageous position having easy access to hospitals, bus stand, railway station, schools and shops. Several persons of this community are Railway employees. The temple, 'Mariyamman Kovil' is managed by the Muthaliar community. All the households participate in the annual festival and the heads of all the households are effective members of the 'Utsavam Committee'.

Chiramannur

Five persons living in this area were interviewed. This is the centre of the town, with the highest density of population and a variety of economic activities which attract a lot of people from other parts of the town and outside. It is the main shopping centre of the town containing all important shops and so the majority of the people of the town, purchase all kinds of commodities from here. All the important Government offices are found in this neighbourhood. Government hospitals, private dispensaries both ayurvedic and allopathic, bus stand, banks, post office, cinema hall, libraries, schools etc. are located in this area. As for religious institutions there are two churches and one mosque here. The persons contacted in the neighbourhood were naturally interested in upgrading the existing institutions and in reducing the congestion by proper planning. They want the hospital to be upgraded, and a new bus stand constructed so as to provide halting space for both private and Kerala State Transport Corporation buses. One very sensible suggestion was to shift the Village office to the panchayat office building and to put up a multistoried building in its place with shopping centre and lodging and hotel facilities. The people in this neighbourhood are keen on getting more and more amenities in this part of the town.

Kulappully

The area covering the neighbourhood is the Kulapully junction from where the main road bifurcates to Kozhikode and Palghat and, the area on either side of these two roads near the junction. It is an industrial area since 1928 when the first metal industries unit was started in the locality.

Several industries came up later such as the South India Metal Company (SIMCO), Jupiter Engineering Works, Saw mills, Sanker's Type Foundry and the Industrial Estate itself. The establishment of the Government Press and the industrial units mentioned above have changed the face of the locality. As regards the facilities available here, two interviewees mentioned that it is a shopping centre and a technical education centre. The Junior Technical School and Printing Technology Institute are located here. There is also a sub-post office within the neighbourhood. There are people of all communities, Hindus, Christians and Muslims living here. Hindus are in a majority. One interviewee strongly pleaded for the shifting of the E.S.I. Hospital located in Chiramannur ward, a non-industrial area, to this ward. He also mentioned that the Metal Industries which is facing liquidation should be taken over by the Government to save the employees from starvation.

Karakkad

This is a predominantly agricultural area on the eastern border of the town. The cultivators and their labourers are the main inhabitants of the area. The cultivators are chiefly high caste Hindus. The persons interviewed from the locality have a feeling that this part of the town is neglected by the administration. The improvement of the roads and extension of pipe water connection to this neighbourhood are their main demands.

Mundamuka

This locality lies at the south-western extremity of the town, bordering Bharathapuzha. There is no shop or market in the neighbourhood. There is no school, no *pucca* road and no bus service. Most of the households belong to the different castes among Hindus and are engaged in cultivation. Very few are Government employees. The entire neighbourhood depends on the amenities available in Chiramannur and elsewhere.

Paruthipra

It is hilly area located by the side of Shoranur-Madevamangalam road. The area has a rural appearance. The houses are located in their own spacious compounds or in the

midst of garden lands. Hindus, including scheduled castes and Muslims mainly reside in this area. They maintain typically rural contacts and all communities live in harmony. Tapioca, ginger and vegetables are the main crops cultivated. Both middle and low class families reside in this area.

Particulars of Cultural and Social Activities

Most of the persons interviewed from the neighbourhoods report that all the members of their households participate in the annual festivals celebrated in the religious institutions of their localities. Some of the heads of the households alone or with their families visit the religious institutions located even outside the locality.

There are three cinema halls in the town. All the interviewees, irrespective of their religious affiliations, said that most of their family members attended film shows regularly. The libraries and reading rooms are also utilized by most of the pepole. The only children's park in the town is situated in Ganesh Giri and is used exclusively by the railway colony.

Most of the interviewees reported that they did not participate in any games or sports as they had no opportunity. There is no public playground in the town. But the school going children do take part in sports and games conducted in schools which have spacious playgrounds attached to them.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

According to the 1971 Census, the average number of persons per household in Shoranur town is 5.51. Compared to the other census towns in Ottapalam taluk, this is slightly less. The comparative strength of the households is given in the following table:

Table 8.1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN KERALA STATE (URBAN), PALGHAT DISTRICT (URBAN) AND OTTAPALAM TALUK (URBAN)

Name of State/District/Towns	Average number of persons per household
1	2
Kerala State urban	6·36
Palghat district urban	5·71
Ottapalam taluk urban	5·89
Pattambi (NM)	6·61
Shoranur (NM)	5·51
Ottapalam (NM)	5·99

Out of the three census towns in Ottapalam taluk, the average strength of household is smallest in Shoranur. One of the reasons is that this town has a larger number of nuclear families. The railway employees and other migrant families leave some of their dependents in their native places so that many of their households consist of only husband, wife and one or more children. The parents and other dependents of the employees continue to stay in their native places.

Among the 185 households covered by the special survey, the largest group has 4 to 5 members, and the next numerically strong group has 6 to 7 members, thus representing the general pattern in the town. The classification of the sample households by the number of members and the age of the head of household is given in the following table:

Table 8.2

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Age of head of households	Number of members							
	Single	2–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10–12	13+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**6**	**30**	**57**	**48**	**28**	**12**	**4**	**185**
Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21–30	1	3	8	2	1	..	..	15
31–40	1	9	26	17	3	2	1	59
41–50	1	2	11	14	10	2	1	41
51–60	2	10	8	7	10	5	2	44
61 and above	1	6	4	8	4	3	..	26

Out of 185 households, 6 are single-member households and 4 have more than 13 members each. 30.81 per cent of the households have 4 to 5 members, 25.95 per cent 6 to 7 members and 16.22 per cent 2 to 3 members. In the sample, there is no head of household below 20 years of age. 31 to 40 seems to be the most suitable age-group to take up the responsibility of looking after a household. However, there are 26 persons of 61 years of age or above heading their households.

A household normally consists of husband, wife and their minor male and female children. But there are exceptions. There are single-member households and households of males or females only. Among the 185 sample households, 80 per cent of the households are with adult male and female and minor male or female children. The composition of the sample households is given below:

Table 8.3

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX OF MEMBERS

Total number of households	Households where composition by sex and age status of members is (Minor up to age 14, adult 15 and above)					
	Adult male and female and minor male/female	Adult male and female	Adult males only	Adult females only	Adult male and minor male and female	Adult female and minor male and female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
185	149	22	5	3	..	6

There are 5 households with adult males only and 3 households with adult females only.

Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household

The distribution of the sample households by nature of relation of members to the head of household is given below:

Table 8.4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Total households
1	2
Total	**185**
Self	6
Self, spouse	12
Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	91
Self, spouse, married sons and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	13
Self (female) unmarried sons/daughters	7
Self, spouse with/without unmarried brother, sister, son, daughter and widowed mother	25
Self, spouse, with servant and with or without sons or daughter	7
Self (female) married son/daughter	5
Self, spouse with separated daughter, widowed sister, with/without unmarried son or daughter	4
Self, (male) married son/daughter with/without unmarried son or daughter	5
Self, spouse with married sister, sister's husband, wife's mother with/without son or daughter	4
Self, spouse with son's son/daughter's son/son's daughter/daughter's daughter	5
Self, spouse unmarried sister	1

There are 6 single member households and another 17 households where the head of the household has no spouse. The heads of 12 such households are females and the remaining five are males. They are living with their sons or daughters. 12 households consist of husband and wife only. The largest group among the sample households has husband, wife and unmarried sons and daughters. An analysis of the type of households found in Shoranur reveals that out of the 185 households, 150 are nuclear and 28 joint families. One household consists of two unrelated married males and 6 are single member households. The sample highlights the tendency to break up the joint family system in favour of setting up of nuclear type of families. Out of the 28 joint families in the sample 11 are collateral, 5 supplemented collateral, 9 lineal and 3 lineal collateral. Among the 22 Scheduled Caste households in the sample there is only one joint family. Nair, Muslim, Ezhava and Muthaliar joint families are still found in the town, though this system is disappearing fast.

In Malabar as a whole and in Shoranur, Nairs followed the 'Marumakkathayam' system of succession by which the title to the property of the family passed on to the sister's children of the head of the family and not to his own children. The family property was usually managed by the seniormost male member (Karanavar) of the family and he had general control over the other members.

The above custom changed with the introduction of the modified Malabar Marriage Act, IV of 1896. The Act provides that "when a 'sambandam' has been registered in the manner therein laid down, it shall have the incidence of legal marriage, that is to say, the wife and children shall be entitled to maintenance by the husband or father respectively and to succeed to half his self acquired property, if he dies intestate". Every married person became more concerned about his own wife and children with the result that even newly married couple began to resent interference from the ancestral home and set up their own independent establishments.

Composition by Country, State, Religion, Caste and Language

The heads of 122 out of the 185 households covered by the special survey were born in the same district (Palghat), 57 in other districts of the State and 6 in other States of India. Out of those born in the same district, 41 were born in rural areas and 81 in urban areas. Out of 57 heads of households born in other districts, 32 were born in rural areas and remaining 25 in urban areas. Of the 6 heads of households born in other States, one was born in a rural area and 5 in urban areas.

Regarding the place of origin of the heads of households 123 belong to Palghat district, in which district the town is located, 26 belong to the neighbouring district of Trichur, 11 belong to Cannanore, 7 to Kozhikode, 4 each to Malappuram and Ernakulam, 2 each to Kottayam and Alleppey and 1 to Trivandrum. The heads of 5 households trace their origin to the other States of India. There are more from Trichur district because it lies at the boundary of Shoranur town itself. Out of the five heads of households belonging to other States, 2 are from Tamil Nadu and one each from Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry.

The sample households covered by the survey consists of 151 Hindu households with 431 males and 437 females, 23

Muslim households with 78 males and 68 females and 11 Christian households with 25 males and 25 females.

The Hindus consist of Nair (47), Ezhava (36), Muthaliar (14), Brahmin (8), Viswakarma (8), Kosavan (3), Vellala (3), Chetty (3), Nambiar (2), Warrier (1), Pothuval (1), Naidu (1), Perumkollan (1), Gowder (1) and Scheduled Caste (22) households.

87.5 per cent of the members in the sample households speak Malayalam as their mother-tongue. Others speak a large variety of languages because they include railway employees and their families. Tamil has the largest number of speakers among the migrants in the town. The other mother-tongues are English, Kannada, Konkani, Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Telugu and Urdu.

Members staying Outside, Reason and Nature of Link with the Household

Out of 185 households covered by the special study, the close relations of 94 households are staying outside. Of these 94 households whose close kins are staying outside 8 are Scheduled Castes, 66 are other Hindu communities, 11 are Muslims and 9 are Christians. The relatives of four Scheduled Caste households are staying in the town itself, 2 within a distance of 50 km. and the other two between 51-100 km. In the case of the other Hindu households whose close relations are staying outside, 16 are in the town itself, 22 within a distance of 50 km., 10 between 51-100 km., 8 between 101-200 km., 6 between 201-500 km. and 4 above 500 km. away from the town. The close relatives of 8 Muslim households are staying within a distance of 50 km. from the town, 2 between 51-100 km., and 1 between 101-200 km. As for the close relatives of the Christian households mentioned above, those of 6 are living within a distance of 50 km., and of one each between 101-200, 201-500 and above 500 km. respectively.

The heads of 80 out of 94 households whose family members are staying outside are workers and those of the remaining 14 are non-workers. Among the 180 close relatives who are living outside, the majority are sons (77), followed by mothers (35), fathers (17), brothers (16), daughters (12), sisters (12), and other kins (11). 82 of the 180 persons

are workers and the remaining are non-workers. Father, mother, daughter and sister are non-workers in all cases except one father and one sister. Majority of the sons are workers. Out of 11 brothers 8 are workers and out of 11 other kins 6 are workers and all others are non-workers.

Among the 82 workers who are staying outside 11 are engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, 3 in mining and quarrying, 28 in manufacturing and repair, 9 in electricity, gas and water, 5 in construction, 9 in wholesale and retail trades and restaurants and hotels, 2 in transport, storage and communication, 8 in financing insurance, real estate and business service and 7 in community, social and personal services. Among the 98 non-workers 5 are engaged in household duties, 20 are students, 72 are dependents and one is a *sanyasi*.

Although there are 20 students and 82 workers staying away from the town, only 17 students and 75 workers are staying outside purely for studies or employment. Others actually continue staying at their own ancestral homes and pursue their studies or economic activity. This is because in some cases, the households, temporarily settled down in the town for the sake of employment, have not brought all their family members with them. They continue to stay in their own native places and continue their studies or look after the ancestral property.

Remittances

Of the 94 households whose family members are staying outside, 33 households receive remittances from the absentee members. The absentee members of 5 households live in Gujarat, 4 households each in Palghat and Tamil Nadu, 3 households each in Ernakulam and Kozhikode, 2 households in Assam and 1 household each in Trivandrum, Cannanore, Mysore, Andhra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Persia and Canada. The absentee member who lives in Persia sends to the head of the household on an average Rs. 900 and the member who lives in Canada sends Rs. 3,000 per year. The majority of the others employed in India send small amounts to the heads of their households in the town.

A few households send remittances to their absentee members who are staying outside. Last year an amount of Rs. 840 was sent by 3 households to their dependent fathers and one household sent Rs. 25 to their dependent mother. 5 households sent remittances to their sons and 1 household to their daughter who were studying outside the town. The amount already sent during the last year by 5 households to their sons is Rs. 7,200 and one household to their daughter is Rs. 1,500.

Frequency of Visit to Close Relations during the last three years

Of the 185 households covered by the sample, 41 members visited their close relatives during the last three years. Out of these, 7 visited their fathers, 19 their mothers, 2 their sons, 3 their unmarried daughters, 7 their unmarried sisters and 3 their wives. Of the 7 who visited the fathers, 4 visited between 1 to 3 times, one 4 to 6 times and 2 more than 6 times. As for the frequency of visits paid to their mothers, 12 visited 1 to 3 times, one 4 to 6 times and 6 more than 6 times. Out of 2 households who visited their sons. 1 visited 4 to 6 times and other more than 6 times. In respect of three households who visited their unmarried daughters one paid 4 to 6 visits and the other two more than 6 visits. Of the 7 households who visited unmarried sisters, 1 visited 1 to 3 times, one 4 to 6 times, and remaining 5 more than 6 times. In the case of the 3 wives living away from the town, one husband visited his wife 1 to 3 times, another 4 to 6 times and the third more than 6 times during last year.

5 fathers, 14 mothers, 1 son, 2 unmarried daughters, 6 unmarried sisters and 2 wives, staying outside visited the households during the last three years. Among the five fathers, 4 visited 1 to 3 times and 1 more than 6 times. Out of the 14 mothers, 13 visited 1 to 3 times and one more than 6 times. The son visited 1 to 3 times. Of the two unmarried daughters, 1 visited 1 to 3 times and the other more than 6 times. Out of the 6 unmarried sisters, 3 visited 1 to 3 times, one 4 to 6 times and 2 more than 6 times. The 2 wives visited the households 1 to 3 times.

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas in Last Year by Members of Household and Distance of the Places visited

The survey data reveals that a total number of 122 members, out of 1,064, visited rural areas during last year. Among these 122, 15 visited once, 16 twice, 12 thrice, 16 four times and 63 five times or more during the year. 45 of them visited places at a distance of below 10 km., 15 between 11 and 20 km., 33 between 21 and 50 km., 16 between 51 and 100 km., 10 between 101 and 200 km. and 3 above 200 km. Most of the members who visited rural areas did so to enquire into the welfare of their relations living in the rural areas. Out of 122 who paid visits to rural areas 105 had fulfilled this purpose. 5 members visited the places in connection with festivals, 2 members each visited the rural areas for cultivation, to attend a funeral and to participate in a committee meeting, 1 member each to settle marriage, to carry out professional duty, to attend death anniversary, to admit his son to school, to purchase Ayurveda medicine and to pay social call respectively.

Among the above 122 members who visited rural areas, 36 were born in the town and the others were migrants. Out of the 86 migrated persons 57 were from rural areas and 29 belonged to urban areas. Of the 36 persons born in the town, 25 visited rural areas of the same district, 9 visited rural areas of other districts and 2 visited rural areas of other States. Of the 57 members who migrated from rural areas, 38 visited the rural areas of the same district, 18 visited the rural areas of other districts and one visited the rural areas of other States. Out of 29 persons who migrated from urban areas, 22 visited rural areas of the same district, 6 visited rural areas of other districts and 1 visited rural areas of another State.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

According to the house list prepared in 1970 in connection with the 1971 Census there are altogether 5,274 Census houses in the town, out of which 3,741 are used only as residential houses, 84 as shop-cum-residence, 43 as workshop-cum-residence, and others as hotels, shops, offices, factories, workshops, places of entertainment, places of worship, lodges, hospitals, schools, etc.

The residential houses of Shoranur town are in the same pattern as those elsewhere in the State. The houses are scattered all over the town and a typical house has its own compound. Except in crowded areas, the houses are hidden by the trees in the garden. The Madras District Gazetteer describes the typical residential house of a Malabar Nayar house as follows: "The favourite situation for a Nayar house is in the strip of gardens fringing the broad expanse of green paddy fields, which occupies the centre of a typical Malabar valley. Such a position, though cool in the day time, is often stuffy at night in the hot weather and damp and misty in the rains". The position has not changed much even today. Only in Muthaliar street, Ganesh Giri Railway colony and Metal Industries employees' colony where mostly the immigrants reside, the houses are adjacent to each other. In Muthaliar street, the buildings are constructed in rows on each side of the street and in Ganesh Giri colony buildings are constructed in rows with accessibility from the road. The Metal Industries employees' quarters are constructed in a spacious compound owned by the factory.

Out of the 185 sample households canvassed for the study, 95 households are living in separate houses with compound, 15 in separate houses without compound and 75 in multi-flat housing units. The following table gives the distribution of selected houses by types and locality.

Table 9.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED HOUSES BY TYPES AND LOCALITY

Locality	Separate houses with compound	Separate houses without compound	Number of houses which are flats in multi-flat housing unit	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**95**	**15**	**75**	**185**
Paruthipra	10	2	..	12
Nedungottur	14	..	1	15
Mundamuka	2	..	37	39
Chiramannur	31	7	25	63
Chuduvalathur	15	4	5	24
Karakkad	23	2	7	32

In the sample selected there is a disproportionate number of multi-flat housing units due to the division of the town into functional areas for the study. The multi-flat houses are mostly in the two wards Mundamuka and Chiramannur. The railway quarters are at Mundamuka and the Muthaliar street in Chiramannur ward.

In Mundamuka ward selection of sample houses is limited to the railway quarters which is taken as a separate functional area. Hence out of the 39 houses selected, 37 are flats and multi-flats. The only ward where the households are not residing in any multi-flat housing unit is Paruthipra ward. Out of 15 households in Nedungottur ward only one is residing in a multi-flat (Twin house) housing unit, consisting of the police quarters. In Chuduvalathur ward out of 24 households 5 are residing in these types of buildings, selected from the Metal Industries employees' quarters. In Karakkad ward, out of 32 households, 7 are in multi-flat housing units allotted mainly to Electricity Board employees. Multi-flat housing unit is not, therefore the typical residential pattern of the town. Those who are residing in such houses are temporary employees or migrants to the town. Actually they had no say in the design of the buildings.

The Nambudiri house in the town is known as 'mana' whereas the house of a Nayar, Theeya, Muthaliar, or Pothuval is known as 'veedu' or 'pura' and that of a Scheduled Caste is known as 'kudil'. Some Brahmin houses are also known as 'nalukettu' in view of the quadrangular shape of the

buildings enclosing courtyard in the centre. The large majority of the Nambudiri houses in the town are tiled and double storeyed. The wall is built of laterite stone. A tank is often found within the compound, provided with steps of stones to get into it and bathing sheds with sloping roofs of tiles or cadjan leaves. The more affluent cultivators have a 'pathayapura' where grain is threshed and stored. Most of the middle class houses, though small are two storeyed and with tiled roofs. In some cases the upper storey is unfit to be converted into living rooms and is used to store articles. The poor classes live in huts with mud walls and cadjan roofs. The poorest section build their houses with cadjan walls and cadjan roofs. The roof is supported on wooden or bamboo pillars.

There are only a few residential houses of modern type with concrete roof in the town. In certain wards a large number of households are living in houses allotted to them by the railways and the State Government. All of them are pucca houses with laterite stone walls and tiled roofs.

The walls of 51.57 per cent of the houses are built of stones, 45.03 per cent of mud, 1.16 per cent of unburnt bricks, 1.03 per cent of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 0.70 per cent of burnt bricks, 0.49 per cent of wood and 0.02 per cent of other materials.

As for the material of the roof 80.66 per cent have tiled roofs (slate or shingle is not common), 15.85 per cent of the houses are thatched with grass, leaves, reeds, etc., 2.37 per cent are made of concrete, 0.68 per cent of asbestos or cement sheets and 0.44 of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

Out of 5,274 census houses, 3,868 are used for residential purpose only. The walls of 53.49 per cent of the residential houses are made of reeds, bamboos, mud, unburnt bricks, wood, etc. and 46.51 per cent are constructed with burnt bricks, stone, cement etc. The roofing materials of 82.34 per cent of the residential houses are tiles, corrugated iron, zinc, cement asbestos sheets etc. and of 17.66 per cent grass, leaves, reeds, bamboos, thatch, wood; etc.

It is seen that even in cases where the walls are of the *kachcha* type, the roofs are often tiled. This is because of the availability of tiles locally. Only 32·04 per cent of the total number of houses with reeds, bamboos, mud, unburnt bricks, wood, etc. as wall metals have grass, leaves, reeds, bamboos, thach, etc. as roof material the others having tiles, corrugated iron, zinc, cement, asbestos, etc. Houses with durable wall material and *kachcha* roofs are few (1.11 per cent).

Time and Cost of Construction

Specific details of the time and cost of construction of only the sample houses have been gathered. 48 houses in the sample are the quarters allotted to the employees by the railway. They are dealt with separately. Out of the remaining 137 houses 11 were constructed recently i.e. within 4 years, 10 houses are 5 to 9 years and 16 houses 10 to 19 years old. 63 houses were constructed 20 to 39 years back and 37 more than 40 years back. The table below gives the time cost of construction and present value of houses.

Table 9.2

TIME AND AVERAGE COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND AVERAGE VALUE AT PRESENT

Time of construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per house Rs.	Average value per house at present Rs.
1	2	3	4
Total	**137**	**3,625**	**6,612**
4 years or less	11	6,024	9,059
5–9 years	10	4,668	7,500
10–19 years	16	6,413	9,278
20–39 years	63	3,512	5,098
40 and above	37	1,618	7,069

The cost of construction of houses has gone up by leaps and bounds during the recent years due to the abnormal rise in the cost of materials and labour charges. Some materials used years back are now not in fashion. Wooden granary was a must even for small cultivators in the past. Now hardwood is so costly that only large cultivators can afford to have granaries attached to their houses.

Railway Quarters

Altogether there are 1,698 regular railway employees in Shoranur junction, falling in different categories. In addition to this, the Permanent Way Inspector, Loco Foreman, Station Master and Traffic Inspector can engage workers on daily wages depending upon the seasonal and regular requirements. Their number may sometimes equal that of the regular employees. Though there are 1,017 employees eligible for quarters there are only 467 residential quarters in Shoranur junction. The following table gives the type of buildings, number of eligible staff and number of quarters allotted :

Table 9.3

BUILDING TYPE, NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE STAFF AND QUARTERS ALLOTTED

Type of building	Number of eligible staff	Number of quarters allotted
1	2	3
Total	**1,017**	**476**
I	**441**	280
II	516	182
III	51	**6**
IV	6	7*
IV (Special for officers)	3	1

Only 46.80 per cent of the eligible staff have got railway quarters. A few stay in rented houses and many come from their own houses in the town or the adjoining villages. Class IV employees have more quarters followed by class III and class II officers. 63.49 per cent of the total eligible class IV, 34.03 per cent of class III and 33.33 per cent of class II employees are provided with residential accommodation.

The following standard is now adopted for the construction of quarters for railway employees :

* One allotted to an employee from another category.

Table 9.4

PATTERN OF STAFF QUARTERS FOR THE RAILWAY

Type 1	Plinth area 2	Rs.	Entitlements 3
I	300 sq. ft		All class IV staff (May be allotted temporarily to junior or class III staff where necessary)
II	540 ,,	110–180 130–212 130–280 205–280	And all scales the minimum of which is below Rs. 210 per month
III	690 ,,	210–320 250–380 335–425	All scales the minimum of which is Rs. 210 p.m. and above and the maximum of which is Rs. 425 or below
IV	900 ,,	350–475 370–475 335–485 435–575 450–575	
IV	Special 1,000 sq. ft. including servant quarters		All class II and junior scale officers

Table 9.4—*concld.*

Type 1	Description of buildings 4	Ceiling cost	
		Single storeyed 5	Double storeyed 6
		Rs.	Rs.
I	One main room 120 sq. ft. in area with inside verandah and a lean to open front verandah (without trellies) cooking place, latrine, washing place and courtyard	2,500	3,100
II	Two rooms with an inside verandah, a kitchen, a bathroom and a latrine and courtyard	4,500	5,500
III	Two rooms with an inside verandah, kitchen, store, bath and individual latrine in the courtyard	5,500	6,500
IV	One living-cum-dining room, two bedrooms, inside verandah, kitchen, store, two baths and latrine	8,750	10,250
IV	One living-cum-dining room, two bedrooms, inside verandah, kitchen, store, two bathrooms, latrine and servants room. One bath and latrine should be provided separately for servants at the rate of one set for four quarters	11,100	12,600

The details of the type of railway quarters available in Shoranur and their time of construction are as follows :

There are only 149 separate buildings which can accommodate 476 households. Some buildings are shared by two or more households of the last grade employees of the railway.

Table 9.5

DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAY QUARTERS CONSTRUCTED BY TYPE AND YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION

Year of construction	Type of quarters						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1861–1870	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
1871–1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881–1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891–1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901–1910	4	8	..	..	..	..	12
1911–1920	6	1	..	1	..	..	8
1921–1930	4	1	..	4	1	..	10
1931–1940	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1941–1950	3	9	1	..	..	4	17
1951–1960	16	19	3	..	..	..	38
1961–1970	35	21	..	..	..	..	56

The table shows that three quarters were constructed more than a century ago and that from 1901, the provision of additional quarters was a regular feature during every decade though their numbers fluctuated. After independence, it appears that the railway became more concerned about the provision of additional facilities to its staff. The largest number of quarters were constructed during 1960-70.

Though living conditions in the town cannot be said to be quite satisfactory the housing problem is not so acute as in some other urban areas in the State. One reason is that the private employers and the Government are doing their best to provide accommodation to their staff. The Railway, Police, the Electricity Board and some factories have their own residential quarters. The quarters of the employees of the Government Press are now under construction. The weaker sections of the community are benefited by the 'one lakh housing scheme' sponsored by the Government. A few houses under this scheme have been constructed by the Shoranur Panchayat.

According to the house list prepared in 1970 there are 3,888 households with 21,861 persons in the town. These households occupy a total number of 8,068 rooms, i.e., every

household uses on an average 2.08 rooms in addition to verandah, kitchen, store room, garage etc. In the definition of a room adopted in the census, verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed, latrine and rooms in which household industry such as handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping, etc. are excluded. 45.21 per cent of the households have only one regular room, 30.89 per cent have two rooms, 10.29 per cent have 3 rooms, 7.05 per cent have 4 rooms, and 6.56 per cent have 5 rooms or more in the town. 37.69 per cent of the total population reside in houses with one room, 31.93 per cent in houses with 2 rooms, 12.43 per cent in houses with 3 rooms, 8.86 per cent in houses with 4 rooms and 9.09 per cent in houses with 5 rooms or more. In other words, the housing accommodation is not comfortable. According to the 1971 Census report, there are 6 persons per census house and 2.71 persons per room in the town.

The sample households covered by the special study are more lucky than the others in securing better accommodation. Only 17.30 per cent among them are living in one-roomed houses.

In constructing houses, the minimum floor area required to accommodate a person is rarely taken into consideration. The poorest class cares only for a roof over their heads. The size of the house is limited by the amount they can afford to spend for its construction. In the case of the affluent class, a house is also a status symbol. Therefore its size will be more than what is reasonably required for the comfortable accommodation of the household.

For the sample households canvassed, per capita floor area ranged from 1 sq. metre to 16 sq. metres showing wide disparity in living conditions of the poor and the rich.

As for the availability of amenities, out of 185 households 182 or 98.38 per cent have separate kitchens and three households or 1.62 per cent are sharing the kitchens with other households. 31.89 per cent of the households are not having bathrooms, 63.24 per cent have separate bathrooms and 4.87 per cent share common bathrooms. In some parts of the town bathrooms are not considered necessary by many households. They take their bath in the river, Bharathapuzha or

channels or tanks. Maximum number of households without bothrooms are in Karakkad ward, an agricultural area and least in Mundamuka ward where majority of the railway employees are residing in quarters provided with bathrooms. 27.57 per cent of the households do not have latrines. 64.86 per cent are having separate latrines and 7.57 per cent are sharing with others. Septic tank latrines are found in high class houses and in middle class houses of modern construction.

Though the town is provided with pipe water, it has not yet reached the majority of the households. 56.76 per cent of the households still depend on wells for drinking water and only 43.34 per cent are benefited by the protected water supply. 45.71 per cent of the households which depend on wells, share the same with other households. 26.25 per cent of the households which are benefited by protected water supply do not have separate water pipe connection but they are sharing with other households.

54.06 per cent of the total households use well water, 42.16 per cent use pipe water and 2.70 per cent use river water to wash their cloths. The remaining 1.08 per cent depend on other sources like ponds and canals to wash their cloths. 47.00 per cent of the households who use well and 21.79 per cent of the households who use pipe water for washing do not have separate wells or pipe water connections of their own.

61.08 per cent of the houses are electrified and others use kerosine lamps.

Tenural Status

Most of the households in the town are living in their own houses. But in the business, commercial and industrial areas some households live in rented houses and some in the quarters allotted to them by the employers to the heads of the households. The sample households canvassed do not necessarily give a correct picture in this respect because of the importance given to functional areas and housing colonies in choosing the sample. Out of the 185 sample households, 94 (51.81 per cent) are residing in their own houses, 35 (18.92 per cent) in rented buildings and 56 (30.27 per cent) in the quarters allotted to them either by the Government or

private employers. Majority of the households who are residing in rented buildings are in Chiramannur ward, a business centre having all the important shops, public institutions, public offices, etc. 64.29 per cent of the households who are residing in allotted buildings are in Mundamuka ward, followed by 21.43 per cent in Chiramannur ward, 3.57 per cent in Nedungottur and remaining 10.71 per cent in Chuduvalathur and Karakkad wards. In Paruthipra ward all the households are residing in their own houses.

As regards the duration of residence there are 12 households whose duration of present residence in the town is less than 1 year, 41 households between 1 to 4 years, 38 households between 5-9 years and 94 households 10 years and above. Among the households whose duration of residence is less than 1 year, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years and 10 years and above, the percentage of households who are residing in rented and allotted houses are 91.67, 78.05, 68.42 and 23.40 respectively which shows that ownership of houses increases with the duration of stay.

Furniture

Most of the households in the town do not have even the essential items of furniture. The statistics collected from the 185 households shows that 64.86 per cent have chairs, 63.24 per cent have tables, 69.19 per cent have cots, 35.14 per cent have stools, 32.43 per cent have benches, 4.32 per cent have almirahs and 0.54 per cent have tea-poys. A few households have fashionable items of furniture. In the poor households planks of wood and screwpine mats which can be spread on the floor are all that they possess.

Utensils

Majority of the households belonging to all communities irrespective of their occupation and economic status, use earthen pots and vessels for cooking. People believe that earthen pots are best suited for cooking. 72.97 per cent of the households have cooking utensils of earthenwares. 26.49 per cent use aluminium vessels and 0.54 per cent use steel vessels.

The rich and middle class households use steel and china clay plates and the poor classes use aluminium plates and

earthen bowls for serving food and drinks. The brass or alloy plates are also found in a few households. 32.43 per cent of the households use aluminium plates, 43.79 per cent china ware, 22.16 per cent steel plates and 1.62 per cent brass or bronze plates for serving items of food.

There is hardly any difference between the migrants and natives in their preference for the types of cooking vessels and plates. A larger percentage of migrants do use steel and aluminium vessels probably because of the convenience in taking them from place to place.

Fuel and Light, Dress, Ornaments and Luxury Goods

Firewood is generally used as fuel by almost all households in the town. There is hardly any distinction between migrants and others in this respect. 61.08 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. 73.73 per cent of the migrant households occupy electrified houses whereas only 38.81 per cent of the indegenous households enjoy this benefit. This is because many of the immigrant households occupy rented out-houses, electrified by the owners or quarters with all conveniences allotted by the Government or their employers.

Out of 185 households covered by the special survey, 106 households have members who own wrist watches, 54 households have time-pieces and 11 households possess wall clocks. Radio is found in 59 households, 4 households have cars, 5 households have cycles, 2 households have sewing machines, 7 households have fans, 2 households have gramophones, 3 households have cameras and 1 household has an electric iron and another a pair of binoculars.

These goods which are no longer considered as luxuries are owned by all the communities, Christians having a slight lead over Hindus and Muslims. But scheduled caste households do not generally have any of these items. Only one among the 22 scheduled caste households included in the survey has a member having wrist watch. The highly educated, those engaged in business or other professions, and only skilled labourers possess a few of these items of luxury goods.

People of the town wear the same type of dress as the people elsewhere in the State. A simple white dress is the

traditional attire of the Malayalees. It is described in the Madras District Gazetteer as follows:

"The dress of the Malayali is extremely simple. Men wear a white cloth known as 'mundu' round the waist tucked in on the right side and hanging loose to the knees or ankles. They also sometimes carry a small upper cloth, 'thorthu-mundu' thrown over the shoulder. The 'mundu' of the high castes should reach the ground while that of the lower caste should not go below the knee. The Nambudiri 'Mundu' should be white like that of the other caste, but should have a gold border. Many castes in old days apparently used to wear blue cloths, but white is now practically universal except among the Pattar and Ezhuvan women of Palghat. Silk is not a usual item of cloth but the higher caste have very fine transparent cotton cloths.

Women wear a short cloth round the loins and a single long white cloth ('tuni') tucked round the waist and hanging down to the ground. When going out they usually now-a-days wear a small cloth (thorthumundu) thrown over the breasts, but the old custom was for them to wear nothing above the waist, and it was considered immodest to cover the breast.*"

People of Shoranur especially the young and educated have been influenced by the change in fashion of dress. The school boys wear shirts and shorts, the young office-goers and college students generally wear shirts and long trousers. The agricultural labourers' working dress is only the 'mundu'.

Nair, Ezhava, and other Hindu women wear dhoti and blouse at home. While going outside, the majority of them wear the modern blouse and saree. The poor class still use dhoti and a shawl over the blouse. The women of the migrant castes always wear sarees. The Tamil women prefer deeper colours for their sarees. The girls belonging to all communities wear blouse and skirt. The Muslim women wear full-sleeved blouses with tight necks and cover their heads with small shawls. The Muslim men wear dhoti and shirts.

There is no distinction between Christians and Hindus in their mode of dress. The Christian women used to wear a

* Madras District Gazetteer, Malabar, Vol. I, page 142, by C. A. Innes.

white 'chatta' instead of the blouse and white dhoti at home. But this traditional dress has almost completely disappeared.

Ornaments

The men of all communities do not pay much attention to any kind of ornaments. An ear-ring was once a caste-symbol for Hindu men. The younger generation of Hindus do not pierce their ears or use rings. A thin gold chain round the neck is an ornament fashionable among some boys and men in the town irrespective of their castes.

But women of all communities are fond of ornaments. Those who can afford, use gold ornaments and others use immitation jewellery. Ear studs, chains, rings and bangles are the common ornaments. Tamil and Muslim women generally stick to traditional ornaments but others go for the latest fashion.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

The conditions which promote the growth of slums are practically absent in Shoranur. Though it is a census town, the nature of the terrain, pattern of settlement, density of population and stage of industrialisation give it the appearance of a very quiet rural area except in a few pockets of comparatively greater human activity. The density of population is only 1,281 persons per sq. km. which is not higher than that of many rural areas in Kerala. There is no shortage of living space. In most places the dwellings are scattered and in their own independent compounds often protected by walls or fences. There are 100 houses for every 101 households. As such, the households do not live crowded together in houses which they are forced to share due to lack of accommodation. There is, however, a small area just behind the railway station by the side of the old main road and near the paddy fields, which have some characteristics of a slum. The area, once important, came to be neglected due to various reasons. To begin with, several years ago, some well-to-do people constructed some houses in this area and rented them out to the railway employees who then had no residential quarters. Being very close to the station, the locality had a natural advantage. But later the railway employees left the houses and moved to the railway quarters allotted to them. These houses which were neglected were rented out to the coolies and to casual labourers by the owners. The tenants gradually became very irregular in paying rent and the owners did not take any interest in repairing the houses. This area became badly overcrowded and the main road was diverted to avoid this congested area. When in a neglected condition, many persons encroached upon all the vacant spaces and put up huts. Being a low lying area, by the side of the paddy fields, the sanitary conditions in this overcrowded area are far from satisfactory. Though the main road now does not pass through this area, it is easily accessible to the main road,

railway station and Chiramannur business centre. An over-bridge to cross the railway line has proved very convenient to the residents of this area.

There are people of all communities living in this area. They belong to the poor classes of coolies and labourers on daily wages. The houses are all small and too close to one another. Most of the houses are tiled though the walls are of unburnt bricks or mud. The old houses which are larger are shared by two or more families.

There is water supply provided by the Panchayat in this area. There are no house connections but there are water taps on the road. The residents use pipe water for drinking but for bathing and washing they go to the Bharathapuzha on the southern border of the area.

All the households use kerosene lamps except one household which occupies an electrified house. There are street lights provided by the Panchayat. As mentioned, this area is located very near the railway station and is well lit by the search light of the railway throughout the night.

K. A. Samajam Hospital, K. A. Samajam Branch Post Office, Shoranur Tile Factory and a rice mill are located very near this area. The main commercial centre, a primary school, bus stand etc. are also located about $\frac{1}{2}$ km. away from this area.

This area has got some resemblance of a slum due to historical reasons. Its importance as a residential area has ceased with the construction of railway quarters. It is unsuitable for the construction of modern residential houses due to its proximity to the station and its low level. At the same time, the present residents will not abandon it voluntarily because of the easy accessibility to the railway station and commercial area where most of the residents are engaged in low paid jobs.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

The organisation of power and prestige has undergone a radical change due to the transformation in the social and political set up in the country. In Kerala, as elsewhere in the country the society was caste-ridden. In the hierarchy of the caste system, the Brahmins occupied the highest place and the Sudras the lowest. As matters connected with learning and religion were the monopoly of the higher castes, the lower castes could not move up from their lowly roles. Though the higher castes did not cultivate their lands directly, the ownership was vested in them and the lower castes were treated as mere vassals. Revolt against the tyrannis of the higher castes is now a part of history. In due course the land-owning class lost their monopoly of social and economic power.

The political changes expedited the social revolution. With the dawn of independence, the power to elect their rulers passed on to the hands of the governed, irrespective of their economic and social class.

As popular support is now required for political parties, they vie with each other to win the economically and socially weaker sections of the community which are actually in a majority. Whether this is a change in the outlook or not, the weaker sections can no longer be ignored because their votes are crucial in elections.

Now there is no bar against anybody coming to take up the leadership. In looking for the seats of power, we have to search the most unlikely places according to the standards of the past. All communities and all classes can produce leaders. As a class, the land-owners have faded out of leadership. Their place is now occupied by businessmen, industrialists, politicians and trade union leaders.

In connection with the special study of Shoranur town, the names of the most respected and the most influential

persons in the town, according to the opinion of the persons interviewed, were gathered. The particulars of five of the most respected persons are given below:

Table 11.1

PARTICULARS OF FIVE MOST RESPECTED PERSONS IN THE TOWN

Name 1	Age 2	Sex 3	Religion 4	Caste 5
K. V. Raman Nair	66	Male	Hindu	Nai
N. P. Raghava Poduval	65	,,	,,	Podu
C. K. Menon	71	,,	,,	Nair
M. P. Moothedath	68	,,	,,	Theeya
Rt. Rev. T. B. Benjamin	66	,,	Christian	,,

Table 11.1—*concld.*

Name 1	Education 6	Occupation 7	Office if any held 8
K. V. Raman Nair	B.A.,L.T.	Retired Headmaster	,,
N. P. Raghava Poduval	IX Standard	,,	,,
C. K. Menon	B.A.M. Met (Sheffield)	Technical Advisor	S.N. Engineering Works Private Ltd.
M. P. Moothedath	S.S.L.C.	Contractor, Railway	,,
Rt. Rev. T. B. Benjamin	B.A.	Religious leader	Bishop (C.S.I.)

Among the respected persons, Shri K. V. Raman Nair who obtained the highest score belongs to a respectable Hindu Nair family in the town. He is a trained graduate and in the educational and social fields he has made outstanding contributions. He was the Founder and Headmaster of the first High School in Shoranur town and was the President of the South Malabar Headmasters' Association and the South Malabar Athletic Association. He had also served as a member of the English Text Book Committee and the Vice-President of the Malabar Wholesale Co-operative Society. It was through his initiative that the M. G. Local Fund Hospital was established at Shoranur. He was a member of the senate of the University of Kerala. He is a nominated member of Palghat District Local Library.

The next man highly regarded in the town is Shri N. P. Raghava Poduval, a former freedom fighter, aged 65. After studying up to IX class in Ottapalam High School, he joined the Bharadwashramam in Tamil Nadu and studied for two years. Then he went to Santi Niketan in Calcutta and studied

there for three years. Thereafter he joined Sabarmathi Ashram in 1927 and lived there for three years. During this period he got training in Charka and Khadi and in 1930 he participated in the first "Salt Satyagraha" at Dandi and in the Civil Disobedience Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. He was arrested and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment. Again in 1932 he was arrested from Mambalam Satyagraha Camp and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a penalty of Rs. 100. On default of the payment of which he underwent imprisonment for a further-term of six weeks in the Penitentiary at Madras and Bellary Central Jails. According to Gandhiji's instructions he engaged himself in the propagation of Charka and Khadi movements. He was the Principal of Khadi Vidyalaya, Khadi Development Officer, Kerala Sarvodaya Sangh Mandal Secretary, 'Santi Sena' Organizer, etc.

The third rank is occupied by Shri C. K. Menon, founder of the first Metal Industries at Shoranur and Technical Advisor of many other industries at Shoranur and Hassan in Mysore State. He was born at Chirakkal village of Cannanore district in 1900. He had his early education at Chirakkal and secondary education at Cannanore and Trichur. After obtaining the B.A. degree in Chemistry from the Presidency College, Madras, he spent one year in teaching. He did research work in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for two years. In recognition of his calibre and intelligence he was awarded a scholarship by the Government of India to study Metallurgy at Sheffield in England. In 1927 he passed his M (Met) Examination and returned to India. In 1928 the first metal industries of Shoranur was founded by him. About 7 years he worked in this factory and after that another metal industry named 'Simco' was established under his supervision. On instructions from Mysore Government he established a metal industry at Hassan and worked there for 5 years. A large scale metal industry of Shoranur named Sree Narayana Engineering Works Private Ltd., was also established under his supervision and he continues to work there as its technical advisor.

Shoranur owes much to the genius of Shri Menon, who on return from his training abroad could have taken up a highly paid job elsewhere. Instead he organised several industries in the town and put to the best use indegenous

materials and skills. He is never tired of working and even now keeps regular hours at the factory.

The next person who has won the respect of the town is Shri M. P. Moothedath, a member of Theeya community (He passed away after the survey in the town was completed). He had amassed a lot of wealth as a Railway contractor. Sree Narayana Engineering Works Private Ltd. was also owned by him. He was a keen social worker and a devotee of Sree Narayana Guru. He was a liberal patron of the movement to popularise the teaching of Sree Narayana Guru.

Rt. Rev. T. B. Benjamin, Bishop of Uttar Kerala Diocese of the Church of South India is a much respected resident of Shoranur. He is 66 years of age. He is a graduate and a great scholar in religious affairs. He was ordained as Bishop in 1960 and has the honour of being the first Indian to occupy this position in the North Kerala Diocese of C.S.I. He is also the Editor of the Diocesan magazine "Uttar Kerala Sabhamithram".

Among the most respected persons, 4 are Hindus and one is a Christian. Of the Hindus two are Nairs, one Poduval and one Theeya. The study has revealed that all the respected persons are well educated or distinguished in their own field of activity and have an unrivalled record in serving the community selflessly.

According to the opinion of the persons interviewed, there are 11 influential persons both at the locality level and at the level of the town. The details of five of the most influential persons in the order of their popularity are given in the following table :

Table 11.2

PARTICULARS OF FIVE MOST INFLUENTIAL PERSONS IN THE TOWN

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education
1	2	3	4	5	6
P. P. Krishnan	50	Male	Hindu	Theeya	VII Standard
Dr. K. P. N. Menon	58	,,	,,	Nair	L.M.P.
P. Padmanabhan Nair	37	,,	,,	,,	VII Standard
Karuppan	38	,,	,,	Cheruman	V Standard
P. Balan	38	,,	,,	..	,,

contd.

Table 11.2—*concld.*

Name	Occupation	Office if any held
1	7	8
P. P. Krishnan	Political worker	M.L.A.
Dr. K. P. N. Menon	Doctor	Panchayat President
P. Padmanabhan Nair	Political worker	..
Karuppan	Political worker and merchant	..
P. Balan	Political worker	D. C. C. Office, Palghat

Among the influential persons, Shri P. P. Krishnan who obtained the highest score, is a Hindu Theeya aged 50. He hails from a middle class family and has passed 8th standard. Due to his tireless work for the Communist Party in the taluk and the popularity he gained through it, he is now a member of Kerala Legislative Assembly, representing Ottapalam Constituency, in which the town under study is included. He is also the Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Ottapalam taluk.

The 2nd rank goes to Dr. K. P. N. Menon, the Panchayat Board President. He belongs to Hindu Menon (Nair) community and is aged 58. He is a Medical practitioner and is running a dispensary at Chiramannur ward. He is in the forefront of all social activities of Shoranur town and his leadership in providing more and more amenities to the town has won him much popularity.

The next person in the list of most influential persons is a trade union leader, Shri P. Padmanabhan Nair, a Hindu Nair aged 37. He is a member of the Shoranur Panchayat Board. He is fully immersed in trade union and political activities in the town. He is the Secretary of the Local Committee of the Communist Party of India (M), member, Pattambi Block Advisory Committee, Secretary, K. A. Samajam Employees' Union and also Palghat District Metal Workers Union.

Another influential person in the town is Shri Karuppan belonging to Scheduled Caste and aged 38 years. He has passed the 5th standard. He is a Panchayat Board Member elected from the ward reserved for Scheduled Castes. He works hard for the improvement of the Scheduled Castes. He

is also the President of Ottapalam Taluk Adhakritha Varga League.

The next rank among influential persons goes to Shri P. Balan aged 38. He is a political worker and the President of Palghat District Committee of Indian National Congress (Ruling). He is also the President of Government Press Workers Union, Shoranur.

Table 11.3

PARTICULARS OF SOME OTHER INFLUENTIAL PERSONS

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sankara Narayanan	39	Male	Hindu	Nair	S.S.L.C.
P. Balan	42	,,	,,	Theeya	VIII Standard
M. K. Moidutty	45	,,	Muslim	..	V Standard
Narayanan Nambudiri	58	,,	Hindu	Nambudiri	VIII Standard
Hameed	45	,,	Muslim	..	VII Standard
T. K. Kesavan	48	,,	Hindu	Theeya	VIII Standard

Table 11.8—*contd.*

Name	Occupation	Office if any held	Source of influence
1	7	8	9
Sankara Narayanan	Political worker	..	K.P.C.C. President (O)
P. Balan	Grinder, Political worker	Metal Industries	Panchayat Board Member
M. K. Moidutty	Merchant	..	Madrasa Committee Convener, Mandalam Committee Vice-President of Congress (R)
Narayanan Nambudiri	Cultivation	..	Panchayat Board Member
Hameed	Merchant	..	Secretary, Muslim League Committee, Shoranur
T. K. Kesavan	Political worker	..	Panchayat Board Member

Out of the 11 influential persons 9 are Hindus and 2 are Muslims. No Christian is included among them. The most influential person belongs to the Theeya community. The study has revealed that higher education and wealth have not contributed much in making these persons influential. The political leaders are deemed most influential and often the influence of the political party they represent adds to their prestige.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) seems to be the strongest political party and it has the largest number of active supporters not only in the town but also in the Ottapalam Constituency in which the town is included. Earlier the town was included in Pattambi Constituency but in 1967 it was transferred to Ottapalam Constituency. In the subsequent general elections after the reorganisation of Indian States in 1957 and 1960 the candidates of C.P.I. were elected from this Constituency. On the split in the Communist Party a branch of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was opened in the town. The three general elections conducted in 1965, 1967 and 1970 to the Kerala Legislative Assembly resulted in the victory of the candidates of C.P.I. (M) from this Constituency. The major establishments such as the Railway, Metal Industries and Government Press in this town have trade unions sponsored by this party. Dakshin Railway Employees Union, Metal Workers Union, Government Press Employees Union and K. A. Samajam Employees Union are the main trade unions in the town under the Marxist Party

The Indian National Congress (R) is the second strongest party in the town. There are a good number of active supporters of this party also. In the trade union front this party is also as active as the C.P.I. (M), Palghat District Metal Workers' Union, Engineering Industries Staff Association, Government Press Workers' Congress and Government Press Workers Union and All India Loco Running Staff Association are the trade unions under the banner of this party.

Supporters of Communist Party of India and Jansangh are also found in the town. Majority of the Muslims are organized under the Muslim League. All the parties mentioned above have their own offices in the town. The C.P.I. (M) and the Congress (R) maintain two or three offices at different localities. The trade unions also have separate offices for each union. The exact number of members enrolled in each party could not be ascertained. Party membership however cannot be equated with party supporters. It was stated that the C.P.I. (M) does not give active membership to all its supporters without watching their conduct and activities for sometime. A sum of Re. 1 towards registration fee and another Re. 1 as levy are collected every year from the members.

It was stated that the Congress and C.P.I. have also similar restrictions on membership. An amount of Re. 1 towards admission fee and Re. 1 as membership fee are collected from the active members. There are no prominent voluntary organizations of any other type in the town. A voluntary association called 'Muthaliar Mahajana Sabha' was organized by the Muthaliar Community but it is not functioning smoothly, due to internal strife.

So far as the last general elections to the State Assembly and Parliament were concerned the town was not a separate Constituency but formed a part of it. The particulars of political parties and the number of votes polled by each during the last election are furnished in the table given below :-

Table 11.4

TABLE SHOWING THE PARTICULARS ABOUT VOTING BEHAVIOUR OF POPULATION DURING THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION

Political institution in which election was held	Name of the constituency	Year of election	Whether reserved or un-reserved	No. of registered votes
1	2	3	4	5
State Assembly	Ottapalam Assembly constituency	1970 September	Un-reserved	75,669
Parliament	Ponnani Parliamentary constituency (Ottapalam Assembly segment)	1971 March	Reserved	75,696

Table 11.4—*contd.*

Political institution in which election was held	Particulars of candidates	No. of valid votes polled in favour of each candidate	Total invalid votes	Total No. of tendered votes	Remarks
1	6	7	8	9	10
State Assembly	Shri P. P. Krishnan, C.P.I. (M)	22,056	784	30	As already indicated the town formed part of a larger election unit
	Smt. Leela Damodara Menon, Congress (R)	19,817	..	..	
	Dr. K. P. N. Menon (Independent)	3,535	..	..	
	Total	**45,408**	**784**	**30**	
Parliament	Shri M. K. Krishnan, C.P.I. (M)	19,353	658	..	
	Shri K. Kunhambu Congress (R)	14,914	..	..	
	Shri K. K. Podiyan (Jansangh)	2,800	..	..	
	Total	**37,067**	**658**	..	

Source: Office of the District Collector, Palghat

Out of the 75,669 voters, 46,222 i.e. 61.08 per cent of the total eligible voters polled their votes in the last election to the State Assembly. Out of these 45,408 were valid, 784 invalid. Shri P. P. Krishnan who was declared elected from Ottapalam Constituency belongs to C. P. I. (M). He got 48.57 per cent of the total number of valid votes. His main opponent was Smt. Leela Damodara Menon, Congress (R) and she had the support of all other parties. The other opponent was Dr. K. P. N. Menon, an independent candidate. Smt. Leela Damodara Menon, the nearest rival, got 43.64 per cent and Dr. K. P. N. Menon only 7.79 per cent of the total number of valid votes.

In the election to the Parliament held in March, 1971 there were 75,696 voters in Ottapalam Assembly segment. Shri M. K. Krishnan, C. P. I. (M) who won the election secured 52.21 per cent of the total votes polled and Shri K. Kunhambu, Congress (R), his nearest rival, 40.24 of the total votes polled. Shri K. K. Podiyan, Jansangh, got only 7.55 per cent of the valid votes.

Though the town was not a separate constituency the figures indicate that the C. P. I. (M) had the maximum support from the town followed by the Congress (R).

The election to the Panchayat was not conducted on party basis. Though the candidates did have their strong party affiliations, all of them stood as independents. The election to the Panchayat is now long overdue as it was held more than a decade ago. Hence the last Panchayat election, in which all the candidates contested the seats as independent candidates does not reflect the present strength of political parties in the town.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Particulars of Various Cultural and Recreational Centres and Activities

The recreational facilities in the town are very limited. There are three cinema theatres, a few libraries, arts clubs and a railway institute. There is no sea beach where the people can go in the evenings to enjoy the breeze. But there is a substitute, at least during the summer. The banks of Bharathapuzha, with its vast expanse of clean dry sand in summer when the river dries up, leaving a small stream, attract large crowds in the evenings. Certain spots are particularly attractive like the area near Shoranur-Cheruthuruthy bridge, where people, young and old gather in the evenings for play and rest.

Parks

There is no common park in the town. A children's park provided by the Railway Department located in Ganesh Giri Railway colony is the only park in the town and is used by the children of railway employees.

Playgrounds

There is no public playground in the town. A playground is attached to Shoranur High School and is used by the students to play football, basket ball, etc. There are also playgrounds attached to the Girls' High School and some other middle and primary schools for the exclusive use of the pupils. Near Muthaliar Street there is a little vacant space used by the youngsters to play games like badminton.

There is no sports club or other associations to sponsor recreational activities in the town.

Townhall

There is no townhall. A community hall provided by the Panchayat serves as a poor substitute. Cultural programmes, public meetings, marriage ceremonies etc. are conducted in

this hall. It was established in 1955 at Chiramannur ward, by the Panchayat Board near its office. An amount of Rs. 12.50 is charged by the Panchayat for cultural programmes and public meetings and Rs. 15 for marriage ceremonies as rent for the use of the hall for one day. Functions which attract larger crowds are held in the auditorium of the Shoranur High School nearby.

Clubs

There are seven arts clubs in the town. Except one, all the others have only a few members each and the activities are limited to indoor games. The Shoranur Music Club is the most important club in the town.

Shoranur Music Club

The club was organised in 1957 by six young persons in the town interested in music and drama. In 1958, Dr. K. P. N. Menon became its President and under his leadership the club won many prizes in drama competitions. At present there are 35 ordinary members in the club, paying a monthly subscription of Re. 1 each.

The club has no building of its own. It functions in a rented buildings near Government Hospital. The managing committee consists of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and three committee members, all elected by the general body. Dr. K.P.N. Menon, the president of Shoranur Panchayat continues to be the president of the club. All the office bearers are Hindus consisting of 5 Nairs and 2 Brahmins.

The club has a tradition of staging dramas every year successfully. Their first play 'Kaattu Maari Veesi' was performed in Shoranur High School Auditorium. The play was written by Shri A. N. Ganesan, a former Secretary who continues to be a member of the club. The club won trophies three times continuously for the best performance in the drama competitions conducted by Thatampally C. Y. M. A. The plays were 'Adiyozhukkukal', 'Ottapettaval' and 'Papathinte Sandathi'. In 1964 the club got the II prize for their play 'Pralayam' in the 'Vikraman Nair Drama Competition' held in Trivandrum. Smt. Philomina (at present an actress in Malayalam movies) won the prize for the best actress. The club conducts an All Kerala Drama Competition every year. Among the distinguished persons who had presided over the

special meetings of the club is Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, the former Defence Minister of the Union Government.

The subscription of the members and a grant of Rs. 500 given by the Panchayat form the income of the club.

Railway Institute

It is a recreational centre of railway employees established in 1903 in Mundamuka ward where the railway quarters are situated. The recreational activities consist mainly of indoor games like billiards, tabletennis, carroms and chess. The institute also has a small library and reading room. The children of the railway employees also enjoy the facilities provided by the institute.

It is located in a pucca building of its own put up in 1948. At the time of survey the club had a total membership of 140 persons. Only railway employees are allowed to take membership in the club. Each member has to pay a monthly subscription depending on his pay. For class IV employees the subscription is Re. 0.75 and for class III employees Rs. 1.25.

The sponsoring agency of the club is the Southern Railway and the managing authority is the President, who is nominated by the General Manager of Southern Railway. There is a Secretary nominated by the president and 9 committee members who are elected by the members every year. There are two paid employees, one is the Librarian and other the Billiard Marker. The Institution pays a sum of Rs. 115 and Rs. 30 respectively per month to the above employees as honorarium. The institute remains open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. As the employees of the railway work in shift system, those who are free can visit the institute for recreation at any time.

Libraries

The Panchayat Board maintains a reading room and a library in Karakkad ward. The library has about 500 books and the reading room is provided with important dailies and periodicals. In addition to this library, the Panchayat maintains small reading rooms in all the wards. Only Malayalam newspapers and one or two important weeklies are distributed by the Panchayat office to these reading

rooms. Radios with loud speakers have been installed in some wards and the Panchayat gives a honorarium of about Rs. 10 per month to the operators of the radios. Apart from the Panchayat library and reading rooms, there are two other important libraries, one a branch of the Local Library, Palghat and the other maintained by the Muthaliar Mahajana Sangh.

The Branch Library

It was inaugurated in 1955 in Chiramannur ward. It is affiliated to Local Library, Palghat, under the control of the District Educational Officer, Palghat. There are 980 regular members in the library. Each member has to deposit Rs. 3 as caution money which is refundable at any time when the member desires to resign the membership. No other subscription is collected. The caution money is initially deposited in the post office and the amount withdrawn once a year and deposited in the State Bank of India or nearest Treasury. The newspapers available here are the Mathrubhumi, the Malayala Manorama, the Chandrika, the Deshabimani and the Express, all Malayalam dailies; the Indian Express, the Mail and the Hindu, all English dailies and Dinamani, a Tamil Daily. The periodicals received by the library are the Illustrated weekly of India, the Blitz, the Shanker's weekly, the Bhavan's Journal, the Caravan, the Foreign Review, the Readers Digest, the Mathrubhumi, Malayala Manorama, Janayugam, Kerala desom, Talir, Grandhalokam, Yugaprabhath and Prabullakeralam. The Soviet Land and the American Reporter are also received by the library.

There are altogether 4,984 books in the library. The classification of the books is given below:

Malayalam

1	Novels	1,837
2	Dramas	543
3	Short stories	725
4	Poetry	404
5	Science	83
6	Arts	10
7	Language and Criticism	110
8	Scripture, Philosophy	58
9	Educational	2

contd.

10	Travelogue	58
11	History	81
12	Politics	13
13	Economics	23
14	Sociology	45
15	Law	7
16	Memoirs	5
17	Pen portraits	16
18	Autobiography	31
19	Biography	147
20	General Essays	37
21	Humour and Satire	86
22	Children's literature	85
	Total	4,406

English

1	Fiction	320
2	Children's literature	19
3	Drama	14
4	Poetry	8
5	Science	18
6	Arts	3
7	Language and Literature	9
8	Religion and Philosophy	29
9	Psychology	16
10	History, Travel, Geography	30
11	Politics	11
12	Economics	12
13	Sociology	16
14	Biography and Autobiography	31
15	Collected works	15
16	Reference books	27
	Total	578

The past issues of the periodicals are bound and kept in the library. Details of such periodicals are given below:

1 Mathrubhumi weekly
2 Lokavani
3 Grandhalokam
4 Economic Review
5 Modern Review

contd.

6 Caravan
7 Digest
8 Health
9 Bhavans Journal

On an average 125 persons come to this library to read papers and periodicals daily. There are three paid employees, consisting of one librarian, one peon and one sweeper.

Muthaliar Mahajana Sangh Reading Room

Muthaliar Mahajana Sangh was formed in 1961 by the Muthaliar community. The office of the Sangh is located in Muthaliar Street, Chiramannur ward, in a pucca building donated by Shri T. Ramaswamy Muthaliar. The membership of the Sangh is restricted to members of the Muthaliar community. The rate of subscription is Rs. 3 per year.

The Sangh distributes text books and note books to poor students belonging to Muthaliar caste.

The Sangh opened a library-cum-reading room to improve the literacy of the community. There are 500 books in the library. All the important newspapers and periodicals are available in the reading room. As the Sangh represents only one community, its ups and downs depend on the harmony prevailing among the members of the community. Lately there has been factions in the community leading to litigation in the court of law.

Some enthusiastic members of the community have now formed a committee consisting of one secretry and 4 members to manage the library and reading room. Shri M. Rajamanickam is the present secretary. Altogether 5 dailies, 7 weeklies and 6 monthly magazines are received by the library. Of these, three dailies and 2 weeklies are supplied by the Shoranur Panchayat and others are donated by some members of the community. Out of 5 dailies, 2 are in Malayalam, 2 in Tamil and 1 in English. Of the 7 weeklies, 3 are in Malayalam, 3 in Tamil and 1 in English. Out of 6 monthly magazines, 3 are in Malayalam and 3 in Tamil.

Cinema Theatres

There are three cinema theatres in the town viz. Jawahar, Shanmugha and SMP. They were opened in 1958, 1966 and 1970 respectively. The first two are situated in Chiramannur

ward and the third in Chuduvalathur ward. Jawahar is situated in the most thickly populated area of Shoranur town, very near the Muthaliar street. Shanmugha is located behind the railway station, near K. A. Samajam ayurveda hospital and very close to Ganesh Giri railway colony. Approach to Shanmugha talkies by vehicles is difficult because of the railway line. There is an overhead footpath constructed by the railway to cross the railway line safely. A Panchayat*kachcha* road known as K. A. Smajam road gives access to the theatre from the Bharathapuzha bridge on the main road. SMP talkies is located on the main road and is patronised by the people from Cheruthuruthy village also. All the cinema halls are thatched sheds supported by teak pillars. The floor space of Jawahar, Shanmugha and SMP are 100'×40'; 90'×40' and 90'×45' respectively. The projection lengths are 95', 90' and 80' respectively.

The types of accommodation and rates for the same in each theatre are given below :

Table 12.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN THEATRES BY CLASS AND RATES

Name of talkies 1	Class 2	Ticket rate in Rs. 3	Seating capacity 4
	Total		**695**
Jawahar	Box	2·50	34
	I Class	1·50	114
	II Class	1·00	147
	III Class	0·49	400
	Total		**598**
Shanmugha	Box	2·20	23
	I Class	1·50	100
	II Class	1·00	125
	III Class	0·50	350
	Total		**640**
S.M.P. Talkies	I Class	1·50	100
	II Class	1·00	120
	III Class	0·50	420

The theatres are not of modern type. None of them is air conditioned. Except the 'Jawahar', the theatres are not even provided with fans. There are two regular shows daily



Plate 88] SREE RANGA VILAS RICE MILL [Page 206

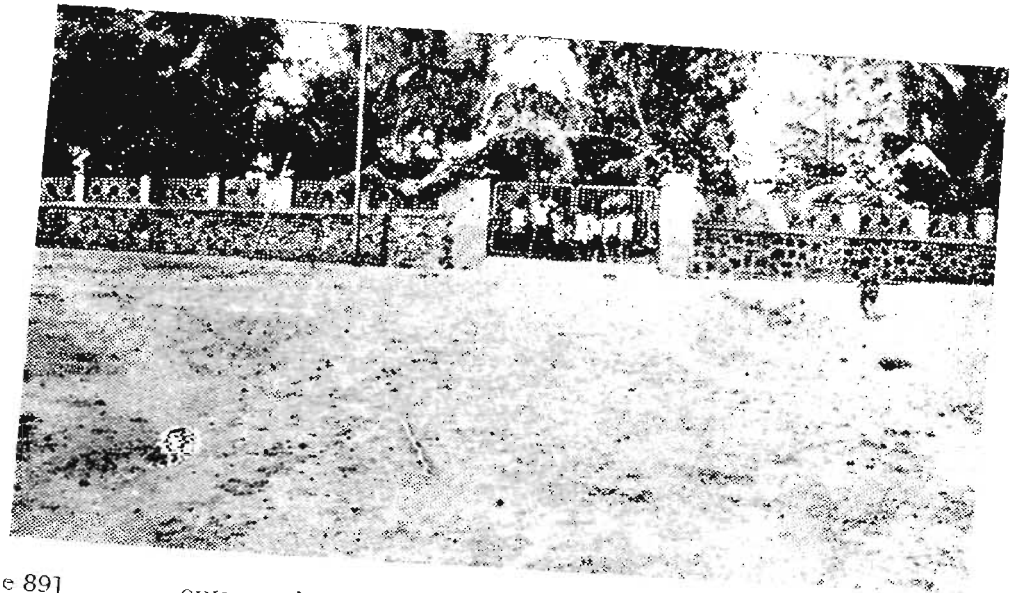


Plate 89] CHILDREN'S PARK IN GANESHGIRI RAILWAY COLONY [Page 216

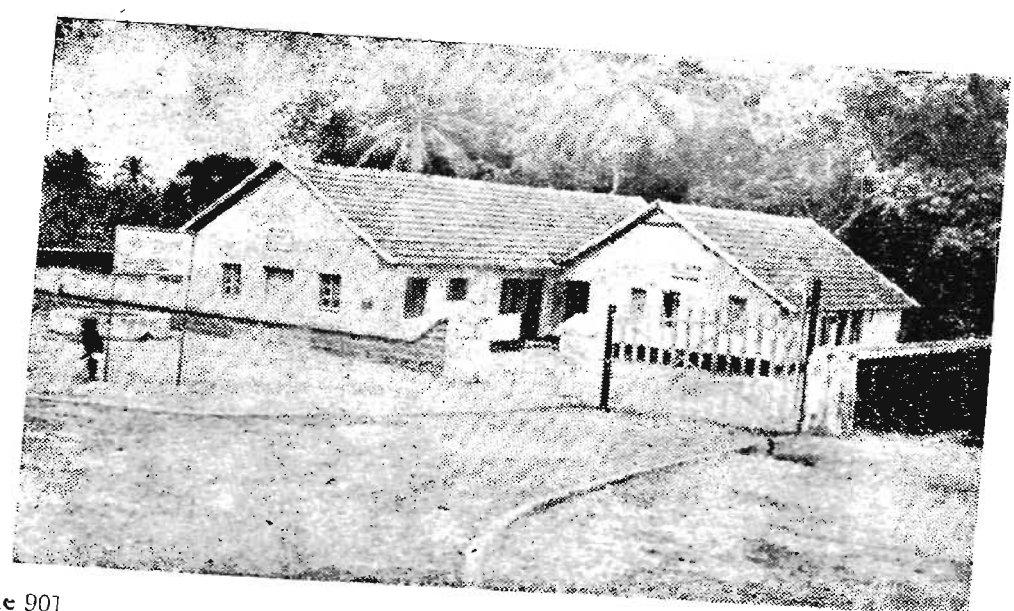


Plate 90] RAILWAY INSTITUTE AND POST-OFFICE [Page 218

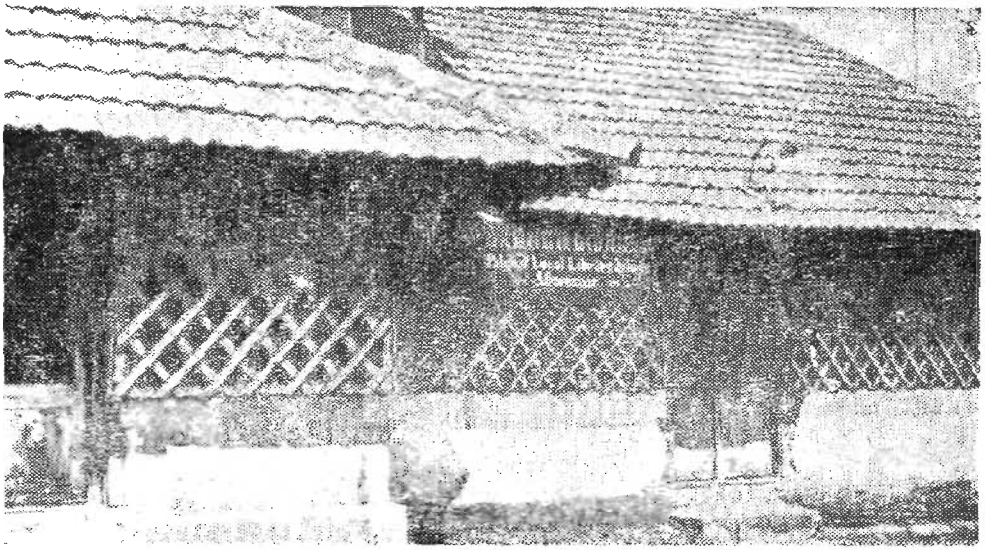


Plate 91] LOCAL LIBRARY [Page 219

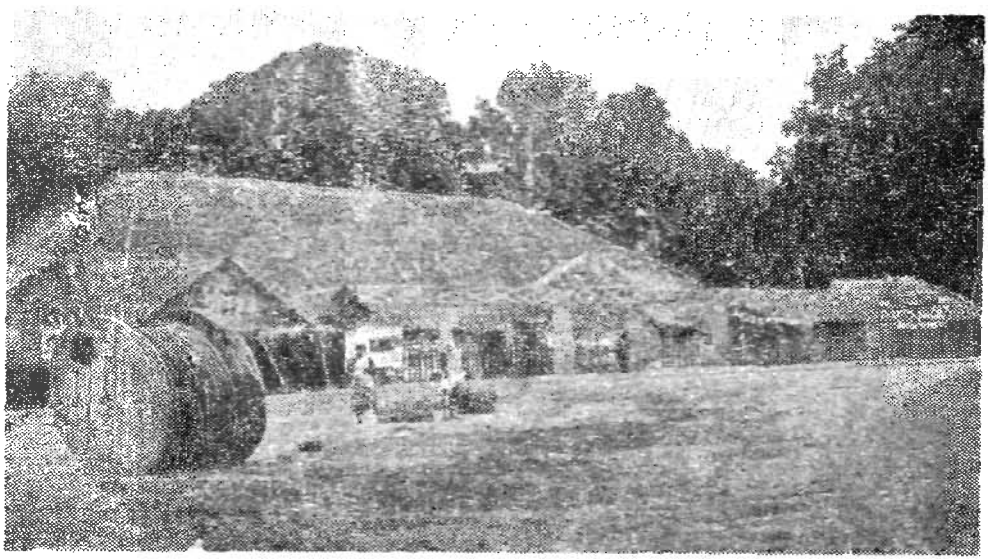


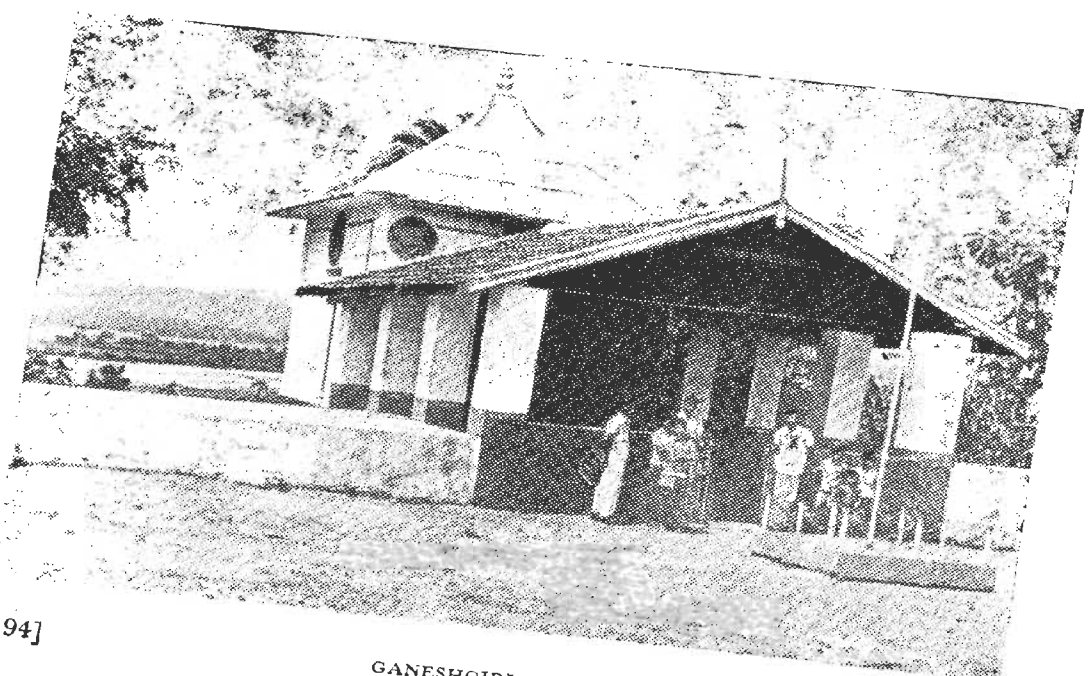
Plate 92] S.M.P. CINEMA TALKIES [Page 222



Plate 93]

ARIYANKAVU, A FAMOUS TEMPLE NEAR THE TOWN

[Page 225



te 94]

GANESHGIRI TEMPLE

[Page 225

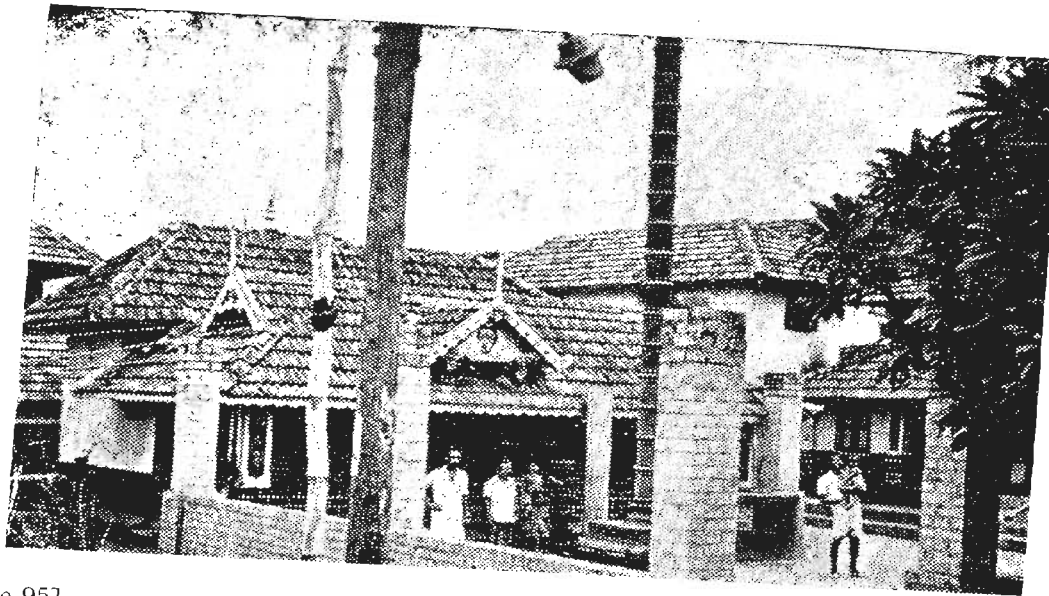


Plate 95] MARIYAMMAN KOVIL IN MUDHALIAR STREET [Page 225

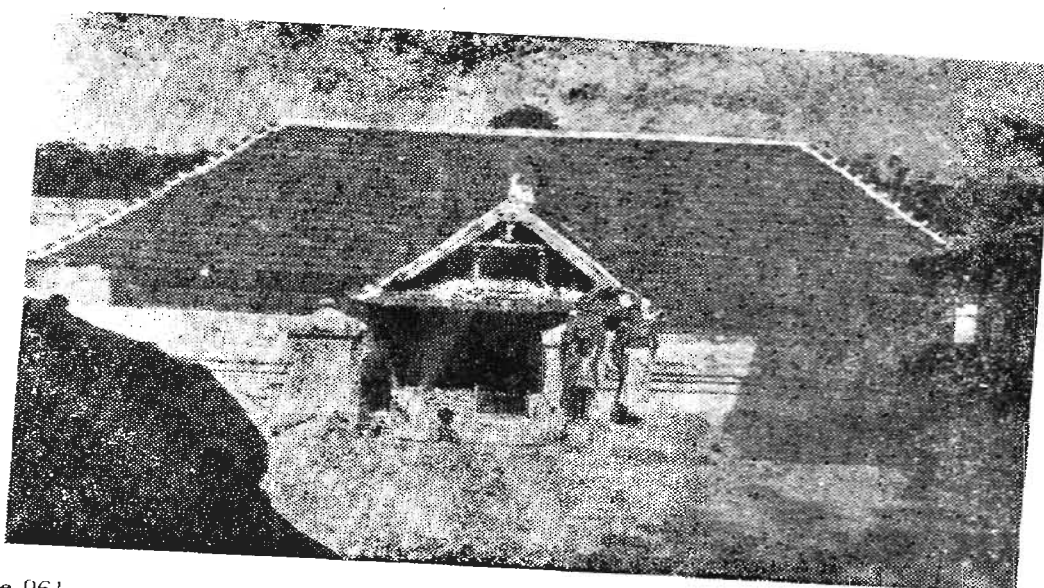


Plate 96] MADEVAMANGALAM TEMPLE [Page 226

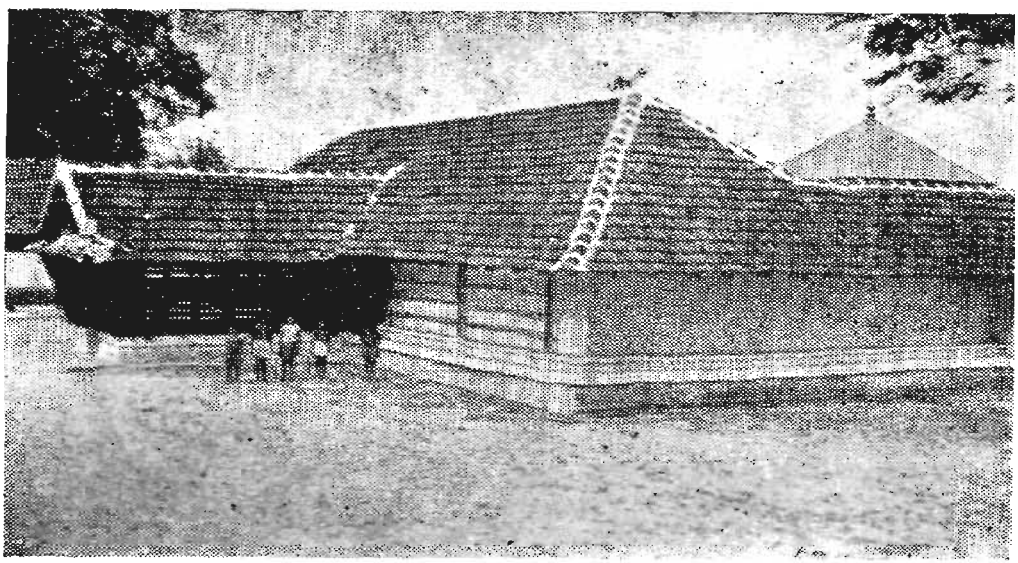


Plate 97] MADEVAMANGALAM TEMPLE—ANOTHER VIEW [Page 226

in all theatres and special matinee shows when a popular picture is newly released. In the town there is good demand for Malayalam pictures. Among the three cinema talkies 'Shanmugha' and 'SMP' talkies regularly screened Malayalam pictures and Jawahar talkies Tamil films during 1972.

As per the information collected from Jawahar talkies, 54 films were screened from January to October in 1972. This shows that the average run of a film is about 6 days.

Variety entertainments are always part of the anniversary celebrations and other functions in the town. These, especially musical concerts attract large crowds.

Particulars of Newspapers, Journals, etc. sold in the Town

There is no newspaper or periodical published from the town except for a magazine 'Uthara Kerala Sabhamithram' published by the North Kerala Diocese of the Church of South India. The most widely read Malayalam newspapers circulated in the town are the Mathrubhumi and the Malayala Manorama, both published from Calicut, 87 km. away from Shoranur. There are two express trains which pass through Calicut at midnight and 2 a.m. and reach Shoranur at 2.30 a.m. and 4.30 a.m. respectively. These two trains bring the newspapers from Calicut to the town, early enough, to complete the distribution by morning. Among the important English newspapers the Hindu is air lifted to Ernakulam from Madras and distributed by van to all the important places. The Indian Express has started publication from Ernakulam within the State.

There is no sub office of any newspaper in the town, but there are agents for all the papers. The papers are distributed through small merchants or newspaper boys. There are three book stalls of which one is located in the business centre of Chiramannur ward and others are in the railway station. Only text books and note books are available for sale in Chiramannur. Newspapers, periodicals and all kinds of literary works are available in the two book stalls in the railway station. One is managed by the Mathrubhumi and the other by Higginbothams. The book stalls in the railway station remain open only at the departure and arrival times of important trains.

5 Malayalam, 3 English and 2 Tamil dailies are received in the town. The names of newspapers and the number of copies in circulation in the town are given below:

Type	Name	Language	Place of publication	No. in circulation
1	2	3	4	5
Daily	Mathrubhumi	Malayalam	Kozhikode	900
	Malayala Manorama	do.	do.	990
	Express	do.	Trichur	127
	Chandrika	do.	Kozhikode	28
	Deshabhimani	do.	do.	35
	Indian Express	English	Ernakulam	80
	The Hindu	do.	Madras	100
	Times of India	do.	Bombay	20
	Dinamani	Tamil	Madras	8
	Dinathandi	do.	do.	20

The sales of periodicals is rather high in the town mainly because of their sale on the railway platform. The details of periodicals sold in the town are given below:

Type	Name	Language	Place of publication	No. in circulation
1	2	3	4	5
Weekly	Malayala Manorama	Malayalam	Kottayam	550
	Mathrubhumi	do.	Kozhikode	325
	Janayugam	do.	Quilon	40
	Chandrika	do.	Kozhikode	10
	Kumkumam	do.	Trivandrum	50
	Malayala Nadu	do.	Quilon	50
	Cinema Masika	do.	Kottayam	50
	Illustrated Weekly	English	Bombay	30
	Blitz	do.	Bombay	45
	Times	do.	America	10
	Screen	do.	Bombay	7
	Mother India	do.	Bombay	5
	Link	do.	New Delhi	5
	Socialist India	do.	..	3
	Kumudam	Tamil	Madras	30
	Ananda Vikatan	do.	Madras	25
	Kalki	do.	Madras	30
Fortnightly	Bhavans journal	English	Bombay	20
	Caravan	do.	Delhi	15
	States	do.	..	2
	Yugaprabha	Malayalam	Calicut	8
	Cherukathia	do.	Chambakulam	50
	Chandralekha	do.	..	20
	Ditector	do.	Chambakulam	50
Monthly	Children's world	English	..	5
	Adam and Eve	do.	Madras	5
	Science today	do.	Bombay	10
	Readers digest	do.	Bombay	10
	Modern Review	do.	Calcutta	5
	Lokavani	Malayalam	Madras	5
	Granthalokam	do.	Trivandrum	15

There are 15 periodicals in English whereas those in Malayalam and Tamil are only 13 and 3 respectively.

Nature of Leisure Time Activities of Members belonging to Different Categories of Households

The people of the town generally do not have specified hours of rest or recreation. Except for school children and employees of the Railway and Government Offices, organized form of recreation is unknown. Of course they spend a lot of time meeting friends, discussing business and politics, listening to public radio and reading newspapers and periodicals either in the libraries or at their own homes. In the summer the bank of Bharathapuzha near Shoranur-Cheruthuruthy bridge becomes a pleasant resort for the people of the town both young and old. Cinema theatres do attract people of all communities and age-groups. Cheruthuruthy, just on the other side of Bharathapuzha is the seat of Kerala Kalamandalam. Their annual celebrations include a feast of Kathakali programmes in which the best exponents of the art take part. There are many pupils belonging to the town attending the courses in the Kalamandalam.

Religious Institutes

There are 28 temples, 5 churches and 3 mosques in the town. The Madevamangalam Siva temple is the most important among the temples. Notable among the other Hindu temples are Nedungottur Subramania temple, Kuzhikottu Kavu Bhagavathy temple, Ganesh Giri temple, Mariamman kovil, K. A. Samajam Ganapathy temple, Chuduvalathur Siva temple and Parukkutty Kavu temple. They are all owned by private institutions or individuals but are open to all Hindus for worship irrespective of their castes. Most of the smaller temples are for the worship of the household deities of some rich families and are situated in their own compounds. The Catholics who form the most prominent section of the Christian community have a church, St. Antony's Church, in the town. There are two other important churches, one for Jacobites and the other for CSI. The Muslims have a mosque at Chiramannur ward.

The Hindu temples in Shoranur are called Ambalam, Kavu, Kovil, etc. An Ambalam is dedicated to Lord Siva, Vishnu,

Subramanian or Ganapathy and Kavu to the Goddess Bhagavathy and or serpent deities. The Tamil speaking Hindus call their temples 'Kovils'.

Ambalam

The Srikovil containing the image of the principal deity is a small rectangular building with tiled roof with the exception of a few which are covered with copper sheets. The Srikovil stands inside the 'Nalambalam' enclosed by low verandahs with tiled roof. Inside the 'Nalambalam' there may also be shrines of minor deities. The main entrance to the 'Nalambalam' faces the east. In front of the entrance there is a lamp of bell-metal or brass. In most of the temples there is a tank close by and a 'Kodimaram' or flag staff in the courtyard. The priest or 'Shanthikaran' is a Nambudiri. Only Brahmins are allowed to enter the Srikovil. Formerly only Nayar, Warrier, Marar, Pothuval and other high castes were allowed to go inside the 'Nalambalam' and others had to stand away from the temple. But today there is no restriction to any Hindu to enter the 'Nalambalam'.

Madevamangalam Temple

It is the most important Hindu temple in Shoranur. It was established about 2 centuries ago in Paruthipra ward by 'Kozhissery Mana' family on the bank of Bharathapuzha, about 3 k.m. to the west from the centre of the town. In front of the temple there is a rocky hillock with shady trees. The Panchayat has constructed a road from the main road to this temple.

The main deity of this temple is Lord Siva. The story about the origin of the temple is as follows: "One of the patrons of the temple, a Nambudiri of the Kozhissery Illam, was in the habit of offering worship at the Vadakkumnatha temple, Trichur once a month. On one occasion due to some unforeseen reasons, he could not go to Trichur and offer prayers to Lord Vadakkumnatha. He was greatly worried over this lapse. During that night Lord Vadakkumnatha appeared to him in a dream and informed him that at a particular spot (where the temple stands now) there was a 'Sivalinga' and that it was enough if he offered prayers to it. The next day, the Nambudiri discovered the Sivalinga at that particular spot and performed 'pooja' to it. In due course he

constructed a temple there and also donated landed properties for its maintenance." Inside the temple other deities, Lord Ganapathy and Lord Ayyappan, the sons of Lord Siva are seen.

The 'Srikovil' is a small rectangular building with roof covered with copper sheet. Above the centre of the Srikovil there is a dome. Around it is a 'Nalambalam' with tiled roof. Three sides of the temple are protected by walls and on one side there is an outhouse used as a kitchen. In front of the temple there is an office building and on the southern side there are several steps of granite stones leading to Bharathapuzha where the devotees bathe before worshipping the deity. Only the priest, who belongs to the Brahmin community can enter the Srikovil. In front of the courtyard is placed a lamp made of granite stone about 5 feet high.

The ordinary services of washing the idol, *poojas* etc. are conducted by the priest within closed doors. At the time of *poojas* the 'Kazhakam' group play music of drums and pipes. The morning *pooja* is performed at 7 a.m. followed by another *pooja* at 10 a.m. and there is evening *pooja* at 8 p.m. About 45 worshippers visit this temple daily. But the 'Ulsavam days' attract more than 500 worshippers. The worshippers offer flowers, fruits, ghee, oil, agarbathi, rose water, etc. and say prayer with bowed heads and joined hands in full devotion.

The management of the temple is now vested in the Hindu Religious Endowment Trust and it has appointed an Executive Officer to look after it. The other employees consist of 1 priest, 1 accountant, 1 store-keeper, 1 watcher, 1 cleaner and 3 musicians and drummers. The priest and the manager belong to Brahmin community and the musicians and drummers belong to Warrier and Pothuval communities and all the others are Nairs.

Sivarathri is the important annual festival of the temple. It is celebrated in the month of *Kumbom* (March) and the special offerings of the temple consist of 'Sahasrakalasam', 'Dhara' and 'Thulabharam'.

Kuzhikottu Bhagavathy Temple

This temple was established about 150 years ago by Kuzhikottu Mana family, hence the name Kuzhikottu

Bhagavathy temple. It is very near the railway station. Before Shoranur railway line was laid, Kuzhikottu Mana was also located very near the temple but on construction of the railway track the family shifted to Kozhissery Mana. In course of time this Mana got merged with Kozhissery Mana. Now the temple is managed by Kozhissery Mana as its family temple.

The main deity of this temple is Goddess Bhagavathy. The idol of Bhagavathy is made of granite stone. Bhagavathy is installed in a Shrine (Srikovil) with tiled roof and is surrounded on three sides by walls and on the fourth side (east) by an 'Ambalamuri', which is a hall 10 metres × 3½ metres × 4 metres. The *poojari* chants hymns here. A passage leading to the courtyard of the temple divides the 'Ambalamuri' into two parts, one out of which has a 'homakundam'. There are three stone lamps in front of the Srikovil where the deity is installed. The area where the stone lamps stand is called 'Nadappura' and it is between the Srikovil and the 'Ambalamuri'. There is a rectangular granite stone near the 'Nadappura' within the temple walls used for prostration to worship the sun.

There is a lamp stand in the 'Mughamandapa' of the temple. It stands exactly in front of the deity, outside the temple walls. It is carved from granite stone and is 2¼ metres in height and has 7 tiers. It was donated by a railway contractor belonging to the Gowder community.

Other installations in the temple precincts are of a serpent shrine and a demon god of Brahmarakshas. A banian tree, a *pala* tree (Alstoniascholaris) and an *elengi* tree (minusops) which are as old as the temple, are seen in the temple premises. The *pala* and the *elengi* trees are famous for the peculiar aroma of their flowers. It is believed that as these bloom 'Yakshi' visits this place in the night.

The ordinary services of *poojas* are performed in the morning from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. conducted by a priest who belongs to Brahmin community. Besides the priest, one employee belonging to Warrier community makes garland, etc.

The important festivals in the temple are 'Pooram' and 'Bharani ulsavam' celebrated in the month of *Kumbam* (February-March). Formerly there were annual celebrations

but now the celebrations are held only once in six years. The entire expenditure is met by the family. The festivals and fairs attract over 1,000 visitors.

K. A. Samajam Ganapathy Temple

This temple was established in 1952 on the bank of Bharathapuzha in K. A. Samajam Ayurveda hospital compound. This was donated to K. A. Samajam by a grateful patient, Shri Saundappa Chettiar, who was treated at the Samajam Nursing Home. Now it is owned by the Kerala Ayurveda Samajam and its management is vested in the board of directors of the Samajam. At present, the Board of Directors consists of a president and 10 members.

The main deity of the temple is God Ganapathy. The idol of God Ganapathy is made of granite stone and installed in a small temple of floor space of 36 sq. metres. There is a 'Deepasthambam' 2½ metres high in front of the Srikovil and a *mandapa* 25 sq. metres in area close by it. The *mandapa* also is square in shape and the *Navagrahas, 'Aadithyan, Chandran, Chova, Rahu, Sani, Kethu, Budan, Guru* and *Sukran'* are installed in it.

The ordinary services and *poojas* are conducted by a 'poojari' belonging to Brahmin community. The morning *pooja* is performed from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. and evening *pooja* between 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. About 30 worshippers visit this temple daily. It increases to about 100 during Sabarimala pilgrimage season. There is no annual festival. The only source of income to the temple is the offerings of worshippers. The Samajam meets the entire expenditure of maintaining the temple.

Parukutty Kavu Temple

It is an important temple in Karakkad ward and was established about 150 years ago. Parukutty is the tutelary deity of 'Pallithodi' family now residing near Shoranur Railway station. The land about 10 acres in extent where the temple is located belonged to the 'Pallithodi' family in olden days. But in course of time, the family was impoverished and the land came in the possession of 'Ariyanchira' family with whom the management of the temple is now vested.

Till 50 years ago, it is said that the idol worshipped as 'Parukutty' was of crude granite stone. One day a mason came to the Ariyanchira family and told them that he was commanded in his dream to carve an idol of Parukutty to replace the old organless stone idol. The head of the family consented and accordingly Krishnan Moopan (this was the mason's name) made a new idol within a few days. This idol was enshrined on 26th Makaram, 1126 M.E. (1951 January-February). The consecration ceremony was performed by Kumar 'Poojari' of Paruthipra Subramaniyan Kovil. Recently this idol was replaced by a bronze idol.

The main deity of this temple is Parukutty or Lord Krishna. The temple has a plinth area of approximately 36 sq. metres. The deity is installed in a small room (Shrine) nearly 16 sq. metres in area. The remaining portion of the building is left open like a verandah from where devotees can have 'darshan', of the deity. This open portion is called 'mughamandapa' of the temple. Srikovil has a tiled roof. The 'mughamandapa' is constructed as an extension to the Srikovil. It has concrete roof, cemented floor and a floor-space of 20 sq. metres.

There are altogether 4 'deepasthambams' (stone lamp stands) which are made of black granite and the biggest one which stands in the 'mughamandapa' is 2 metres high and has 5 tiers. There is a flag-staff made of teak wood nearly 14 metres high in front of the temple and it is surmounted by a square plate of size 10 inches. A small image of an ox made of bronze is placed on this square plate which symbolize Lord Krishna grazing cattle. 'Parukutty' is really a corruption of the term 'Parakutty' meaning a boy looking after cattle.

There is a 'michelca chempaca' tree in the temple premises and a granite idol of Lord Ganapathy is installed under it. Tht old image of Parukutty made of granite is now installed under a banian tree in the temple compound. A kitchen is attached to the temple for preparing food oblations.

The ordinary services of *poojas* are conducted by a non-brahmin priest who belongs to Mannan community. In addition to food offerings like 'panchamrutham' 'Payasam' 'Thirumaduram' etc. 'Niramala' and popping are also offered

here. It is worth mentioning that most of the revenue comes from popping which is the most important item of offering here. Cocoanut breaking is another important item of offering. The morning *pooja* is performed from 7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and evening *pooja* from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. About 12 worshippers visit the temple daily in the morning and about 20 in the evening.

The important celebration in the temple is 'Chithravela' festival. It is celebrated in the month of *Makaram* (January-February). More than 500 persons belonging to all castes and communities participate in the festival which is celebrated with much pomp and pageant. There are entertainment programmes and fireworks in the night.

Nedungottur Subramania Temple

This temple was established about 200 years ago by Kozhissery Mana in Nedungottur ward. There are two Srikovils erected side by side. The Srikovil on the north is dedicated to Lord Subramania and that on the south to Lord Vishnu. An idol of Lord Ganapathy is installed on a platform constructed adjoining to the Shrine (Srikovil) dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The idols are carved out of granite. Each Srikovil has a floor space of nearly 25 sq. metres (5 × 5 metres). The Srikovils are square in shape and the roofs are tiled. Each Srikovil has got a 'mandapa' in front of it from where devotees can have 'darshan' of the deity. The 'mandapas' are also square in shape and are erected side by side. Each 'mandapa' has a floor space of 9 sq. metres. The Srikovils and 'mandapas' are constructed in such a way that they appear to be at the corners of a rectangle.

The Srikovils and 'mandapas' are surrounded on the east and south by walls 3 metres in height. On the north they are surrounded partly by a wall and partly by 'Thadapalli' (cooking apartment). On the west they are completely surrounded by 'Vathilmadam' (feeding house) which is a hall for serving food on special occasions. It is 12 metres long, 5 metres broad and 4 metres high. 'Thadapalli' is a room adjoining to 'Vathilmadam' where food oblations 'Nivedium' and feasts are prepared. There is a well close to the 'Thadapalli' from where water can be drawn for use in the temple. A door on the wall of the 'Vathilmadam' leads

to the courtyard of the temple. All the buildings are tiled. The walls of the temple are in a dilapidated condition.

The priest of the temple is a Nambudiri. There are *poojas* both in the morning and evening. Morning *pooja* is performed from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and evening *pooja* from 7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. On an average 15 worshippers visit the temple daily. It increases to 250 or more at the time of festival occasions. The important festival celebrated in the temple is 'Thaipooyam' which falls in the month of *Makaram* (January-February).

Jama-ath Palli

Of the three mosques in the town the most important one is Jama-ath Palli established in 1932 in Chiramannur ward by the side of the main road. Before the establishment of this mosque there was no place of worship for the Muslim community in Shoranur. Many of the Muslims are Railway employees and businessmen who have come here from different parts of the State. In order to meet their spiritual requirements the Muslims made a concerted attempt to establish a mosque under the leadership of late 'Kaithakkal Moyitheen kutty' a prominent social worker of Shoranur. It was through his efforts that the mosque was constructed. The Muslims of Shoranur observe his death anniversary in a fitting manner.

This mosque is a rectangular two storeyed building with tiled roof and cemented floor and can accommodate 600 persons. The main entrance to the mosque is on the east. There is an outhouse in the eastern side very close to the mosque. The call to prayer 'Vanku' is made by the Mukri regularly five times a day at 5 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m. and 7.45, p.m. All prayers are in Arabic. The Muslims assemble for prayers in the mosque on Fridays. The average number of participants at the mosque in the 1st and 3rd prayers is 30 each and for the remaining three, twenty-five each.

The management of the mosque is vested in a committee of 21 members. The committee elects a president, vice president, a secretary and assistant secretary to look after the affairs of the mosque. The present office bearers are all businessmen.

The main festival celebrated by the Muslims is 'The Bakrid'. During this festival there are religious ceremonies and distribution of food to the poor and needy irrespective of their caste or creed.

Church of South India (C.S.I.)

In Malabar and Trichur areas of North Kerala, the Church Missionary Society and Basil Mission were doing missionary work in addition to the Catholic Church. In 1947 the C.M.S. Basil Mission, L.M.S. and Methodist Church together with presbitarian, congregational and Episcopal churches formed the Church of South India. The North Kerala, Madhya Kerala and South Kerala are the three dioceses of the C.S.I. in Kerala. Rt. Rev. T. B. Benjamin took charge of the North Kerala diocese in 1960 as its Bishop. He belongs to Thevar Thundiyil family of Maramon in Travancore and is about 66 years old. The North Kerala Diocese extends from Cochin to Payyannur including Wynad and Devicolam. It is reported that the diocese has 33,000 members and 140 parishes under 45 priests. It manages one college, 8 high schools and 40 L. P. schools. Out of these Shoranur has a church, a retreat centre and an L. P. school. The Diocesan Magazine 'Uthara Kerala Sabhamithram' which has a circulation of about 700, is published from here. The central office of the diocese which was functioning at Calicut from 27th September, 1947 to 1958 was shifted to Shoranur town on 2nd October, 1958. Thus Shoranur is the headquarters of the North Kerala Diocese of C.S.I.

St. Paul's Church

This is a C.S.I. church which was established in 1961. There are 30 C.S.I. families consisting of 200 members in the town. The 'Harvest festival' is celebrated during the months of September-November. On every Sunday, service is held at 9 a.m. In addition to this church, the C.S,I. has a retreat centre situated opposite to Marthoma Church, where retreats and religious camps are held.

St. Mary's Orthodox Church

This church was established in 1948 by the people belonging to the Jacobite church settled down here from other areas of the State for employment and business. The site for

the church was donated by Shri K. M. Sankaran Nambudiri of Kozhissery Mana noted for its donation to Hindu temples also.

The church is a rectangular building with tiled roof and cemented floor. There is a big hall which can accommodate nearly 500 persons. There is no priest exclusively for this parish and residing here. A priest from elsewhere conducts mass on alternate Sundays. An average of 100 members participate in the service. Most of the parishioners are railway employees. There are only 25 Jacobite families with about 130 members within the jurisdiction of this church.

The income of the church is about Rs. 1,700 per year. Out of this Rs. 800 is the monthly subscription from the parishioners, Rs. 200 from offerings, another Rs. 200 income from harvest festivals and Rs. 500 from landed property. The annual expenditure comes to Rs. 1,120 out of which Rs. 900 is the salary of the priest, Rs. 120 the remuneration of the sexton and Rs. 100 is miscellaneous expenditure.

The main festival of the church, the Feast of St. Mary, is celebrated on the 15th of January. In addition to this festival, Christmas and Easter are also celebrated in this church.

St. Antony's Church

This was constructed in 1920 by the Coimbatore Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church for the use of the Catholic Railway employees of Shoranur. It is located in Chiramannur ward in the heart of the town. It is a rectangular building with tiled roof and a hall with a seating capacity for 350 persons. The Sacrarium is at the end of the hall. The church is dedicated to St. Antony. The statues of St. Joseph, St. Sebastian and Our Lady are also installed in this church.

Now this church is within the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Calicut and is under the Bishop of Calicut. Father Joseph Pazhaya Parambil is the present Parish Priest. He is assisted by a sexton. Mass is celebrated every day at 6.45 a.m. except on Sundays. On Sunday two Holy masses are offered one at 7 a.m. and the other at 5 p.m. On an average 10 persons participate in the Mass except on Sundays when the attendance goes up to 250.

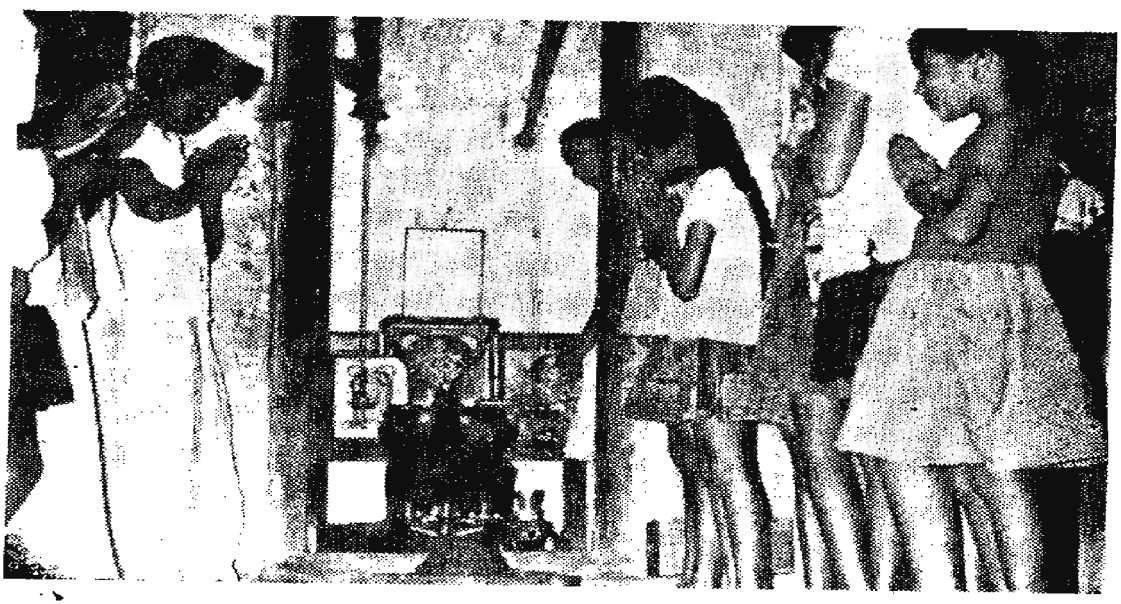


Plate 98] GANAPATHY TEMPLE [Page 229



Plate 99] IDOL OF GOD GANAPATHY IN THE TEMPLE [Page 229

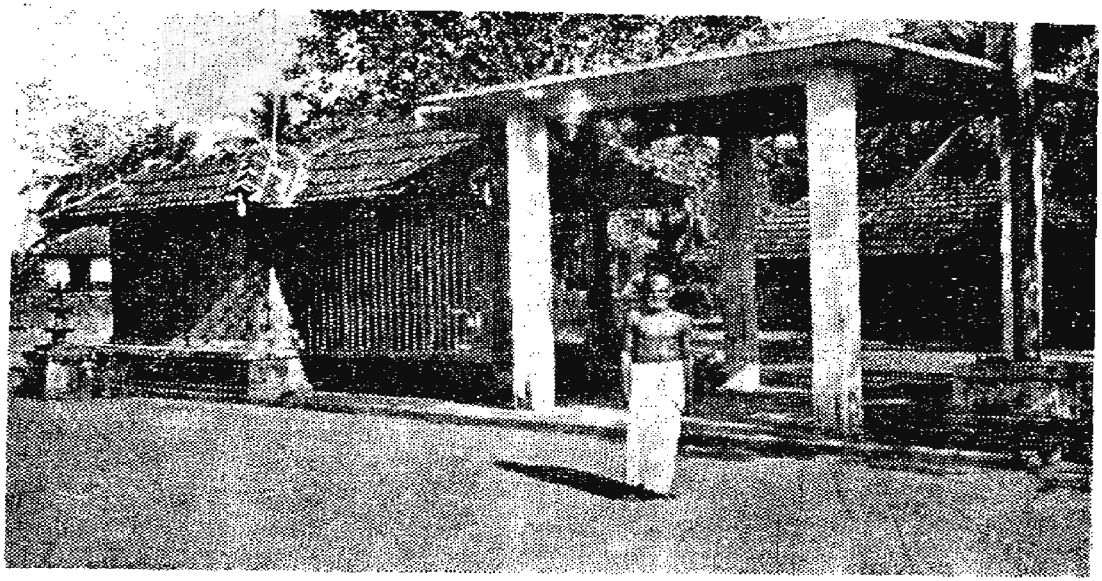


Plate 100] PARUKKUTTYKAVU [Page 229

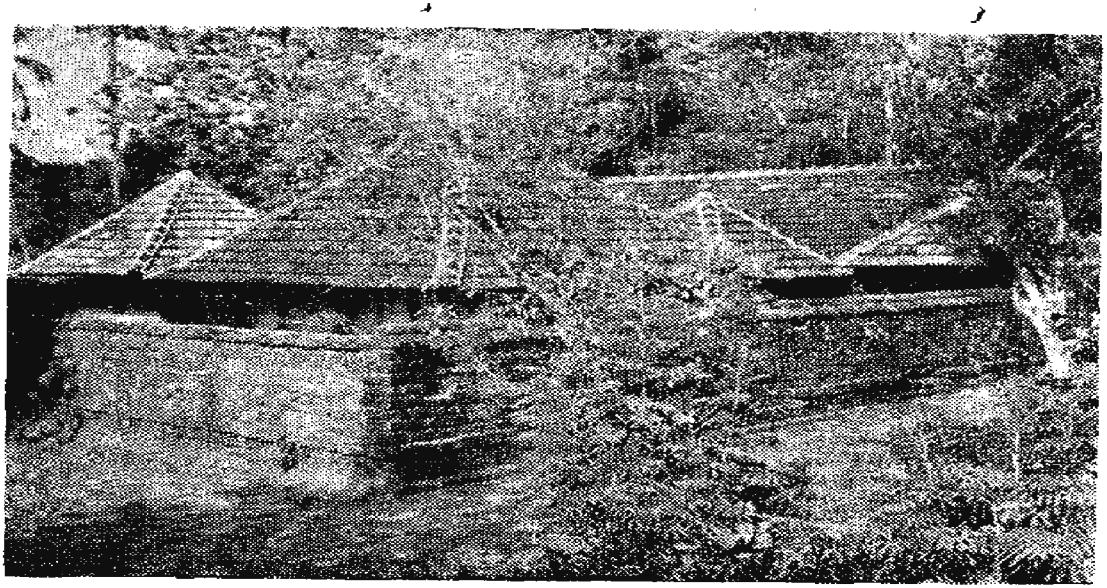


Plate 101] NEDUNGOTTUR SUBRAMANYA TEMPLE [Page 231



Plate 102] JAMA-ATH PALLI [Page 232

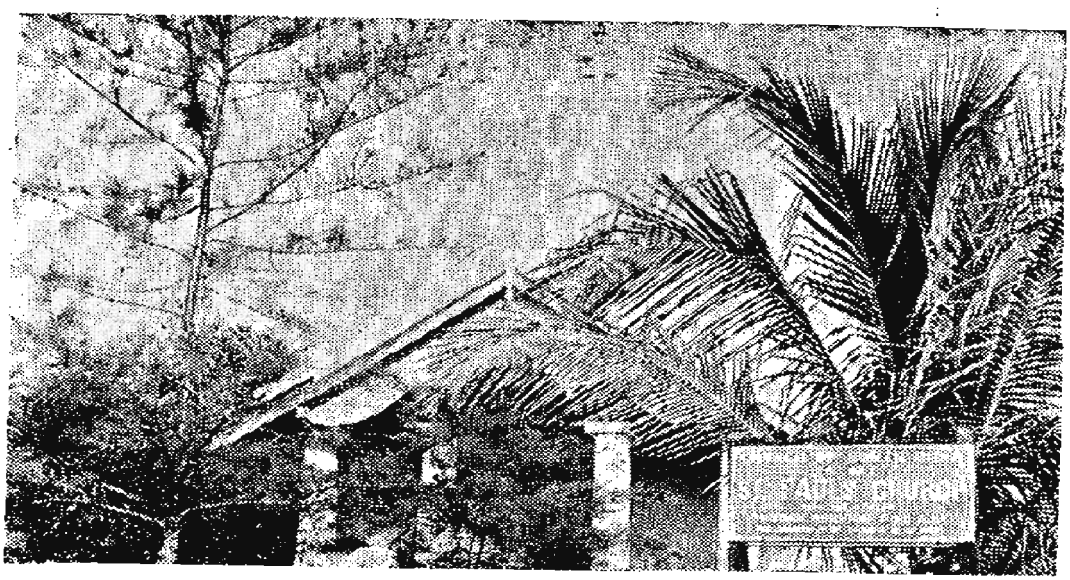


Plate 103] ST. PAUL'S CHURCH [Page 233

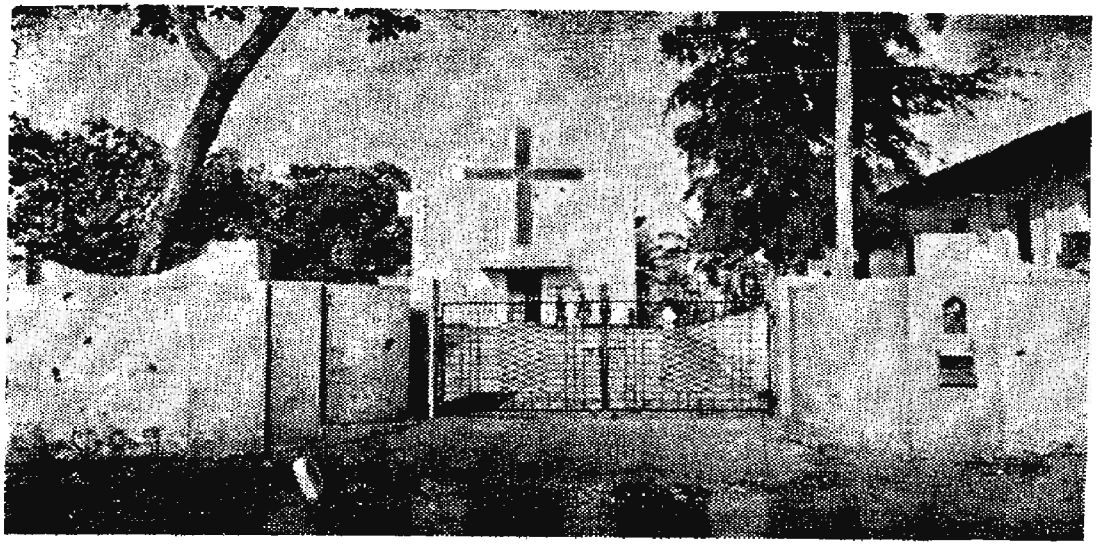


Plate 104] ST. ANTONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH [Page 234

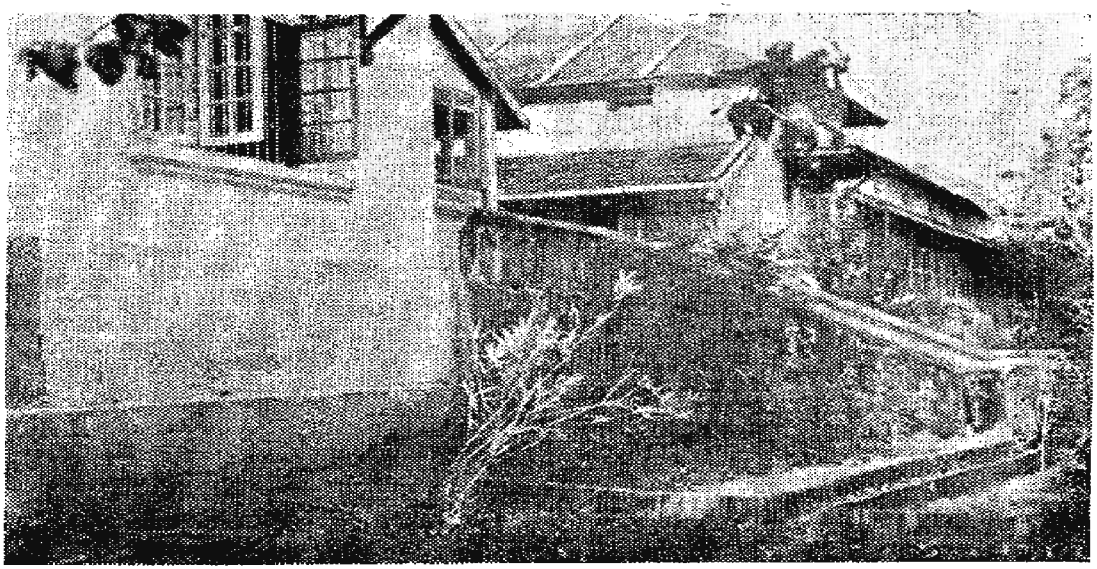


Plate 105] ST. THERESA'S CONVENT [Page 235

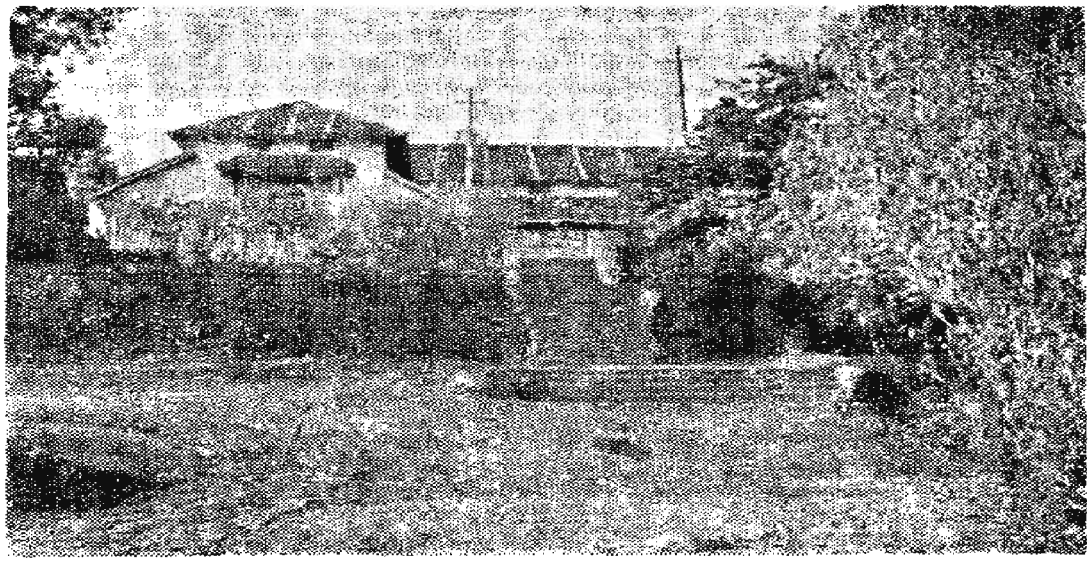


Plate 106] ST. THERESA'S CONVENT—ANOTHER VIEW [Page 235

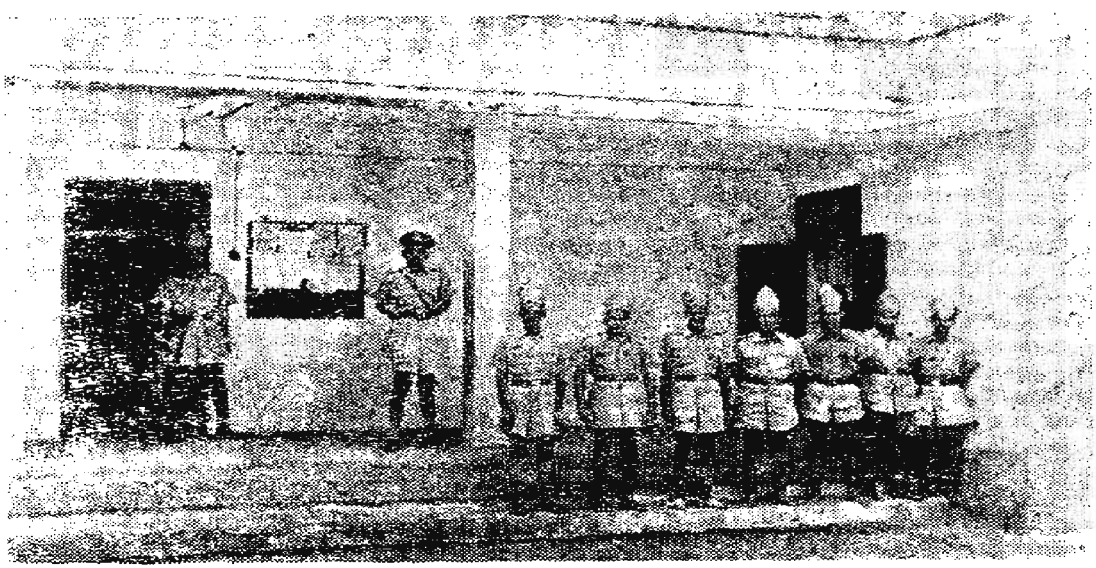
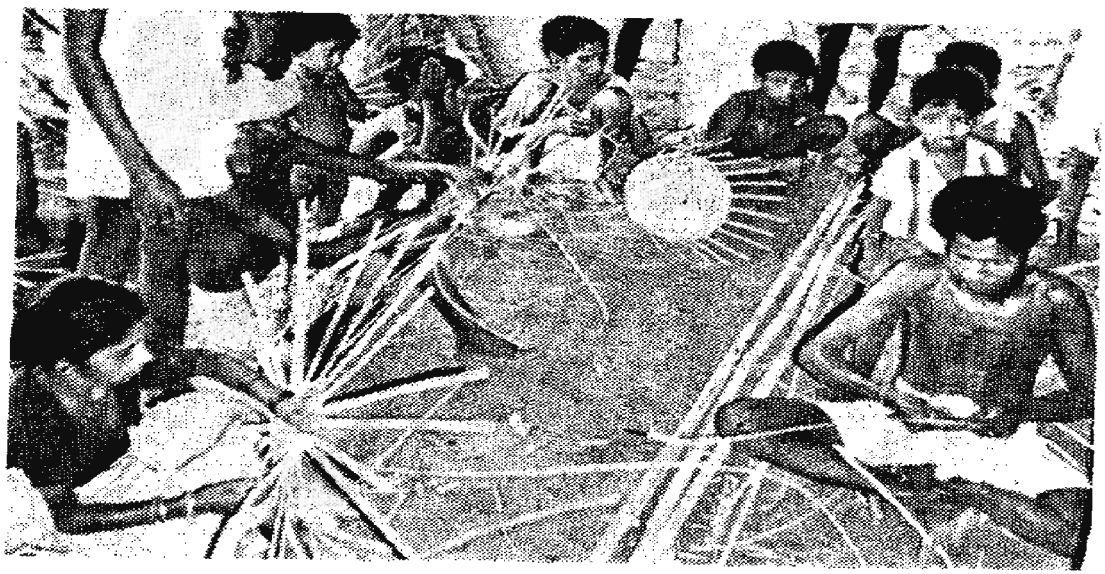


Plate 107] SHORANUR POLICE STATION [Page 235



Plate 108] MANGOES FOR EXPORT [Page 246



[Plate 109] PARAYANS WEAVING BASKETS TO PACK MANGOES [Page 240

The source of income of the church is the offerings and donations from the people. The church has 1½ acres of land but there is no income from the land. The main items of expenditure are maintenance of the church and the honorarium of the priest and sexton.

The important festival of the church is the Feast of St. Antony which falls in December. As is the case of other Catholic parishes the festivals of Christmas, Holy week, Easter etc. are also observed in this church.

Attached to the convent in the town, there is a chapel where also Mass is celebrated daily exclusively for the participation of the nuns and students residing there.

Crime

The law and order situation in the town is quite normal. The Shoranur Police Station was opened on 1st December, 1948 in Chiramannur ward, the busiest part of the town, as per G.O. (MS) No. 3570/Home, dated 23rd September 1948. Prior to that this was an out-post of Pattambi Police Station. The staff of the police station consists of 1 Sub Inspector, 3 head constables and 23 constables. The office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police has also been opened in this town recently.

Details of crimes exclusively relating to the town are not available in the Police Station because its jurisdiction extends to Shoranur I and II villages, and portion of Ongallur village, Chalavara and Vaniamkulam villages.

Details of criminal cases registered in the station during 1970–71 are given below:

Table 12.2

DETAILS OF CRIME IN SHORANUR 1970–71

No.	Name of the crime		No. reported
1	2		3
	Total	..	**80**
1	Theft in dwelling house, lurking house trespass or house breaking etc.	..	30
2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means	..	14
3	Criminal trespass and house trespass etc.	..	4
4	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage	..	2
5	Punishment for murder	..	1
6	Punishment for wrongful restraint	..	2

contd.

Table 12.2—*concld.*

No.	Name of the crime	No. reported
1	2	3
7	Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance ..	1
8	Punishment to a member of unlawful assembly, punishment for rioting etc. ..	1
9	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ..	1
10	Punishment for rape ..	1
11	Punishment for criminal breach of trust ..	1
12	Attempt to commit suicide ..	1
13	Suicide ..	9
14	Security under section 109 Cr. P.C. ..	2
15	Loiterer ..	3
16	Missing ..	1
17	Under section 54, 55 Cr. P.C. ..	5
18	Gambling ..	1

The table shows that only 80 cases were recorded from the five villages including Shoranur town during the year 1970-71. Grave crimes are comparatively rare.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the District

Kerala State has a long seacoast and its width between the sea and the mountain ranges is so narrow that most of the districts are bordered by the sea on the west and hills on the east. Palghat district in which Shoranur town is situated is one of the few exceptions. It has no seacoast but on the east it has highlands consisting of mountain peaks, extensive ravines and hills. The Western Ghats, with an average elevation of 5,000 feet, guards like a wall and separates Palghat district from Tamil Nadu. The chief glory of the district is the long array of the ghats and many peaks which help the district to get heavy rainfall. Many passes pierce the wall of the Western Ghats allowing the passage of roads and railway to other side.

The slopes of the ghat ranges have dense forests. A major portion consists of forests with valuable timber like teak, black wood etc. Timber trade of the district is of great economic importance. The district has extensive paddy fields and so it is called the 'Nellara' (granary) of Kerala. Garden lands are comparatively few and poor in yield.

Before the formation of Kerala State as per the Re-organisation Act of 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956), present Palghat district was part of the Malabar district of then Madras State. On 1st January 1957 the Malabar district was trifurcated into new revenue districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat. After the 1961 Census the jurisdiction of Palghat district has been changed due to formation of a new district Malappuram, as per Notification No. 66121/B2/68/RD, dated 6th June, 1969. According to this 'the erstwhile Perintalmanna taluk was bifurcated into Perintalmanna and Mannarghat taluks. Similarly the Ponnani taluk of 1961 was trifurcated and portions were added to Chavakkad and Ottapalam taluks, while the remaining portion continued as

Ponnani taluk. The newly formed Ponnani and Perintalmanna taluks were transferred to Malappuram district. Palghat district is now made up of 5 taluks, Ottapalam, Mannarghat, Palghat, Chittur and Alathur. The district lies between north latitudes 10° 20' and 11° 14' and east longitudes 76° 02' and 76° 54' and is bounded by Malappuram and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) districts on the North, Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu on the east, Trichur district on the south and Trichur and Malappuram districts on the west. There are 3 towns and 147 villages in the district. Its headquarters is Palghat, a Municipal town and other towns in the district are Chittur-Thathamangalam (M), Ottapalam, Shoranur, Pattambi, Mannarghat, Nemmara and Hemambikanagar. Nemmara and Hemambikanagar were recognised for the first time as Census town in 1971.

Palghat district has an area of 4400.00 sq.km. and it ranks 4th in area in the State. According to the 1971 Census, the population of the district is 1,685,342 consisting of 819,571 males and 865,771 females. This denotes an increase of 23.06 per cent in the population during the last decade as against 26.29 per cent in the State. The district includes large tracts of uninhabited hilly areas. So the density of population of the district is only 383 persons per sq.km. in general and 343 for rural and 1,841 for urban areas. The pressure of population in the district is comparatively low. The district stands 9th in total and rural density and 8th in urban density of population among the 10 districts of the State. In all the taluks of the District, the females outnumber males. The sex ratio in the district is slightly higher than that in the State. There are 1,062 females per 1,000 males in the rural areas and 1,021 females per 1,000 males in the urban areas, in the district, the corresponding figures in the State being 1,020 and 997 respectively.

Among the towns of the district, Palghat has the highest density of population with 3,601 followed by Chittur-Thathamangalam with 1,938 the two being municipal towns, while Nemmara has the lowest density of population with 811. In Shoranur, density of population is 1,281.

Ottapalam town has the highest sex ratio among the towns of Palghat district with 1,074 females per 1,000 males and Hemambikanagar the lowest with 956 females per 1,000

males. The table below gives the area, the sex ratio and the density of population of each town.

Table 13.1

AREA, DENSITY OF POPULATION, POPULATION BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OF EACH TOWN IN PALGHAT DISTRICT

Name of towns	Area in sq. km.	Density of population	Total population			Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palghat (M)	26·60	3,601	95,788	47,776	48,012	1,005
Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	14·71	1,938	28,510	14,027	14,483	1,033
Ottapalam (NM)	22·18	1,119	24,823	11,971	12,852	1,074
Shoranur (NM)	17·20	1,281	22,038	10,988	11,050	1,006
Pattambi (NM)	8·09	1,287	10,411	5,150	5 261	1,022
Mannarghat (NM)	7·62	1,651	12,580	6,197	6,383	1,030
Nemmara (NM)	15·90	811	12,897	6,226	6,671	1,071
Hemambikanagar (NM)	3·99	1,762	7,032	3,596	3,436	956

By far, the vast majority of the population of the district are Hindus. Unlike in many other districts Muslims come second and Christian only third in numerical strength in this district. 76.03 per cent of the population are Hindus, 21.27 per cent Muslims and only 2.70 per cent Christians. The distribution of the population of the district among the religions is given below:

Table 13.2

RELIGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX IN PALGHAT DISTRICT

Religion	Total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**1,685,342**	**819,571**	**865,771**
Budhism	4	3	1
Christianity	45,426	23,655	21,771
Hinduism	1,281,437	617,626	663,811
Islam	358,379	178,219	180,160
Jainism	12	6	6
Sikhism	12	9	3
Other religions and persuasions	4	2	2
Religion not stated	68	51	17

Palghat district has the lowest percentage of literacy among the districts of Kerala. It is only 46.69 per cent as against 60.42 in the State. Of the five taluks in the district, Ottapalam has the highest rate of literacy with 52.64 and Mannarghat the lowest with 38.47. The urban areas of the district have a considerable lead over the rural areas in literacy, the figures being 44.66 and 60.66 respectively.

Among the towns in the district, Shoranur has the highest percentage of literacy with 69.06 and Nemmara, the lowest with 54.46.

The percentage of literacy in each town of Palghat district is given in the following table:

Table 13·3

LITERATE AND EDUCATED PERSONS IN EACH TOWN OF PALGHAT DISTRICT

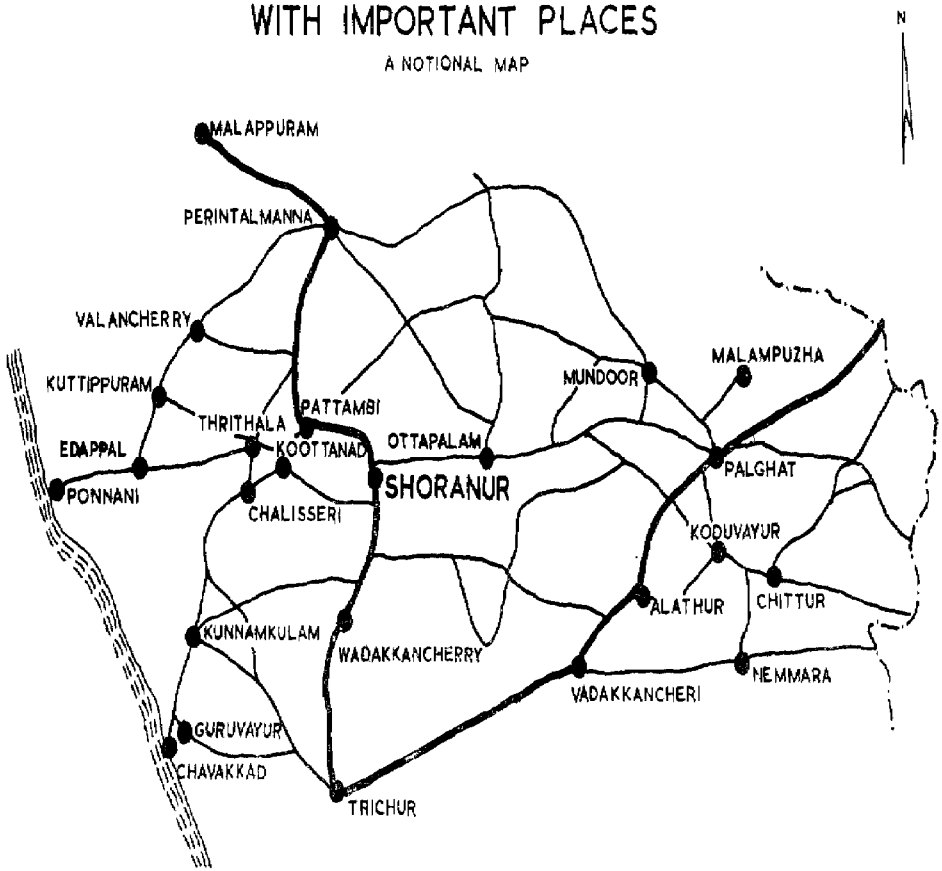
Name of town	Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literacy to total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palghat (M)	57,961	32,441	25,520	60·51	67·90	53·15
Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	16,886	9,500	7,386	59·23	67·73	51·00
Ottapalam (NM)	15,070	8,023	7,047	60·71	67·02	54·83
Shoranur (NM)	15,219	8,240	6,979	69·06	74·99	63·16
Pattambi (NM)	5,939	3,313	2,626	57·05	64·33	49·91
Mannarghat (NM)	7,082	4,046	3,036	56·30	65·29	47·56
Nemmara (NM)	7,024	3,926	3,098	54·46	63·06	46·44
Hemambikanagar (NM)	4,669	2,567	2,102	66·40	71·38	61·18

Communication facilities, especially by road, saw considerable improvement after independence and the formation of Kerala State. New roads were opened to the remote areas of the district and the existing roads improved. The National Highway leading to Coimbatore and the State Highway leading to the northern boundary of the State form the main artery of communication between places in Kerala and those in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States. The district roads are also maintained in good condition. There were about 2119.18 km. of roads in the district in 1961 of which 67.59 km. were National Highway, 170.59 km. State Highway, 745.13 km. district roads, 1,000.96 km. village roads and 134.91 other roads. For every 100 sq. km. there are 41.33 km. roads in the district. The main roads pass through all the towns of the

ROAD COMMUNICATION

WITH IMPORTANT PLACES

A NOTIONAL MAP



district and some villages. The district is well served by railways also. Mangalore-Madras, Cochin-Madras, Shoranur-Cochin, Shoranur-Nilambur and Olavakkode-Pollachi railway lines pass through the district connecting Pattambi, Shoranur, Ottapalam and Palghat towns with other towns of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The location of the towns and the important roads passing through each town of the district are furnished below :

1. *Shoranur :* It is situated on the southernmost boundary of the district, 49 km. to the west of Palghat municipal town. It is connected by both railway and road and is on the Palghat-Ponnani road, and the State Highway to Calicut.

2. *Pattambi :* Is located on the right bank of Bharathapuzha and it is 12 km. away from Shoranur to the west. It is connected by the State Highway to Calicut and Mangalore-Madras railway line.

3. *Ottapalam :* It is taluk headquarters town and is situated 17 km. to the east of Shoranur and 32 km. to the west of Palghat on Palghat-Ponnani road. Madras-Cochin and Madras-Mangalore railway lines pass through the town.

4. *Palghat :* It is the only class II town of the district and being the headquarters of the district, is having good communication facilities by road and railway. The main roads are the National Highway to Coimbatore and the roads between Palghat Ponnani,, Palghat Pollachi, Palghat Malampuzha and Palghat Perintalmanna.

5. *Chittur-Thathamangalam :* It is the 2nd Municipal town and is on the Palghat-Pollachi road 21 km. away from Palghat municipal town. Nearest railway station is Puthunagaram 8 km. away from the town.

6. *Nemmara :* Is on the Trichur-Pollachi road 48 km. away from Trichur and about 15 km. away from Alathur. Kollangod, 14 km. away is the nearest railway station.

7. *Mannarghat :* It is located 33 km. away from Ottapalam and 30 km. due east of Perintalmanna on the Palghat-Perintalmanna road. The nearest railway station is Olavakkode 32 km. away from the town.

8. *Hemambikanagar :* It is a new census town of 1971 and is situated 3 km. away from the Palghat municipal town and very close to Olavakkode railway junction. Southern Railway Divisional Office is located in the town.

Among the districts of State, Palghat has the highest percentage of workers. In the district as a whole 35.89 per cent (604,825) of the total population are economically active. The rates of participation in work for males and females are 49.06 and 23. 42 per cent respectively.

Palghat district stands first in the production of paddy in Kerala and produces about 30 per cent of the paddy in the State. Palghat is also quite well known for its irrigation projects. There are many irrigation schemes in the district and about 150,000 acres are irrigated by these schemes. The main irrigation schemes are Malampuzha, Walayar, Mangalam, Meenkara, Cheerakuzhi, Pothundi, Chulliar Reservoir and Bridge-cum-regulator across Bharathapuzha. The important crops in the district are coconut, cotton and groundnuts.

The predominant occupation of the district is agriculture. 15.74 per cent of the total workers are engaged as cultivators and 48.42 per cent as agricultural labourers. 3.59 per cent are engaged in live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. 4.27 per cent find work in household industries and 7.03 per cent are in other industrial occupations viz. rice mill, manufacture of wooden furniture, manufacture of tiles and bricks, manufacture of agricultural implements and cutlery, manufacture of plywood products, manufacture of rubber products, manufacture of matches, repairing of locomotives, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, manufacture of tea, engineering industries etc. 1.38 per cent are engaged in construction work, 6.95 per cent in trade and commerce, 2.77 per cent in transport, storage and communication and 9.58 per cent in other services.

The economic activity in the district is characterised by a fairly high rate of participation in work and the concentration of workers in the agricultural sector. While the percentage of cultivators is almost the same as that of the State, the percentage of agricultural labourers is nearly double. This shows that there are at least a few large scale cultivators in the district who can engage a large number of labourers at a time.

Though situated in a predominantly agricultural district, the functional category of Shoranur town is not 'primary' when the main activity of the workers is considered. Only 4.75 per cent of the workers are cultivators and 20.35 per cent agricultural labourers. Among the towns in the district Mannarghat has the highest percentage of cultivators and Nemmara the highest percentage of agricultural labourers. In transport, storage and communications and other services, the percentage of workers in Shoranur is only exceeded by that in Hemambikanagar where the Southern Railway Divisional Office and railway quarters are situated.

Special Economic, Social and Cultural Relations if any, with other Towns of the Region

The town has social, economic and cultural relation with many other towns in the region both within the district and outside. There is only a village office to represent revenue administration in the town. The taluk and district offices of the Revenue Department are at Ottapalam and Palghat respectively. Institutions for higher education, especially colleges are not located in the town. For college education the boys and girls from the town have to go to Ottapalam, Trichur or Pattambi. The railway institutions and offices at Shoranur are subordinate to the Railway Divisional Office in Hemambikanagar. There is also a higher grade railway hospital there, for the benefit of the railway employees within the division. The town has cultural relations with famous places of pilgrimage and festivals within the region. The Kerala Kalamandalam at Cheruthuruthy, just on the other side of the Bharathapuzha, is a world famous centre for the teaching of Kerala's ancient form of dance-drama, 'Kathakali'. The annual celebrations of the institution with art festivals attract people from the town as well. Guruvayoor is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. Marriage ceremonies of couples from the town are often conducted at the Guruvayoor temple.

The annual 'Pooram' festival at Trichur draws crowds from all over the region including the town and the 'Sivarathri' celebrations at Alwaye is also attended by some Hindus from the town.

The town is not self-sufficient in rice. The deficiency is made up by supplies from the same district especially from the neighbourhood of Palghat. Fish is supplied from Tirur in Malappuram district. Some of the railway employees and workers in the industrial establishments hail from the neighbouring villages and towns notably Wadakkancherry town of Trichur district.

Travel Index of the Population

From the 185 households canvassed for special study, the indications are that more than 50 per cent of the population travel from place to place for work, business, pilgrimage or pleasure. Quite a number of people travel to places outside the State and a handful to countries abroad. Among the places visited by the town dwellers inside the State, Guruvayoor, an important pilgrim centre in Kerala, stands first. The other popular centres of pilgrimage are Sabarimala (Kerala), Palani, Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu), Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh) and Banaras (Uttar Pradesh). The towns frequently visited for business and other transactions are Cochin, Trichur, Calicut and Palghat. The visits to Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala and to Quilon, Cannanore, Tellicherry etc. are less frequent. Among the persons who travelled outside the State about 35 per cent went to Madras. Coimbatore, Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Calcutta; Ootty, Tiruchirappally, Erode, Hyderabad, Kunoor, Madurai, Cape Comorin, etc., are the other important places visited by some of the members of the households canvassed for special study. Arabian countries, Burma, Singapore, Ceylon and Malaya are also in the list of countries visited by some.

The travel index, the average of the maximum distances travelled by the members of the sample households aged 15 and above, is found to be 438.8 km. in general, 574.5 km. for males and 310.8 km. for females. For the Scheduled Castes the travel index is found to be very low, 129.1 km. for males and 91.3 km. for females. When the status of the worker is considered, the employer leads with 926.8 km. followed by single workers with 583.9 km. The employees and family workers travel much less.

Particulars of Places from/to where People commute for earning Livelihood

As mentioned earlier the town is a Railway junction and many establishments and Government offices are located there. Transport facilities by rail and road are available to persons who live outside the town, but work in any of the establishments in the town. Though a few residential quarters are provided by departments like the railway, they are not sufficient for allotment to all the employees and so those who hail from the neighbouring villages travel daily to the town and return to their homes. Quite a good number of persons come from the neighbouring villages Cheruthuruthy (2 km.). Nedumpura (5 km.), Ongallur (5km.), Vaniyamkulam (7 km.), Mullurkara (8 km.) etc. Many employees who work in railway, Government offices, schools, Government Press etc. come to the town daily from the above villages and Ottapalam (17 km.), Pattambi (12 km.), Wadakkancherry (14 km.) and Trichur (35 km.) towns. It is found that about 30 per cent of the total workers in the industrial establishments canvassed for special study come to the town from Pattambi and Ottapalam towns and Ongallur I and II, Vaniyamkulam I and II, Cheruthuruthy, Vallapuzha villages and portions of Shoranur I and II villages. Some shop owners and salesmen also come from the above towns and villages. The casual labourers and some women who are engaged in construction work belong to Cheruthuruthy and Mullurkara villages and some taxi drivers hail from Cheruthuruthy villages.

There are persons who travel to place outside the town in connection with employment and studies. Ottapalam, Pattambi, Trichur, Southern Railway Division Office, Olavakkode, Koppam and Vaniyamkulam are the main places to which they make regular trips daily. The train timings are so adjusted that those who travel by train can reach the offices in time.

Marketing of Commodities like Milk, Vegetables, etc.

Shoranur town is not a marketing centre. It has no weekly market or seasonal fairs to attract people from the neighbouring areas. On the other hand, the neighbouring village Cheruthuruthy has a weekly market and a market with permanent shops which serve the neighbouring villages

Mullurkara, Nedumpura, etc. Another neighbouring village Vaniyamkulam has the biggest weekly market and cattle market in the district. Cattle, grains, fish (dried), textiles and vegetables are sold here. People from all over the district, including Shoranur town visit this market. Generally the shop owners in Shoranur town buy grocery, stationery, textiles, vegetables, plantains, etc. from Palghat, Trichur, Kozhikode and Coimbatore and fish from Ponnani, Tirur and Kadalundi. The producers who belong to Ongallur II, portion of Shoranur I and II and Vallapuzha villages find a market for vegetables, coconut, etc., in the town itself.

The Shoranur Co-operative Milk Supply Society meets partly the demand for milk in the town. It is supplemented by the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies of Nilambur and Palghat. The local society buys milk from the town and Cheruthuruthy and Ongallur villages. The other two societies bring milk to the town by train daily and distribute it to tea-stalls, hotels, etc. Mangoes and pineapples are collected from the neighbouring areas and sent to the markets in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta by train by the merchants or their agents in Shoranur.

Participation in Cinema and Other Entertainment

People from the neighbouring villages, Cheruthuruthy, Ongallur and Mullurkara, who wish to attend the cinema shows, patronise the theatres in the town, as these villages do not have any cinema theatres. The Local Library at Shoranur is also made use of by visitors from Cheruthuruthy. There are high schools in the neighbouring villages of Cheruthuruthy, Ongallur II, Vaniyamkulam I and Vallapuzha and so students from these places do not depend on the high schools in the town. Even though there are two high schools in the town they are hardly sufficient even to meet the requirements of the town. In fact some students from the town attend high schools at Ottapalam, Wadakkancherry, etc. In the absence of a college in the town many students go to Pattambi, Ottapalam, Palghat and Trichur for their higher studies. An Ayurveda college managed by K. A. Samajam is located in the town and it attracts students from all parts of Kerala. A good number of students from the neighbouring villages undergo technical study and training in the town in typewriting, proof reading, wireless, tailoring, carpentry, etc.

The Government Hospital, the Ayurveda Hospital and the private dispensaries in the town serve the town-dwellers as well as the rural population of Cheruthuruthy, Nedumpura, Shoranur I and II villages (Portion), etc. K. A. Samajam Hospital in the town is famous for Ayurvedic treatment and patients from the other districts of the State and other States in India seek treatment from here. For more serious ailments, patients from the town may be admitted in the bigger hospitals at Palghat and Trichur. Similarly railway employees can go to the major hospital at Olavakkode maintained by the railway for expert medical advice. People from all the neighbouring areas come to the railway station in the town to proceed by train to distant places. Many people get down also at this junction and proceed to their native places by bus or taxi car. The banks of Bharatapuzha and the beautiful surroundings continue to attract film producers to select some places in the town as the locale for out-door shooting. The Malayalam pictures, 'Chenda', 'Eruttinte Atmavu', 'Murappennu', 'Gandarvakshethram', 'Vithukal', 'Kuttiyettathi', 'Sindooracheppu'. 'Aabhijathyam', and 'Teerthayathra', bear witness to the scenic beauty of the town. Foreigners visiting Kalamandalam, close by never miss this town.

Cheruthuruthy, Mullurkara, Ongallur, Vaniyamkulam, Shoranur I and II (Portion) are the villages to which taxis ply with passengers from the town. There are no rickshaws in the town. Even for short trips, buses and taxi cars are the vehicles used. The people of Cheruthuruthy, Shoranur I and II (Portion), portion of Vaniyamkulam and Ongallur II villages get their newspapers from the agents at Shoranur. The papers are distributed to the houses through the paper boys engaged by the main agents.

Jurisdiction of the Government offices located in Shoranur town extends beyond town to include some villages also. The public servants have to go outside the town also for collection of revenue, construction and maintenance of roads, supervision of irrigation works, etc. The employees of the Electricity Board have to maintain the supply outside the town also. The postal delivery zone of the sub post office, Shoranur extends to the neighbouring villages also and it controls the branch post offices of the villages within its jurisdiction.

Demographic and other Characteristics of the Villages

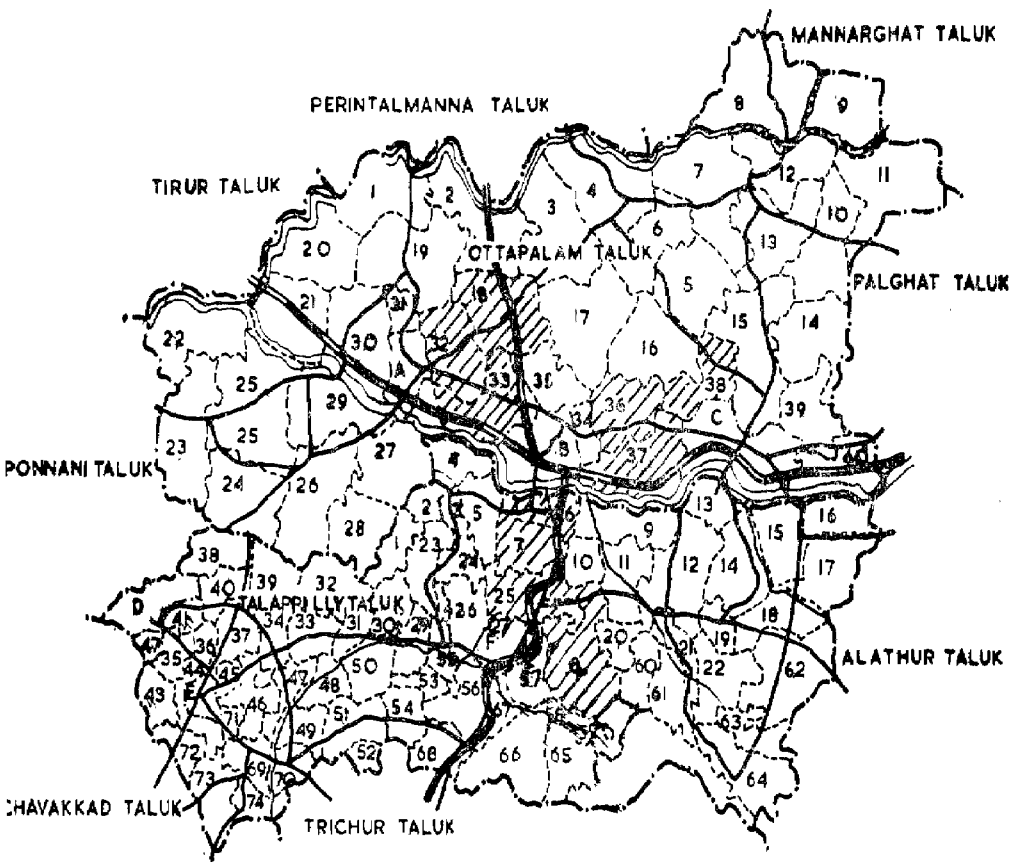
Ten villages in different localities within a radius of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles and 12 miles from the town on various routes were studied to bring out the penetration of urban influence. The details of these villages are given below:

Name of village	Distance from the town in km.	Route
1	2	3
Cheruthuruthy	2	State Highway to Trichur
Nedumpura	5	Shoranur-Trichur road
Ongallur II	5	State Highway to Calicut
Attur	6	Shoranur-Trichur road
Vaniyamkulam I	7	Shoranur-Palghat road
Vaniyamkulam II	8	Shoranur-Palghat road
Mullurkara	8	State Highway to Trichur and Shoranur-Cochin railway line
Ongallur I	9	State Highway to Calicut
Vallapuzha	10	Shoranur-Nilambur railway line
Ottapalam I	13	Shoranur-Palghat road

All the villages are connected to the town by roads and some of them both by road and rail. Cheruthuruthy, Mullurkara, Ongallur I and II villages are on the Trichur-Calicut highway (via.) Shoranur. Mullurkara and Ongallur II villages are connected by Shoranur-Cochin and Shoranur-Mangalore railway line respectively. Shoranur-Nilambur railway line passes through Vallapuzha village. Vaniyamkulam I and II and Ottapalam I villages are connected by Shoranur-Palghat road. Nedumpura and Attur villages are connected by Shoranur-Trichur road.

Among the 10 villages linked with the town under study, Vallapuzha has the highest population and Attur has the lowest. The population of the villages, density of population, area, etc. are as follows:

LOCATION OF VILLAGES STUDIED



FOR DETAILS SEE REVERSE.

NAMES OF VILLAGES STUDIED

Serial number in the map	Name of Village
	Ottapalam Taluk
18	Vallappuzha
32	Ongallur I
33	Ongallur II
36	Vaniyamkulam I
37	Vaniyamkulam II
38	Ottapalam I (Portion)
	Talappilly Taluk
6	Cheruthuruthy
7	Nedumpura
8	Attur
25	Mullurkara

Table 13.4

AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION, OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER 100 CENSUS HOUSES BY VILLAGE

Name of village	Area in sq. km.	Population	Density of population	No. of occupied census houses	No. of households	No. of households per 100 census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cheruthuruthy	7·33	7,741	1,056	1,257	1,285	102
Nedumpura	12·45	6,723	540	1,098	1,127	103
Ongallur II	16·38	10,608	648	1,780	1,794	101
Attur	30·43	4,056	133	687	689	100
Vaniyamkulam I	15·48	9,453	611	1,651	1,706	103
Vaniyamkulam II	20·05	10,670	532	1,866	1,877	101
Mullurkara	13·87	8,264	596	1,364	1,370	100
Ongallur I	15·32	9,217	602	1,425	1,455	102
Vallapuzha	21·65	14,558	672	2,205	2,338	106
Ottapalam I	10·48	6,278	599	1,060	1,073	101

Usually villages with higher urban influence tend to have larger population, greater density and higher ratio of households to house. Viewed from this angle, Cheruthuruthy, the village located very close to the town about 2 km. away from it, has the greatest urban influence. Cheruthuruthy has the highest density of population with 1,056 persons per sq. km. and is not far behind Shoranur town with a density of only 1,281. Even though the village Attur is situated only 6 km. away from the town, it has the lowest density of population because about 85 per cent of its total area is covered by forest. Among the remaining 8 villages, 4 villages, Nedumpura (5 km.), Vaniyamkulam II (8 km.), Mullurkara (8 km.) and Ottapalam I (13 km.) have density between 500 and 600 and, the other 4 villages, Ongallur II (5 km.), Vaniyamkulam I (7 km.), Ongallur I (9 km.) and Vallapuzha (10 km.) have population density between 600 and 700.

As far as the ratio of households to census houses is concerned, Shoranur town and the villages connected to it do not show any appreciable variation. There is no congestion in the town or the villages. The ratio is higher in Vaniyamkulam I village with 103 compared to the town with 101.

It is in the employment pattern that the town parts company with the villages adjoining it. Even here the nearest village, Cheruthuruthy has a pattern almost similar to that

of the town because the Shoranur Railway junction is situated close to Cheruthuruthy. While 74.47 per cent of the workers in the town are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors, in all the villages except Cheruthuruthy they account for less than 40 per cent of the total number of workers. Details of workers in different sectors in each village are given below :

Table 13.5

TOTAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN EACH VILLAGE

Name of village	Total workers	Total workers in secondary sector iv, v (a), v (b), vi	Percentage to total workers	Total workers in tertiary sector vii, viii, ix	Percentage to total workers	Percentage to total workers (Both in secondary and tertiary sector col. 4+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cheruthuruthy	2,235	468	20·94	897	40·13	61·07
Nedumpura	2,046	212	10·36	569	27·81	38·17
Ongallur II	3,252	546	16·79	666	20·48	37·27
Attur	1,236	203	16·42	245	19·82	36·24
Vaniyamkulam I	3,148	423	13·44	657	20·87	34·31
Vaniyamkulam II	3,518	617	17·54	535	15·21	32·75
Mullurkara	2,637	444	16·84	593	22·49	39·33
Ongallur I	2,536	344	13·56	491	19·36	32·92
Vallapuzha	4,100	462	11·27	869	21·20	32·47
Ottapalam	1,972	219	11·11	368	18·66	29·77

The above table shows that the villages linked with Shoranur are predominantly rural in the pattern of employment. In all the villages, except Cheruthuruthy, the primary sector consisting of agriculture and allied occupations provides the maximum opportunity for employment.

The influence of the town on the literacy rates of the villages is negligible as the town cannot be considered as a centre for learning. Its own rate of literacy is high compared to that of the villages. As mentioned earlier, the rate of literacy in Palghat district is comparatively low and the disparity between urban and rural literacy is very wide. The literacy rates of Cheruthuruthy, Vaniyamkulam I and Ottapalam I, 2 km., 7 km., and 13 km. away from the town are respectively 54.55, 31.89 and 59.97 compared to

69.06 in the town. Shoranur town, itself wanting in institutions for higher education, does not attract many students from the adjoining villages.

Either sub-post offices or branch post offices are functioning in all the villages but telegraph facilities are available only in three villages Cheruthuruthy, Vallapuzha and Ottapalam I. Of the 7 villages where telegraph facilities are not available Nedumpura village depends on Cheruthuruthy, Ongallur II on Shoranur town, Ongallur I on Pattambi town, Attur and Mullurkara on Wadakkancherry town and Vaniyamkulam I and II villages on Ottapalam town. The distances from the villages to the telegraph centres are 3,5,3,6,7,6 and 5 km. respectively. Telephone facilities are available in the village where telegraph facilities exist and also in Vaniyamkulam I and II villages. Primary schools are located in all the villages, upper primary schools in 7 villages and high schools in 4 villages namely Cheruthuruthy, Ongallur II, Vaniyamkulam I and Vallapuzha. In three villages there are Government Hospitals or Primary Health Centres or Dispensaries, in 4 other villages there are private dispensaries only and in three villages there are neither hospitals nor dispensaries. Out of the three villages where Government Hospitals are located, Cheruthuruthy has an Ayurveda Hospital under the control of the Central Government and in other two villages. Ongallur I and Vaniyamkulam I have Allopathic hospitals under the State Government. Ongallur II, Attur and Vaniyamkulam II are the three villages without hospitals or dispensaries.

Like the town, five villages Cheruthuruthy, Ongallur I and II and Vaniyamkulam I and II have no forest areas. Out of the remaining five villages, Attur and Nedumpura have 85.68 per cent and 30.44 per cent respectively of their total areas covered with forest. The topography of the town and the villages is almost similar. No village has any area set apart as grazing lands. Most of the cultivable area in the villages has been brought under cultivation.

Out of 147 villages in the district, 136 are electrified. The villages linked to Shoranur and selected for study are all electrified. All the villages use electric supply for non-residential and non-agricultural purposes as well. The industrial use is not so pronounced as in the town under study. 42.40 per cent of the total number of houses in Vaniyamkulam I

village are electrified followed by Mullurkara with 29.32 per cent. In Vallapuzha, Ongallur II and Ongallur I villages the number of house connections are low with 2.23, 1.67 and 1.37 per cent respectively.

Transport buses ply in all the villages. Bicycles are in common use in these villages. Bullock-carts and hand-carts are used for transporting goods to the markets. There are a few motor cars, motor cycles and scooters in these villages. The approximate number of transport vehicles in each village is given below :

Table 13.6

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF POWER TRANSPORT VEHICLES IN SELECTED VILLAGES

Name of village	Total No. of vehicles	No. of power transport vehicles
1	2	3
Cheruthuruthy	71	9
Nedumpura	130	5
Ongallur II	20	2
Attur	165	11
Vaniyamkulam I	69	4
Vaniyamkulam II	91	6
Mullurkara	72	4
Ongallur I	26	7
Vallapuzha	73	3
Ottapalam I	47	2

The factors that distinguish the town under study from the villages surrounding it, are mainly, the direct and indirect benefits of the railway junction and a number of industries located in the town. In other matters, the town shares the characteristics of the villages, though the busiest areas present a hive of activity alien to rural atmosphere. It has not been possible to ascertain the exact number of persons travelling to the town from these villages daily for work or business. It is a fact that almost all these villages have varying numbers of persons employed in the town, in the railway industrial establishments or Government offices. However, Cheruthuruthy. Ongallur II and Ongallur I villages located near the town have a larger number of persons commuting to the urban area for work.

Shoranur is neither the collecting centre of produce in these villages nor the distribution centre for consumer goods required in these villages. They have their own favourite markets either in the villages or outside them. Wadakkancherry, Pattambi and Ottapalam towns are rival marketing centres and Vaniyamkulam market, located in the village of the same name is quite well known throughout the district. Among the neighbouring areas Cheruthuruthy has been most influenced by the town under study.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Shoranur, though recognised as a census town since 1941, is yet to acquire the status of a municipal town. The jurisdiction of the census town is not coterminous with any administrative unit such as a village or Panchayat but is made up of portions of two villages and form only a part of Shoranur Panchayat.

The growth rate of the population of the town from 1941 to 1961 was in the same pattern as that of the urban areas in the district but the 1971 Census registered an abnormal increase of population. However, this is only due to the addition of one more desom to the town and not because of an accelerated growth rate due to migration or other factors associated with rapid urbanisation. It is significant that the urban influence is spreading and an adjoining desom considered rural up to the last decade has acquired predominantly urban characteristics.

In a modern city, the siting of industry, commerce, residential colonies, etc. will be regulated by a masterplan so that the functional areas can be clearly demarcated. In Shoranur census town, such planning is unknown. and the urban area, as such is not an administrative unit. Hence development has taken place without any control from above. However, the most unplanned town cannot grow in a completely random fashion. Certain areas show specialisation quite clearly, and some others are nascent functional areas. Some areas hardly show any functional specialisation at all and resemble the adjoining rural areas.

The origin of urbanisation can clearly be traced to the construction of the railway line and the opening of a railway station at Shoranur. The bus stand and the few administrative offices also happened to be located near the railway station, thus making it the focus from which the urban influence radiated. Taking advantage of the transport facilities provided by the railway, industrial establishments sprang up at various parts of the town. The metal industries, the Government

Press and the other small industrial units and their housing colonies were established within easy reach of the railway station but away from the heart of the town which became an overcrowded business and commercial area.

When the growth rate of the population in the various wards of the town is examined it is seen that Chiramannur ward, the busiest area has registered the least growth rate. This is a welcome trend. Out of sheer necessity residential areas are being developed away from the core of the town. Thus, though not according to any plan, the specialisation of certain areas into functional areas is slowly but surely taking place.

The impact of urbanisation has not shaken the social structure of the region. Urbanism has been described "as a system of social organisation involving a characteristic social structure, a series of social institutions and a typical pattern of social relationships". The urban social structure in general is of great complexity, based mainly on economic relationships as distinguished from a simple rural society held together by a homogeneous culture, common heritage, common interests, and kinship ties. A rural neighbourhood is not generally segregated into racial, cultural and economic groups. The social structure of Shoranur town resembles that of the region in general. A kind of urban social structure has made inroads into the typical rural society only in certain areas, like the housing colonies of the railway and other establishments. The colonists have many things in common—similar types of houses, amenities, some sort of common interest in work and recreation leading to a pattern of social life different from that of the other inhabitants of the area. Though these are a few such ecological neighbourhoods to be met with in the town, by and large the primary group type of neighbourhoods are more common. The pace of industrialisation has been too slow to bring about any revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the town.

What is the urban base of the town under study ? What are the goods and services it exports ? What is its impact on the surrounding rural areas ? These are some of the questions to be answered. The special advantage of the town is the transport facilities provided especially by the railway. Its productive activity is mainly confined to agriculture and

industries. The food production is not even sufficient for local consumption but it is a traditional exporter of certain industrial products. However, the raw materials for the metal industries have to be brought from distant places. Only electricity and skilled labour are the local assets. Both for procuring raw materials like coal and coke for the industries and for sending the finished products to the markets, transport facilities play a crucial role.

According to the 1961 Census, the functional category of the town was "service-cum-transport". Actually there are a few administrative offices in the town, it being neither a taluk nor district headquarters. The first place among workers had gone to 'services' only because workers whose affiliation to any industrial category was not definitely known were classified as "other services". Actually many of them could have been agricultural labourers. In the 1971 Census, the functional category of the town was found to be "transport-cum-primary activity-cum-service". The largest percentage of workers is engaged in transport followed by agriculture and services. Actually the position has not changed since 1961. It is obvious that workers whose industrial category was unspecified swelled the ranks of "other services" in 1961 and most of them were actually engaged in agricultural occupation as revealed in the 1971 Census. Shoranur is situated in a predominantly agricultural district and though some workers have been diverted to transport and industries, there is still a sizable number following the traditional primary activity. Among the occupations, industries rank only fourth and the position has not changed during the decade. Though still administered by a Panchayat, the census town is not wanting in modern amenities like protected water supply and electricity. As it is, the town-dwellers have not pressed for the upgrading of the local administration because they feel that it would mean higher taxes without corresponding benefits. It may be said to the credit of the Panchayat Board, that it provided the town with water supply, even earlier than some of the municipal towns in the State.

The growth of the town was never speedy and there was no large scale influx from outside. But the town does not seem to be well equipped to cater to the needs of the casual visitors or strangers arriving by train at odd hours. The town goes to sleep early. But the passengers arriving by train may seek

lodging in the town at any time during the night. It is said that sometimes unsociable elements exploit the situation by luring away unsuspecting strangers to lonely spots and relieving them of their possessions. However grave crimes are very rare.

At present there is a high degree of visible and invisible under-employment of labour in the town. The largest metal industries in the town is facing liquidation. There is a feeling of frustration both among the workers and managers. The raw materials for the metal industries are supplied on a quota system to the industrialists whose perpetual complaint is that the quota is quite inadequate and that they have to supplement it by purchase in the open market at exorbitant prices in order to keep the industry going. The manufacture of agricultural implements, for which Shoranur is justly famous, is undertaken on a massive scale elsewhere and so the local industrialists have to face stiff competition. However, production can be raised substantially and all the skilled workers usefully employed if large scale metal industries are set up with an assured supply of raw materials, which need not be imported from abroad but only brought from other parts of the country. There is a proposal to establish such a factory in the public sector in the district. Though the factory may not be located within the town, it can absorb all the skilled workers thrown out of employment in the town.

Though transport absorbs the largest percentage of workers in the town, its development as a railway centre is only of limited scope. The Divisional Office of the railway is located at Hemambikanagar, near Palghat in the same district. It is also very unlikely that the town will be developed into an administrative or educational centre. It is not a district or taluk headquarters. It cannot rival Trichur or Ottapalam as centres of higher education. The industrial base of the economy can be strengthened making use of the facilities it already enjoys in transport and communication.

APPENDICES

SHORANUR TOWN, 1971

APPENDIX I

CENSUS DATA

TABLE

FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age-group	Total population	Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						All marital
Total	**8877**	**1114**	**33**	**549**	**1**	..
0–14	**3330**	**29**	..	**4**	..	..
15–19	**1007**	**128**	..	**73**	..	..
20–24	**846**	**144**	**1**	**75**	..	..
25–29	**633**	**154**	..	**69**	..	..
30–39	**1150**	**269**	**3**	**143**	..	..
40–49	**809**	**235**	**14**	**110**	**1**	..
50–59	**514**	**114**	**11**	**59**	..	..
60+	**588**	**41**	**4**	**16**	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Never
Total	**4697**	**293**	..	**95**	..	..
0–14	3329	29	..	4	..	..
15–19	814	97	..	47	..	..
20–24	322	67	..	24	..	..
25–29	98	41	..	7	..	..
30–39	78	33	..	8	..	..
40–49	30	15	..	3	..	..
50–59	16	7	..	1	..	..
60+	10	1	..	1	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Married*
Total	**3181**	**597**	**15**	**345**	**1**	..
0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	189	29	..	25	..	..
20–24	513	75	1	49	..	..
25–29	506	96	..	55	..	..
30–39	985	195	1	111	..	..
40–49	587	140	8	69	1	..
50–59	279	52	5	31	..	..
60+	121	10	..	5	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

i

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE-GROUPS, 1971

CENT SAMPLE)

Workers

V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
(a) Household industry	(b) Other than household industry	Construction	Trade and commerce	Transport, storage and communications	Other services	Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
status						
97	**45**	**4**	**6**	**21**	**358**	**7763**
..	..	..	..	..	**25**	**3301**
11	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**35**	**879**
23	**1**	**1**	..	..	**43**	**702**
9	**12**	..	**2**	**4**	**58**	**479**
19	**15**	**1**	..	**8**	**80**	**881**
23	**9**	..	..	**3**	**75**	**574**
7	**5**	..	..	**3**	**29**	**400**
5	**1**	..	**1**	**1**	**13**	**547**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
married						
23	**14**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**152**	**4404**
..	..	..	..	..	25	3300
11	2	1	3	1	32	717
10	1	..	..	..	32	255
1	6	..	..	1	29	54
1	5	..	..	3	16	45
..	..	..	..	..	12	15
..	..	..	..	..	6	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	**22**	**3**	**2**	**12**	**141**	**2584**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	3	160
13	..	1	..	..	11	438
7	6	..	2	3	23	410
16	10	1	..	3	53	790
14	5	..	..	3	40	447
3	1	..	..	3	9	227
3	..	..	..	..	2	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age-group	Total population	Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Widowed *
Total	**891**	**181**	**17**	**86**	..	..
0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	1	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	4	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	11	5	..	3	..	..
30-39	57	29	2	15	..	..
40-49	163	68	6	34	..	..
50-59	207	51	5	24	..	..
60+	445	28	4	10	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Divorced
Total	**95**	**41**	**1**	**22**	..	..
0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	3	1	..	..	..	..
20-24	7	2	..	2	..	..
25-29	12	9	..	4	..	..
30-39	26	12	..	9	..	..
40-49	26	11	..	4	..	..
50-59	11	4	1	3	..	..
60+	11	2	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Unspecified
Total	**13**	**2**	..	**1**	..	..
0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	1	1	..	1	..	..
20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	3	..	..	..	..	..
30-39	4	..	..	..	..	..
40-49	3	1	..	..	..	..
50-59	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

A.N.S.—Age not stated

* Excludes figures for the age-group 0–9

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE-GROUPS—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Workers

V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
(a) Household industry	(b) Other than household industry	Construction	Trade and commerce	Transport, storage and communications	Other services	Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	**8**	..	**1**	**3**	**51**	**710**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	2	9
2	..	..	..	2	8	28
7	4	..	..	..	17	95
4	4	..	..	..	14	156
2	..	..	1	1	10	417
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
or separated *						
3	**1**	..	..	**1**	**13**	**54**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	3	14
2	..	..	..	..	5	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	1	..	..	..	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
status *						
..	..	..	..	..	**1**	**11**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(FULL

Age-group	Total population P	Total population M	Total population F	Total workers M	Total workers F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**22038**	**10988**	**11050**	**4813**	**1340**
0–14	8392	4238	4154	47	32
15–19	2417	1177	1240	229	142
20–24	2020	934	1086	562	205
25–29	1462	715	747	639	159
30–39	2863	1408	1455	1333	353
40–49	2279	1269	1010	1190	277
50–59	1302	678	624	564	125
60+	1303	569	734	249	47
ANS	..	..	..	..	..

Age-group	Workers V (a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs: Household industry M	Household industry F	Other than household industry M	Other than household industry F	Construction M	Construction F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**188**	**120**	**639**	**65**	**74**	**4**
0–14	4	..	4	2	1	..
15–19	15	17	39	9	3	2
20–24	15	34	111	10	7	1
25–29	35	11	83	12	10	..
30–39	50	23	184	16	20	1
40–49	29	23	143	9	20	..
50–59	21	7	56	5	9	..
60+	19	5	19	2	4	..
ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..

P—Persons M—Males F—Females

ANS—Age not stated

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

COUNT)

Workers

I		II		III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations. orchards and allied activities		IV	
Cultivators		Agricultural labourers				Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
240	**41**	**624**	**628**	**30**	**2**	**4**	..
..	..	11	5	7	..	..	..
10	..	57	73	6	..	..	..
21	2	70	93	..	..	1	..
15	..	82	69	3	..	..	..
37	3	114	179	4	1	1	..
37	18	133	130	5	1	2	..
41	13	79	59	3	..	..	..
79	5	48	20	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Workers

VII		VIII		IX		X	
Trade and commerce		Transport, storage and communications		Other services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
551	**24**	**1676**	**26**	**787**	**430**	**6175**	**9710**
2	..	3	..	15	25	4191	4122
38	3	24	3	37	35	948	1098
84	2	143	..	110	63	372	881
71	2	213	7	127	58	76	588
158	5	510	8	225	117	75	1102
109	5	559	3	153	88	79	733
59	6	274	4	82	31	114	499
30	1	10	1	38	13	320	687
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational levels	Total population			Total workers	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**17659**	**8782**	**8877**	**3843**	**1114**
1 Illiterate	5583	2212	3371	596	622
2 Literate (without educational level)*	2853	1488	1365	454	99
3 Primary	4139	2121	2018	1072	161
4 Middle	2795	1631	1164	834	51
5 Matriculation or higher secondary	1985	1147	838	742	95
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	33	24	9	24	7
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	109	46	63	37	32
8 Graduate degree other than technical degree	94	71	23	53	4
9 Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	9	8	1	7	1
10 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	59	34	25	24	22
(i) Engineering and technology	13	12	1	10	1
(ii) Medicine	7	7	..	4	..
(iii) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	1	1	..	1	..
(iv) Teaching	37	13	24	9	21
(v) Others	1	1	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

CENT SAMPLE)

Workers							
I		II		III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV	
Cultivators		Agricultural labourers				Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
194	**33**	**499**	**549**	**24**	**1**	**2**	..
22	10	294	444	9	1	1	..
40	5	81	45	4	..	..	..
47	13	108	54	7	..	..	..
69	4	15	6	2	..	1	..
15	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational levels	Workers					
	V				VI	
	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs					
	(a)		(b)			
	Household industry		Other than household industry		Construction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**146**	**97**	**514**	**45**	**51**	**4**
1 Illiterate	34	56	42	13	9	..
2 Literate (without educational level)*	36	6	57	4	12	..
3 Primary	54	23	177	5	15	4
4 Middle	19	10	140	6	7	..
5 Matriculation or higher secondary	3	2	77	17	6	..
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	1	..	..	..
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	6	..	..	..
8 Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	12	..	1	..
9 Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	1	..	..	..
10 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	1	..	1	..
(i) Engineering and technology	..	..	..	..	1	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	1	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Workers							
VII		VIII		IX		X	
Trade and commerce		Transport, storage and communications		Other services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
443	**6**	**1341**	**21**	**629**	**358**	**4939**	**7763**
44	2	68	4	73	92	1616	2749
64	..	99	3	61	36	1034	1266
155	1	367	5	142	56	1049	1857
93	2	381	4	107	19	797	1113
74	..	403	4	161	71	405	743
..	1	..	..	23	6	..	2
..	..	4	..	26	52	9	11
12	..	15	1	13	3	18	19
1	..	..	..	5	1	1	..
..	..	4	..	18	22	10	3
..	..	2	..	7	1	2	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	8	21	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS
FLY-LEAF

The data on workers other than cultivation as main activity are presented in the three tables given below. The classification of workers is based on the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The list of code numbers of divisions, major groups and minor groups of Industrial Classification applicable to Shoranur town is given below:

Two digit code is given for major groups and three digit code for minor groups.

Division 0–Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

Major group	01	Plantation	
,,	02	Live-stock production	
,,	05	Forestry and logging	

Division 1–Mining and Quarrying

Major group	19	Other Mining	

Division 2 and 3–Manufacturing and Repair

Major group	20—21	Manufacture of food products	
Minor group		200	Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat
	,,	203	Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods
	,,	204	Grain mill products
	,,	205	Manufacture of bakery products
	,,	209	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (including sweetmeats)
	,,	211	Manufacture of other edible oils and fats e.g., mustard oil, groundnut oil, til oil etc.
	,,	212	Tea processing
	,,	213	Coffee curing, roasting and grinding
	,,	219	Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified
Major group	22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	
Minor group		223	Production of country liquor and toddy
	,,	224	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries
	,,	226	Manufacture of bidi
Major group	23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	
Minor group		231	Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills
	,,	233	Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha)

Minor group		234	Production of khadi
	,,	235	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, other than khadi
Major group	24	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles	
Minor group		247	Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—Synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.
Major group	26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	
Minor group		264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel
	,,	265	Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.
	,,	268	Manufacture of coir and coir products
Major group	27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	
Minor group		271	Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood)
	,,	272	Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willowwares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow
	,,	273	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging)
	,,	276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures
	,,	279	Manufacture of wood and reed, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified
Major group	28	Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	
Minor group		284	Printing and publishing of newspaper
	,,	286	Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps, security presses
	,,	288	Book binding
	,,	289	Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing picture post card printing, embossing
Major group	29	Manufacture of leather, and leather and fur products (except repair)	
Minor group		291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair), except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear
	,,	293	Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear)

Major group 30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	
Minor group	300	Tyre and tube industries
,,	301	Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber and plastic
,,	302	Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified
Major group 31	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	
Minor group	313	Manufacture of drugs and medicines
,,	317	Manufacture of matches
Major group 32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	
Minor group	320	Manufacture of structural clay products
,,	322	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery
,,	323	Manufacture of chinaware and porcelainware
,,	324	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
,,	326	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing, stoneware
,,	327	Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products
Major group 33	Basic metal and alloys industries	
Minor group	330	Iron and steel industries
,,	331	Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel
,,	336	Zinc manufacturing
Major group 34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	
Minor group	340	Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet mettal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.
,,	341	Manufacture of structural metal products
,,	342	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal
,,	343	Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware
,,	344	Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing metal products
,,	345	Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware

Minor group	349	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified, like type founding.
Major group 35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	
Minor group	356	Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified, e.g., manufacture and repair of size reduction equipment like pentagraph, mapograph etc., crushers, conveyors, bucket elevators, ship hoist cranes, derricks etc., mixers and reactors, centrifugal machines, driers etc., power driven pumps etc. air gas compressors and vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces), etc.
,,	359	Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, (such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armaments etc.
Major group 36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts	
Minor group	360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electromagnetic clutches and brakes, etc.)
,,	362	Manufacture of dry and wet batteries
,,	363	Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances, and their parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain), conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners, etc. excluding repairing.
,,	364	Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor radio sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes, wire and wireless telephone and telegraph equipment, signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group
Major group 38	Other Manufacturing Industries	
Minor group	383	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
,,	389	Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feather, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles.
Major group 39	**Repair**	

Minor group	391	Electrical repair shops
,,	392	Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles
,,	393	Repair of watch, clock and jewellery
,,	399	Repair of enterprises not elsewhere classified.

Division 4—Electricity, Gas and Water

Major group	40	Electricity
,,	42	Water Works and Supply

Division 5—Construction

Major group	50	Construction
,,	51	Activities allied to construction

Division 6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels

Major group	60	Wholesale trade in food, textiles, live animals, beverages and intoxicants
,,	62	Wholesale trade in wood, paper, other fabrics, hide and skin and inedible oils
,,	64	Wholesale trade in miscellaneous manufacturing
,,	65	Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants
,,	66	Retail trade in textiles
,,	67	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables
,,	68	Retail trade in others
,,	69	Restaurants and hotels

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications

Major group	70	Land transport
,,	73	Services incidental to transport
,,	75	Communications

Division 8—Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

Major group	80	Banking and similar type of financial institutions
,,	81	Providents and insurance
,,	82	Real estate and business services
,,	83	Legal services

Division 9—Community, Social and Personal Services

Major group	90	Public administration and defence services
,,	92	Education, scientific and research services
,,	93	Medical and health services
,,	94	Community services
,,	95	Recreational and cultural services
,,	96	Personal services
,,	99	Services not elsewhere classified

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Major group/ Minor group		Total workers			Workers at household industry			Workers at non-household industry		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 2 & 3		802	660	142	243	146	97	559	514	45
Major group	20–21	61	33	28	48	23	25	13	10	3
Minor group	200	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
,,	203	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	204	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
,,	205	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	209	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	211	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
,,	212	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
,,	213	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	219	44	19	25	42	18	24	2	1	1
Major group	22	23	23	..	4	4	..	19	19	..
Minor group	223	9	9	..	1	1	..	8	8	..
,,	224	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	226	12	12	..	3	3	..	9	9	..
Major group	23	24	5	19	17	1	16	7	4	3
Minor group	231	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	233	9	..	9	8	..	8	1	..	1
,,	234	7	3	4	2	..	2	5	3	2
,,	235	7	1	6	7	1	6	..	..	..
Major group	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Minor group	247	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	26	83	69	14	32	20	12	51	49	2
Minor group	264	80	68	12	29	19	10	51	49	2
,,	265	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	268	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Major group	27	83	73	10	34	26	8	49	47	2
Minor group	271	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
,,	272	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
,,	273	6	6	..	4	4	..	2	2	..
,,	276	51	51	..	19	19	..	32	32	..
,,	279	14	12	2	3	3	..	11	9	2
Major group	28	87	69	18	.	..	..	87	69	18
Minor group	284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	286	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	288	17	12	5	..	..	..	17	12	5
,,	289	66	53	13	..	..	..	66	53	13
Major group	29	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Minor group	291	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
,,	293	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	30	6	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	..

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Major group/ Minor group		Total workers			Workers at household industry			Workers at non-household industry		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor group	300	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
,,	301	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	302	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	31	36	28	8	1	..	1	35	28	7
Minor group	313	11	10	1	..	..	..	11	10	1
,,	317	25	18	7	1	..	1	24	18	6
Major group	32	75	43	32	61	34	27	14	9	5
Minor group	320	9	4	5	..	..	..	9	4	5
,,	322	60	33	27	60	33	27	..	..	..
,,	323	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	324	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	326	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	327	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major group	33	67	66	1	..	..	..	67	66	1
Minor group	330	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	331	65	64	1	..	..	..	65	64	1
,,	336	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	34	132	125	7	24	20	4	108	105	3
Minor group	340	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	341	7	7	..	2	2	..	5	5	..
,,	342	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1
,,	343	61	57	4	18	14	4	43	43	..
,,	344	18	18	..	1	1	..	17	17	..
,,	345	11	11	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
,,	349	29	27	2	2	2	..	27	25	2
Major group	35	12	12	..	..	..	..	12	12	..
Minor group	356	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
,,	359	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Major group	36	6	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	..
Minor group	360	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	362	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	363	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
,,	364	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	38	61	57	4	17	13	4	44	44	..
Minor group	383	22	22	..	11	11	..	11	11	..
,,	389	39	35	4	6	2	4	33	33	..
Major group	39	38	37	1	3	3	..	35	34	1
Minor group	391	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	392	12	12	..	..	..	..	12	12	..
,,	393	8	8	..	2	2	..	6	6	..
,,	399	15	14	1	1	1	..	14	13	1

TABLE 5

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS ON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Major group		Class of workers: Total M	Total F	Employees M	Employees F	Single workers M	Single workers F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2 & 3		**146**	**97**	**21**	**15**	**35**	**13**
Major group	20–21	23	25	..	1	4	1
,,	22	4	..	1	..	3	..
,,	23	1	16	..	7	1	3
,,	26	20	12	4	3	13	6
,,	27	26	8	8	2	3	1
,,	30	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	31	..	1	..	1	..	..
,,	32	34	27	..	..	3	2
,,	34	20	4	3	..	4	..
,,	36	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	13	4	4	1	1	..
,,	39	3	..	..	..	3	..

NOTE:—Figures for family workers are not presented in this table separately. These can be derived by subtracting the figures of employees (cols. 4 and 5) and single workers (cols. 6 and 7) from the total workers (cols. 2 and 3).

TABLE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY CLASS OF WORKERS, AGE AND SEX

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age-group	Total population P	M	F	Class of workers: Total workers M	F	Employers M	F	Employees M	F	Single workers M	F	Family workers M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**17659**	**8782**	**8877**	**3004**	**435**	**157**	..	**2585**	**413**	**197**	**8**	**65**	**14**
0–14	6712	3382	3330	25	25	..	..	23	23	..	..	2	2
15–19	1958	951	1007	119	44	4	..	100	44	12	..	3	..
20–24	1589	743	846	365	45	8	..	324	44	23	..	10	1
25–29	1214	581	633	401	76	18	..	356	69	18	..	9	7
30–39	2273	1123	1150	885	104	52	..	758	100	60	3	15	1
40–49	1823	1014	809	795	88	40	..	697	83	47	2	11	3
50–59	1053	539	514	332	37	21	..	277	36	24	1	10	..
60+	1037	449	588	82	16	14	..	50	14	13	2	5	..
A.N.S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division and Major group		Class of workers									
		Total		Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Divisions		**3004**	**435**	**157**	..	**2585**	**413**	**197**	**8**	**65**	**14**
Division 0		24	1	..	..	21	..	..	1	3	..
Major group	01	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	02	17	1	..	..	14	..	..	1	3	..
,,	03	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major group	19	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3		514	45	31	..	418	43	59	1	6	
Major group	20–21	10	3	..	..	8	1	2	1	..	1
,,	22	19	..	2	..	11	..	5	..	1	..
,,	23	4	3	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
,,	24	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	26	49	2	8	..	21	2	20	..	..	..
,,	27	47	2	2	..	34	2	9	..	2	..
,,	28	69	18	1	..	67	18	1	..	..	..
,,	29	7	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
,,	30	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,,	31	28	7	6	..	22	7	..	..	..	..
,,	32	9	5	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
,,	33	66	1	..	..	66	1	..	..	..	..
,,	34	105	3	3	..	100	3	1	..	1	..
,,	35	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
,,	36	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	44	..	3	..	34	..	6	..	1	..
,,	39	34	1	2	..	26	1	5	..	1	..

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division and Major group		Class of workers: Total M	Total F	Employers M	Employers F	Employees M	Employees F	Single workers M	Single workers F	Family workers M	Family workers F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division 4		72	4	..	..	72	4	..	..	..	..
Major group	40	69	4	..	..	69	4	..	..	..	..
,,	42	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5		51	4	11	..	40	4	..	..	..	..
Major group	50	45	4	10	..	35	4	..	..	..	..
,,	51	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6		392	5	87	..	163	3	108	1	34	1
Major group	60	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
,,	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	64	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	65	104	1	26	..	42	..	32	1	4	..
,,	66	19	..	3	..	8	..	5	..	3	..
,,	67	11	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
,,	68	94	1	20	..	35	1	33	..	6	..
,,	69	155	3	32	..	74	2	29	..	20	1
Division 7		1341	21	5	..	1334	21	2	..	..	..
Major group	70	1250	17	5	..	1243	17	2	..	..	..
,,	73	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	75	89	4	..	..	89	4	..	..	..	..
Division 8		51	1	4	..	46	1	1	..	..	..
Major group	80	42	1	3	..	39	1	..	..	..	..
,,	81	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	82	7	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	83	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9		557	354	19	..	489	337	27	5	22	12
Major group	90	132	21	..	..	132	21	..	..	..	..
,,	92	67	133	..	..	64	132	3	1	..	..
,,	93	40	16	10	..	24	16	5	..	1	..
,,	94	30	8	1	..	24	7	5	1	..	..
,,	95	26	10	3	..	23	10	..	..	..	..
,,	96	112	166	5	..	72	151	14	3	21	12
,,	99	150	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 8

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.) *	Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Divisions	**Total**	**3682**	**3150**	**532**
	III	**25**	**24**	**1**
	IV	**2**	**2**	..
	V(a)	**243**	**146**	**97**
	V(b)	**559**	**514**	**45**
	VI	**55**	**51**	**4**
	VII	**449**	**443**	**6**
	VIII	**1362**	**1341**	**21**
	IX	**987**	**629**	**358**
DIVISION 0-1	*PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS*			
	Total	362	187	175
	V(b)	5	5	..
	VI	1	1	..
	VII	1	..	1
	VIII	16	15	1
	IX	339	166	173
GROUP 02	ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS	TECHNOLOGISTS AND		
	Total	21	17	4
	VI	1	1	..
	VIII	1	1	..
	IX	19	15	4
Family 021	CIVIL ENGINEERS			
	Total	6	6	..
	VI	1	1	..
	VIII	1	1	..
	IX	4	4	..
,, 022	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS			
	Total	10	9	1
	IX	10	9	1
,, 023	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS			
	Total	1	1	..
	IX	1	1	..
,, 027	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS			
	Total	1	..	1
	IX	1	..	1

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.) *			Main activity--Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5
Family	028	SURVEYORS				
			Total	2	1	1
			IX	2	1	1
,,	029	ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND SURVEYORS, n.e.c.				
			Total	1	..	1
			IX	1	..	1
GROUP	03	ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS				
			Total	28	26	2
			V(b)	4	4	..
			IX	24	22	2
Family	030	DRAUGHTSMEN				
			Total	2	1	1
			IX	2	1	1
,,	031	CIVIL ENGINEERING OVERSEERS AND TECHNICIANS				
			Total	3	3	..
			IX	3	3	..
,,	032	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING OVERSEERS AND TECHNICIANS				
			Total	23	22	1
			V(b)	4	4	..
			IX	19	18	1
GROUP	07	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (ALLOPATHIC, DENTAL AND VETERINARY SURGEONS)				
			Total	31	31	..
			VIII	5	5	..
			IX	26	26	..
Family	070	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ALLOPATHIC				
			Total	3	3	..
			VIII	1	1	..
			IX	2	2	..
,,	071	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, AYURVEDIC				
			Total	23	23	..
			IX	23	23	..
,,	076	PHARMACISTS				
			Total	5	5	..
			VIII	4	4	..
			IX	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.) *			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5
GROUP	08	NURSING AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS				
			Total	35	13	22
			VIII	8	7	1
			IX	27	6	21
Family	080	VACCINATORS, INOCULATORS, MEDICAL ASSISTANTS				
			Total	5	2	3
			VIII	1	1	..
			IX	4	1	3
,,	081	DENTAL ASSISTANTS				
			Total	1	1	..
			IX	1	1	..
,,	084	NURSES				
			Total	9	2	7
			VIII	2	1	1
			IX	7	1	6
,,	085	MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS				
			Total	4	1	3
			IX	4	1	3
,,	089	NURSING, SANITARY AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS, n.e.c.				
			Total	16	7	9
			VIII	5	5	..
			IX	11	2	9
GROUP	11	ECONOMISTS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	1	1	..
			IX	1	1	..
Family	111	ECONOMIC INVESTIGATORS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	1	1	..
			IX	1	1	..
GROUP	12	ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	10	5	5
			VII	1	..	1
			VIII	2	2	..
			IX	7	3	4
Family	120	ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS				
			Total	6	5	1
			VIII	2	2	..
			IX	4	3	1

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION —*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5
Family	129	ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	4	..	4
			VII	1	..	1
			IX	3	..	3
GROUP	13	SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	6	6	..
			IX	6	6	..
Family	134	LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS				
			Total	1	1	..
			IX	1	1	..
,,	137	LABOUR, SOCIAL WELFARE AND POLITICAL WORKERS				
			Total	5	5	..
			IX	5	5	..
GROUP	15	TEACHERS				
			Total	188	60	128
			V(b)	1	1	..
			IX	187	59	128
Family	150	TEACHERS, UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES				
			Total	7	6	1
			IX	7	6	1
,,	151	TEACHERS, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOL				
			Total	62	13	49
			IX	62	13	49
,,	152	TEACHERS, MIDDLE SCHOOL				
			Total	5	5	..
			IX	5	5	..
,,	153	TEACHERS, PRIMARY				
			Total	57	15	42
			IX	57	15	42
,,	154	TEACHERS, PRE-PRIMARY				
			Total	35	1	34
			IX	35	1	34
,,	155	TEACHERS, SPECIAL EDUCATION				
			Total	1	1	..
			IX	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	156	TEACHERS, CRAFT			
		Total	10	8	2
		IX	10	8	2
,,	159	TEACHERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	11	11	..
		V(b)	1	1	..
		IX	10	10	..
GROUP	18	COMPOSERS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS			
		Total	21	11	10
		IX	21	11	10
Family	180	COMPOSERS, MUSICIANS AND SINGERS			
		Total	5	5	..
		IX	5	5	..
,,	181	CHOREOGRAPHERS AND DANCERS AND SINGERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	184	CIRCUS PERFORMERS			
		Total	13	3	10
		IX	13	3	10
,,	189	COMPOSERS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS, n.e.c.			
		Total	2	2	..
		IX	2	2	..
GROUP	19	PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	21	17	4
		IX	21	17	4
Family	190	ORDAINED RELIGIOUS WORKERS			
		Total	19	15	4
		IX	19	15	4
,,	192	ASTROLOGERS, PALMISTS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		IX	2	2	..
DIVISION	2	*ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS*			
		Total	68	65	3
		V(b)	31	30	1
		VI	11	11	..
		VII	4	4	..
		VIII	8	8	..
		IX	14	12	2

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
GROUP	20	ELECTED AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
Family	202	ELECTED OFFICIALS, LOCAL BODIES			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	21	ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES			
		Total	6	4	2
		IX	6	4	2
Family	210	ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, UNION GOVERNMENT			
		Total	3	3	..
		IX	3	3	..
,,	213	ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, LOCAL BODIES			
		Total	3	1	2
		IX	3	1	2
GROUP	23	DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
		Total	4	4	..
		VII	4	4	..
Family	230	DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, BANK			
		Total	3	3	..
		VII	3	3	..
,,	231	DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, INSURANCE			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
GROUP	24	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND RELATED CONCERNS			
		Total	42	41	1
		V(b)	31	30	1
		VI	11	11	..
Family	241	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, CONSTRUCTION			
		Total	11	11	..
		VI	11	11	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	243	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, MANUFACTURING			
		Total	31	30	1
		V(b)	31	30	1
GROUP	25	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND RELATED EXECUTIVES, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS			
		Total	8	8	..
		VIII	8	8	..
Family	250	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS AND RELATED EXECUTIVES, TRANSPORT			
		Total	8	8	..
		VIII	8	8	..
GROUP	26	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, OTHER SERVICES			
		Total	7	7	..
		IX	7	7	..
Family	261	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT			
		Total	7	7	..
		IX	7	7	..
DIVISION	3	*CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS*			
		Total	529	499	30
		III	2	2	..
		V(b)	62	53	9
		VI	2	2	..
		VII	50	50	..
		VIII	322	315	7
		IX	91	77	14
GROUP	30	CLERICAL AND OTHER SUPERVISORS			
		Total	45	43	2
		III	2	2	..
		V(b)	19	19	..
		VII	3	3	..
		VIII	9	9	..
		IX	12	10	2
Family	300	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS (OFFICE), SUPERINTENDENTS, HEAD CLERKS AND SECTION HEADS			
		Total	28	28	..
		III	2	2	..
		V(b)	17	17	..
		VII	2	2	..
		VIII	6	6	..
		IX	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS ATWORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)[4]		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	301	OTHER SUPERVISORS (INSPECTORS, Etc.)			
		Total	6	6	..
		V(b)	2	2	..
		VII	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	2	2	..
,,	302	MINISTERIAL AND OFFICE ASSISTANTS			
		Total	9	9	..
		VIII	2	2	..
		IX	7	7	..
,,	309	CLERICAL AND OTHER SUPERVISORS, *n.e.c.*			
		Total	2	..	2
		IX	2	..	2
GROUP	31	VILLAGE OFFICIALS			
		Total	4	3	1
		IX	4	3	1
Family	310	VILLAGE OFFICIALS			
		Total	4	3	1
		IX	4	3	1
GROUP	32	STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS AND CARD AND TAPE PUNCHING OPERATORS			
		Total	15	5	10
		V(b)	4	1	3
		VI	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	9	2	7
Family	320	STENOGRAPHERS AND STENOTYPISTS			
		Total	2	1	1
		IX	2	1	1
,,	321	TYPISTS			
		Total	13	4	9
		V(b)	4	1	3
		VI	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	7	1	6
GROUP	33	BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	17	17	..
		V(b)	6	6	..
		VI	1	1	..
		VII	5	5	..
		IX	5	5	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5
Family	330	BOOK-KEEPERS AND ACCOUNTS CLERKS				
			Total	12	12	..
			V(b)	6	6	..
			VII	2	2	..
			IX	4	4	..
Family	331	CASHIERS				
			Total	5	5	..
			VI	1	1	..
			VII	3	3	..
			IX	1	1	..
GROUP	35	CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	268	253	15
			V(b)	33	27	6
			VII	40	40	..
			VIII	134	129	5
			IX	61	57	4
Family	350	CLERKS, GENERAL				
			Total	140	136	4
			V(b)	14	14	..
			VII	28	28	..
			VIII	59	56	3
			IX	39	38	1
,,	351	STORE-KEEPERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	6	5	1
			V(b)	2	2	..
			VII	2	2	..
			VIII	1	1	..
			IX	1	..	1
,,	354	TIME-KEEPERS				
			Total	4	4	..
			V (b)	3	3	..
			VIII	1	1	..
,,	356	TICKET SELLERS				
			Total	1	1	..
			VIII	1	1	..
,,	357	TICKET COLLECTORS, CHECKERS AND EXAMINERS				
			Total	31	31	..
			VIII	31	31	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	358	OFFICE ATTENDANTS (PEONS, DAFTRIES ETC.)			
		Total	74	71	3
		V(b)	8	8	..
		VII	10	10	..
		VIII	39	37	2
		IX	17	16	1
,,	359	CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS (INCLUDING PROOF-READERS AND COPYHOLDERS), n.e.c.			
		Total	12	5	7
		V(b)	6	..	6
		VIII	2	2	..
		IX	4	3	1
GROUP	36	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SUPERVISORS			
		Total	36	35	1
		VIII	36	35	1
Family	360	STATION MASTERS AND STATION SUPERINTENDENT, TRANSPORT			
		Total	21	21	..
		VIII	21	21	..
,,	361	POST MASTERS, TELEGRAPH MASTERS AND OTHER SUPERVISORS			
		Total	6	5	1
		VIII	6	5	1
,,	369	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SUPERVISORS n.e.c.			
		Total	9	9	..
		VIII	9	9	..
GROUP	37	TRANSPORT CONDUCTORS AND GUARDS			
		Total	74	74	..
		VIII	74	74	..
Family	370	GUARDS AND BRAKESMEN, RAILWAY			
		Total	62	62	..
		VIII	62	62	..
,,	371	CONDUCTORS, TRANSPORT			
		Total	11	11	..
		VIII	11	11	..
,,	379	TRANSPORT CONDUCTORS AND GUARDS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5
GROUP	38	MAIL DISTRIBUTORS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	59	59	..
			VII	2	2	..
			VIII	57	57	..
Family	380	POSTMEN				
			Total	18	18	..
			VIII	18	18	..
,,	381	MESSENGERS AND DESPATCH RIDERS				
			Total	2	2	..
			VII	2	2	..
,,	389	MAIL DISTRIBUTORS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	39	39	..
			VIII	39	39	..
GROUP	39	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS				
			Total	11	10	1
			VIII	11	10	1
Family	390	TELEPHONE OPERATORS				
			Total	8	8	..
			VIII	8	8	..
,,	391	TELEGRAPHISTS AND SIGNALLERS				
			Total	2	2	..
			VIII	2	2	..
,,	399	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, n.e.c.				
			Total	1	..	1
			VIII	1	..	1
DIVISION	4	*SALES WORKERS*				
			Total	234	232	2
			VII	234	232	2
GROUP	40	MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE				
			Total	150	148	2
			VII	150	148	2
Family	400	MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS, WHOLESALE TRADE				
			Total	5	5	..
			VII	5	5	..
Family	401	MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS, RETAIL TRADE				
			Total	145	143	2
			VII	145	143	2

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
GROUP	41	MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS			
		Total	16	16	..
		VII	16	16	..
Family	410	SALES SUPERVISORS			
		Total	8	8	..
		VII	8	8	..
,,	412	SELLING AGENTS			
		Total	8	8	..
		VII	8	8	..
GROUP	42	TECHNICAL SALESMEN AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
Family	420	TECHNICAL SALESMEN AND SERVICE ADVISORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
GROUP	43	SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	59	59	..
		VII	59	59	..
Family	430	SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND DEMONSTRATORS			
		Total	47	47	..
		VII	47	47	..
,,	431	STREET VENDORS, CANVASSERS AND NEWS VENDORS			
		Total	12	12	..
		VII	12	12	..
GROUP	44	INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS SERVICE SALESMEN AND AUCTIONEERS			
		Total	7	7	..
		VII	7	7	..
Family	440	AGENTS AND SALESMEN, INSURANCE			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
,,	441	AGENTS, BROKERS AND SALESMEN, REAL ESTATE			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
,,	443	AGENTS, BROKERS AND SALESMEN, ADVERTISING AND OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES			
		Total	4	4	..
		VII	4	4	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5
Family	449	INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS SERVICE/SALESMEN AND AUCTIONEERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	1	1	..
			VII	1	1	..
GROUP	45	MONEY-LENDERS AND PAWN BROKERS				
			Total	1	1	..
			VII	1	1	..
Family	450	MONEY-LENDERS (INCLUDING INDIGENOUS BANKERS)				
			Total	1	1	..
			VII	1	1	..
DIVISION	5	*SERVICE WORKERS*				
			Total	538	390	148
			V (b)	4	2	2
			VII	156	153	3
			VIII	56	52	4
			IX	322	183	139
GROUP	50	HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS				
			Total	82	81	1
			VII	82	81	1
Family	500	HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS				
			Total	82	81	1
			VII	82	81	1
GROUP	52	COOKS, WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS (DOMESTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL)				
			Total	170	114	56
			VII	74	72	2
			IX	96	42	54
Family	520	COOKS AND COOK-BEARERS				
			Total	144	88	56
			VII	49	47	2
			IX	95	41	54
,,	521	BUTLERS, BEARERS AND WAITERS				
			Total	26	26	..
			VII	25	25	..
			IX	1	1	..
GROUP	53	MAIDS AND RELATED HOUSE KEEPING SERVICE WORKERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	77	22	55
			IX	77	22	55

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5
Family	531	DOMESTIC SERVANTS				
			Total	77	22	55
			IX	77	22	55
GROUP	54	BUILDING CARETAKERS, SWEEPERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	56	42	14
			V (b)	2	..	2
			VIII	26	22	4
			IX	28	20	8
Family	540	BUILDING CARETAKERS				
			Total	2	1	1
			IX	2	1	1
,,	541	SWEEPERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	53	40	13
			V (b)	2	..	2
			VIII	26	22	4
			IX	25	18	7
,,	549	BUILDING CARETAKERS, SWEEPERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	1	1	..
			IX	1	1	..
GROUP	55	LAUNDERERS, DRY-CLEANERS AND PRESSERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	45	23	22
			IX	45	23	22
Family	550	LAUNDRY MEN, WASHERMEN AND DHOBIS				
			Total	45	23	22
			IX	45	23	22
GROUP	56	HAIR-DRESSERS, BARBERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	24	24	..
			IX	24	24	..
Family	560	HAIR-DRESSERS, BARBERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	24	24	..
			IX	24	24	..
GROUP	57	PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS				
			Total	84	84	..
			V (b)	2	2	..
			VIII	30	30	..
			IX	52	52	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION-- *contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5
Family	571	POLICEMEN AND DETECTIVES				
			Total	35	35	..
			IX	35	35	..
,,	573	PROTECTION FORCE, HOME GUARDS AND SECURITY WORKERS				
			Total	19	19	..
			VIII	19	19	..
,,	574	WATCHMEN, CHOWKIDARS AND GATE KEEPERS				
			Total	30	30	..
			V (b)	2	2	..
			VIII	11	11	..
			IX	17	17	..
DIVISION	6	*FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS*				
			Total	35	33	2
			III	23	22	1
			V (*a*)	2	2	..
			V (*b*)	9	8	1
			IX	1	1	..
GROUP	62	FARMERS, OTHER THAN CULTIVATORS				
			Total	3	3	..
			III	3	3	..
Family	622	DAIRY FARMERS				
			Total	3	3	..
			III	3	3	..
GROUP	64	PLANTATION LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	13	12	1
			III	2	2	..
			V (a)	2	2	..
			V (b)	9	8	1
Family	640	PLANTATION LABOURERS				
			Total	2	2	..
			III	2	2	..
,,	641	TAPPERS (PALM, RUBBER TREES Etc.)				
			Total	11	10	1
			V (a)	2	2	..
			V (b)	9	8	1

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
GROUP	65	OTHER FARM WORKERS			
		Total	16	15	1
		III	15	14	1
		IX	1	1	..
Family	650	FARM MACHINERY OPERATORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	651	FARM WORKERS, ANIMAL, BIRD AND INSECT REARING			
		Total	15	14	1
		III	15	14	1
GROUP	66	FORESTRY WORKERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		III	3	3	..
Family	661	HARVESTERS AND GATHERERS OF FOREST PRODUCTS (INCLUDING LAC EXCEPT LOGS)			
		Total	1	1	..
		III	1	1	..
,,	662	LOG FELLERS AND WOOD CUTTERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		III	1	1	..
,,	663	CHARCOAL BURNERS AND FOREST PRODUCT PROCESSORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		III	1	1	..
DIVISION	7–8–9	*PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS*			
		Total	1916	1744	172
		IV	2	2	..
		V (a)	241	144	97
		V (b)	448	416	32
		VI	41	37	4
		VII	4	4	..
		VIII	960	951	9
		IX	220	190	30
GROUP	71	MINERS, QUARRYMEN, WELL DRILLERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		IV	2	2	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	712	QUARRYMEN			
		Total	2	2	..
		IV	2	2	..
GROUP	72	METAL PROCESSORS			
		Total	8	8	..
		V (b)	7	7	..
		IX	1	1	..
Family	720	SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN, METAL SMELTING, CONVERTING] AND REFINING			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	728	METAL PLATERS AND COATERS			
		Total	7	7	..
		V (b)	7	7	..
GROUP	73	WOOD PREPARATION WORKERS AND PAPER MAKERS			
		Total	7	4	3
		V (a)	3	..	3
		V (b)	4	4	..
Family	732	SAWYERS, PLYWOOD MAKERS AND RELATED WOOD PROCESSING WORKERS			
		Total	7	4	3
		V (a)	3	..	3
		V (b)	4	4	..
GROUP	75	SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	30	8	22
		V (a)	21	2	19
		V (b)	8	5	3
		IX	1	1	..
Family	750	SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN, SPINNING, WEAVING, KNITTING, DYEING AND RELATED PROCESSES			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	752	SPINNERS AND WINDERS			
		Total	24	4	20
		V (a)	19	..	19
		V (b)	5	4	1

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5
Family	755	WEAVERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	5	3	2
			V (a)	2	2	..
			V (b)	3	1	2
GROUP	77	FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSORS				
			Total	63	37	26
			V (a)	47	22	25
			V (b)	13	12	1
			VII	3	3	..
Family	771	GRAIN MILLERS, PARCHERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	44	19	25
			V (a)	42	18	24
			V (b)	2	1	1
,,	772	CRUSHERS AND PRESSERS, OIL SEEDS				
			Total	2	2	..
			V (b)	2	2	..
,,	774	BUTCHERS AND MEAT PREPARERS				
			Total	6	6	..
			V (a)	4	4	..
			VII	2	2	..
,,	777	BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CANDY AND SWEETMEAT MAKERS AND OTHER FOOD PROCESSORS				
			Total	7	6	1
			V (a)	1	..	1
			V (b)	5	5	..
			VII	1	1	..
,,	778	TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA PREPARERS				
			Total	2	2	..
			V (b)	2	2	..
,,	779	BREWERS AND AERATED WATER AND BEVERAGE MAKERS				
			Total	2	2	..
			V (b)	2	2	..
GROUP	78	TOBACCO PREPARERS AND TOBACCO PRODUCT MAKERS				
			Total	12	12	..
			V (a)	3	3	..
			V (b)	9	9	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*			Main activity-industrial category	Total workers		
				Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5
Family	784	BIDI MAKERS				
			Total	12	12	..
			V (a)	3	3	..
			V (b)	9	9	..
GROUP	79	TAILORS, DRESS MAKERS, SEWERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	83	70	13
			V (a)	30	20	10
			V (b)	51	49	2
			VII	1	1	..
			VIII	1	..	1
Family	791	TAILORS AND DRESS MAKERS				
			Total	79	69	10
			V (a)	29	19	10
			V (b)	49	49	..
			VII	1	1	..
,,	792	FUR TAILORS AND RELATED WORKERS				
			Total	1	..	1
			VIII	1	..	1
,,	799	TAILORS, DRESS MAKERS, SEWERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.				
			Total	3	1	2
			V (a)	1	1	..
			V (b)	2	..	2
GROUP	80	SHOE MAKERS AND LEATHER GOODS MAKERS				
			Total	7	7	..
			V (b)	7	7	..
Family	801	SHOE MAKERS AND SHOE REPAIRERS				
			Total	7	7	..
			V (b)	7	7	..
GROUP	81	CARPENTERS, CABINET AND RELATED WOOD WORKERS				
			Total	78	78	..
			V (a)	26	26	..
			V (b)	34	34	..
			VI	6	6	..
			VIII	9	9	..
			IX	3	3	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	811	CARPENTERS			
		Total	16	16	..
		V (a)	5	5	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
		VI	1	1	..
		VIII	5	5	..
		IX	3	3	..
,,	812	CABINET MAKERS			
		Total	58	58	..
		V (a)	21	21	..
		V (b)	32	32	..
		VI	5	5	..
,,	815	COACH AND BODY BUILDERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	3	3	..
,,	819	CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
GROUP	83	BLACKSMITHS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS			
		Total	155	150	5
		V (a)	22	18	4
		V (b)	110	109	1
		VIII	12	12	..
		IX	11	11	..
Family	831	BLACKSMITHS, HAMMERSMITHS AND FORGING PRESS OPERATORS			
		Total	139	134	5
		V (a)	22	18	4
		V (b)	110	109	1
		VIII	7	7	..
,,	835	MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS			
		Total	16	16	..
		VIII	5	5	..
		IX	11	11	..
GROUP	84	MACHINERY FITTERS, MACHINE ASSEMBLERS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)			
		Total	330	329	1
		V (a)	3	3	..
		V (b)	65	64	1
		VIII	261	261	..
		IX	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	840	SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN, MACHINERY FITTING, ASSEMBLING, REPAIRING AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKING (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	841	WATCH, CLOCK AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)			
		Total	9	9	..
		V (a)	3	3	..
		V (b)	6	6	..
,,	842	MACHINERY FITTERS AND MACHINE ASSEMBLERS			
		Total	85	85	..
		VIII	85	85	..
,,	843	MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANICS			
		Total	18	17	1
		V (b)	13	12	1
		VIII	5	5	..
,,	845	MECHANICS, REPAIRMEN, OTHER			
		Total	205	205	..
		V (b)	46	46	..
		VIII	158	158	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	849	MACHINERY FITTERS, MACHINE ASSEMBLERS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL), n.e.c.			
		Total	12	12	..
		VIII	12	12	..
GROUP	85	ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WORKERS			
		Total	78	78	..
		V (b)	8	8	..
		VI	2	2	..
		VIII	41	41	..
		IX	27	27	..
Family	851	ELECTRICIANS, ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	24	24	..
		VI	2	2	..
		VIII	21	21	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	852	ELECTRONIC FITTERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	853	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	3	3	..
,,	854	RADIO AND TELEVISION MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
,,	855	ELECTRICAL WIREMEN			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	2	2	..
,,	856	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH INSTALLERS AND REPAIRMEN			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	857	ELECTRIC LINEMEN AND CABLE JOINTERS			
		Total	18	18	..
		VIII	7	7	..
		IX	11	11	..
,,	859	ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	27	27	..
		V (b)	7	7	..
		VIII	8	8	..
		IX	12	12	..
GROUP	86	BROADCASTING STATION AND SOUND EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND CINEMA PROJECTIONISTS			
		Total	3	3	..
		IX	3	3	..
Family	862	SOUND EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND CINEMA PROJECTIONISTS			
		Total	3	3	..
		IX	3	3	..
GROUP	87	PLUMBERS, WELDERS, SHEET METAL AND STRUCTURAL METAL PREPARERS AND ERECTORS			
		Total	50	49	1
		V (a)	3	3	..
		V (b)	1	..	1
		VIII	46	46	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	871	PLUMBERS AND PIPE FITTERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	3	3	..
,,	872	WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		VIII	2	2	..
,,	873	SHEET METAL WORKERS			
		Total	4	3	1
		V (a)	3	3	..
		V (b)	1	..	1
,,	874	METAL PLATE AND STRUCTURAL METAL WORKERS			
		Total	41	41	..
		VIII	41	41	..
GROUP	88	JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS AND METAL ENGRAVERS (EXCEPT PRINTING)			
		Total	23	23	..
		V (a)	12	12	..
		V (b)	11	11	..
Family	881	JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS			
		Total	21	21	..
		V (a)	12	12	..
		V (b)	9	9	..
,,	889	JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS AND METAL ENGRAVERS (EXCEPT PRINTING) n.e.c.			
		Total	2	2	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
GROUP	89	GLASS FORMERS, POTTERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	75	44	31
		V (a)	59	33	26
		V (b)	15	10	5
		VIII	1	1	
Family	892	POTTERS AND RELATED CLAY AND ABRASIVE FORMERS			
		Total	9	4	5
		V (b)	9	4	5
,,	893	GLASS AND CERAMICS KILNMEN			..
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..

)CCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK CORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
ily	894	GLASS ENGRAVERS AND ETCHERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
..,	899	GLASS FORMERS, POTTERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	62	36	26
		V (a)	59	33	26
		V (b)	3	3	..
)UP	90	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCT MAKERS			
		Total	6	6	..
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	5	5	..
ily	903	TYRE MAKERS AND VULCANISERS			
		Total	5	5	..
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	4	4	..
..,	909	RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCT MAKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (b)	1	1	
)UP	91	PAPER AND PAPER BOARD PRODUCT MAKERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	
ily	911	PAPER AND PAPER BOARD PRODUCT MAKERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
)UP	92	PRINTING AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	82	72	10
		V (b)	79	69	10
		IX	3	3	..
ily	921	COMPOSITORS			
		Total	15	15	..
		V (b)	14	14	..
		IX	1	1	..
,	927	BOOK BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	66	56	10
		V (b)	65	55	10
		IX	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	928	PHOTOGRAPHIC DARK ROOM WORKERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	93	PAINTERS			
		Total	11	11	..
		VI	3	3	..
		VIII	6	6	..
		IX	2	2	..
Family	931	PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION			
		Total	3	3	..
		VI	3	3	..
,,	932	PAINTERS, SPRAY AND SIGN WRITING			
		Total	6	6	..
		VIII	5	5	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	939	PAINTERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	2	2	..
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	94	PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	30	12	18
		V (a)	11	1	10
		V (b)	18	10	8
		VIII	1	1	..
Family	942	BASKETRY WEAVERS AND BRUSH MAKERS			
		Total	15	7	8
		V (a)	9	1	8
		V (b)	6	6	..
,,	949	PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	15	5	10
		V (a)	2	..	2
		V (b)	12	4	8
		VIII	1	1	..
GROUP	95	BRICKLAYERS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS			
		Total	31	27	4
		VI	30	26	4
		VIII	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Family	951	BRICKLAYERS, STONE MASONS AND TILE SETTERS			
		Total	21	19	2
		VI	21	19	2
,,	956	INSULATORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	958	HUT BUILDERS AND THATCHERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VI	1	1	..
,,	959	WELL DIGGERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	8	6	2
		VI	8	6	2
GROUP	96	STATIONARY ENGINES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, OILER AND GREASER			
		Total	103	103	..
		VIII	98	98	..
		IX	5	5	..
Family	961	STATIONARY ENGINE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS			
		Total	5	5	..
		VIII	5	5	..
,,	962	BOILERMEN AND FIREMEN			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	3	3	..
,,	963	OILERS AND GREASERS (INCLUDING CLEANERS, MOTOR VEHICLES)			
		Total	94	94	..
		VIII	89	89	..
		IX	5	5	..
,,	969	STATIONARY ENGINE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
GROUP	97	MATERIAL HANDLING AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, LOADERS AND UNLOADERS			
		Total	34	34	..
		VIII	34	34	..
Family	971	DOCKERS AND FREIGHT HANDLERS			
		Total	33	33	..
		VIII	33	33	..
,,	975	CHECKERS, TESTERS, SORTERS, WEIGHERS AND COUNTERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group/Family (N.C.O.)*		Main activity-Industrial category	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
GROUP	98	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS			
		Total	345	345	..
		VIII	336	336	..
		IX	9	9	..
Family	981	SHIP'S DECK RATINGS, BARGE CREWS AND BOATMEN			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	983	DRIVERS, RAILWAYS			
		Total	70	70	..
		VIII	70	70	..
,,	984	FIREMEN, RAILWAYS			
		Total	98	98	..
		VIII	98	98	..
,,	985	POINTSMEN, SIGNALMEN AND SHUNTERS, RAILWAYS			
		Total	95	95	..
		VIII	95	95	..
,,	986	TRAM CAR AND MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS			
		Total	58	58	..
		VIII	49	49	..
		IX	9	9	..
,,	988	CYCLE RICKSHAW DRIVERS AND RICKSHAW PULLERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		VIII	2	2	..
,,	989	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND DRIVERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	21	21	..
		VIII	21	21	..
GROUP	99	LABOURERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	267	229	38
		VIII	113	105	8
		IX	154	124	30
Family	999	LABOURERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	267	229	38
		VIII	113	105	8
		IX	154	124	30

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

(N.C.O.)*—National Classification of Occupation.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group		Total workers		Class of workers: Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Divisions		**3004**	**435**	**157**	..	**2585**	**413**	**197**	**8**	**65**	**14**
Division	**01**	**187**	**175**	**12**	..	**161**	**173**	**13**	**2**	**1**	..
Group	02	17	4	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..
,,	03	26	2	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..
,,	07	31	..	10	..	16	..	4	..	1	..
,,	08	13	22	..	..	12	22	1	..	..	..
,,	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	12	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
,,	13	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
,,	15	60	128	..	..	57	127	3	1	..	..
,,	18	11	10	1	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
,,	19	17	4	1	..	14	3	2	1	..	..
Division	**2**	**65**	**3**	**37**	..	**26**	**3**	**2**	..	..	..
Group	20	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	21	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
,,	23	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	24	41	1	28	..	11	1	2	..	..	..
,,	25	8	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	26	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**499**	**30**	**1**	..	**498**	**30**	..	..	..	..
Group	30	43	2	1	..	42	2	..	..	..	..
,,	31	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
,,	32	5	10	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..
,,	33	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
,,	35	253	15	..	..	253	15	..	..	..	..
,,	36	35	1	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..
,,	37	74	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	59	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
,,	39	10	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
Division	**4**	**232**	**2**	**60**	..	**84**	**1**	**79**	**1**	**9**	..
Group	40	148	2	60	..	..	1	79	1	9	..
,,	41	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
,,	42	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	43	59	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
,,	44	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	45	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Division/Group		Total workers		Class of workers: Employers		Employees		Single workers		Family workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division	**5**	**390**	**148**	**32**	..	**270**	**132**	**44**	**3**	**44**	**13**
Group	50	81	1	28	..	..	..	30	..	23	1
,,	52	114	56	..	..	114	56	..	..	..	..
,,	53	22	55	..	..	22	55	..	..	..	..
,,	54	42	14	..	..	42	14	..	..	..	..
,,	55	23	22	1	..	..	7	4	3	18	12
,,	56	24	..	3	..	8	..	10	..	3	..
,,	57	84	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**6**	**31**	**2**	..	..	**28**	**1**	..	**1**	**3**	..
Group	62	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	64	11	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
,,	65	15	1	..	..	12	..	..	1	3	..
,,	66	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**7–8–9**	**1600**	**75**	**15**	..	**1518**	**73**	**59**	**1**	**8**	**1**
Group	71	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	72	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
,,	73	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	75	6	3	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
,,	77	15	1	..	..	12	..	1	1	2	..
,,	78	9	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
,,	79	50	3	9	..	21	2	20	..	..	1
,,	80	7	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
,,	81	52	..	..	..	43	..	6	..	2	..
,,	83	132	1	..	..	131	1	..	..	1	..
,,	84	326	1	1	..	317	1	7	..	1	..
,,	85	78	..	1	..	77	..	..	..	..	..
,,	86	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	87	46	1	..	..	46	1	..	..	..	..
,,	88	11	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	1	..
,,	89	11	5	..	..	9	5	2	..	..	..
,,	90	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	91	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	92	72	10	1	..	70	10	1	..	..	..
,,	93	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	94	11	8	..	..	6	8	4	..	1	..
,,	95	27	4	1	..	26	4	..	..	..	..
,,	96	103	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..
,,	97	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
,,	98	345	..	..	..	343	..	2	..	..	..
,,	99	229	38	..	..	229	38	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*
1		2	3	4	5
ALL DIVISIONS	**0–9**	**Total**	**3682**	**3150**	**532**
		0–14	**52**	**27**	**25**
		15–19	**212**	**157**	**55**
		20–24	**492**	**424**	**68**
		25–29	**585**	**497**	**88**
		30–39	**1066**	**945**	**121**
		40–49	**807**	**697**	**110**
		50–59	**350**	**306**	**44**
		60+	**118**	**97**	**21**
		A.N.S.	..	...	..
Division	0–1	*Total*	362	187	175
		0–14	5	..	5
		15–19	13	4	9
		20–24	37	11	26
		25–29	62	30	32
		30–39	110	66	44
		40–49	82	39	43
		50–59	42	27	15
		60+	11	10	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	02	Total	21	17	4
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	6	4	2
		30–39	11	10	1
		40–49	3	2	1
		50–59	..	..	...
		60+	1	1	...
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	03	Total	28	26	2
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	8	6	2
		25–29	10	10	..
		30–39	7	7	..
		40–49	2	2	...
		50–59	..	...	...
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	07	Total	31	31	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	10	10	..
		40–49	12	12	..
		50–59	3	3	..
		60+	4	4	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	08	Total	35	13	22
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	2	..	2
		25–29	6	1	5
		30–39	10	4	6
		40–49	8	2	6
		50–59	8	5	3
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	11	Total	1	1	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	12	Total	10	5	5
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	4	1	3
		30–39	4	2	2
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	13	Total	6	6	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	3	3	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	15	Total	188	60	128
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	5	1	4
		20–24	25	3	22
		25–29	31	9	22
		30–39	59	25	34
		40–49	45	11	34
		50–59	23	11	12
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	18	Total	21	11	10
		0–14	5	..	5
		15–19	5	..	5
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	4	4	..
		40–49	5	5	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	19	Total	21	17	4
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	3	2	1
		40–49	6	4	2
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	6	5	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	–

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Division	2	*Total*	68	65	3
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	6	6	..
		25–29	6	6	..
		30–39	31	29	2
		40–49	12	11	1
		50–59	10	10	..
		60+	3	3	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	20	Total	1	1	—
		0–14	..	..	—
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	21	Total	6	4	2
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	4	2	2
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	—
		A.N.S.	..	..	—
Group	23	Total	4	4	—
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1		..
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49		1	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	24	Total	42	41	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	4	4	..
		25–29	4	4	..
		30–39	18	18	..
		40–49	8	7	1
		50–59	6	6	..
		60+	2	2	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	25	Total	8	8	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	26	Total	7	7	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	4	4	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	3		529	499	30
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	9	6	3
		20–24	79	75	4
		25–29	79	65	14
		30–39	146	140	6
		40–49	149	148	1
		50–59	58	56	2
		60+	9	9	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups	Age-group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group 30	Total	45	43	2
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	1	..	1
	20–24	5	5	..
	25–29	4	3	1
	30–39	14	14	..
	40–49	12	12	..
	50–59	6	6	..
	60+	3	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 31	Total	4	3	1
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	..	..	..
	20–24	1	..	1
	25–29	..	..	..
	30–39	1	1	..
	40–49	1	1	..
	50–59	1	1	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S	..	..	..
Group 32	Total	15	5	10
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	2	..	2
	20–24	3	1	2
	25–29	4	..	4
	30–39	6	4	2
	40–49	..	..	..
	50–59	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 33	Total	17	17	..
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	..	..	..
	20–24	4	4	..
	25–29	4	4	..
	30–39	4	4	..
	40–49	4	4	..
	50–59	..	..	..
	60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE).

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	35	Total	268	253	15
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	3	3	..
		20–24	37	36	1
		25–29	43	35	8
		30–39	84	80	4
		40–49	72	71	1
		50–59	24	23	1
		60+	5	5	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	36	Total	36	35	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	2	1	1
		30–39	8	8	..
		40–49	19	19	..
		50–59	6	6	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	37	Total	74	74	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	4	4	..
		25–29	3	3	..
		30–39	16	16	..
		40–49	31	31	..
		50–59	19	19	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	38	Total	59	59	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	20	20	..
		25–29	14	14	..
		30–39	12	12	..
		40–49	10	10	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	39	Total	11	10	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	4	4	..
		25–29	5	5	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	..	1
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	4	*Total*	234	232	2
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	19	18	1
		20–24	25	25	..
		25–29	32	32	..
		30–39	68	68	..
		40–49	44	44	..
		50–59	31	31	..
		60+	15	14	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	40	Total	150	148	2
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	9	8	1
		20–24	18	18	..
		25–29	18	18	..
		30–39	42	42	..
		40–49	31	31	..
		50–59	22	22	..
		60+	10	9	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	41	Total	16	16	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	7	7	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	3	3	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	42	Total	1	1	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	43	Total	59	59	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	10	10	..
		20–24	6	6	..
		25–29	12	12	..
		30–39	14	14	..
		40–49	8	8	..
		50–59	7	7	..
		60+	2	2	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	44	Total	7	7	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	4	4	..
		40–49	2	2	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	45	Total	1	1	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Division	5	*Total*	538	390	148
		0-14	32	13	19
		15-19	49	30	19
		20-24	72	62	10
		25-29	76	57	19
		30-39	119	90	29
		40-49	106	81	25
		50-59	49	35	14
		60+	35	22	13
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	50	Total	82	81	1
		0-14	..	..	..
		15-19	..	..	..
		20-24	12	12	..
		25-29	11	10	1
		30-39	22	22	..
		40-49	21	21	..
		50-59	12	12	..
		60+	4	4	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	52	Total	170	114	56
		0-14	21	9	12
		15-19	26	15	11
		20-24	30	26	4
		25-29	17	14	3
		30-39	25	19	6
		40-49	25	20	5
		50-59	13	6	7
		60+	13	5	8
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	53	Total	77	22	55
		0-14	9	3	6
		15-19	13	7	6
		20-24	9	5	4
		25-29	9	2	7
		30-39	14	1	13
		40-49	15	2	13
		50-59	6	1	5
		60+	2	1	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	54	Total	56	42	14
		0-14	..	..	..
		15-19	5	4	1
		20-24	7	7	..
		25-29	18	16	2
		30-39	11	7	4
		40-49	6	3	3
		50-59	3	2	1
		60+	6	3	3
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	55	Total	45	23	22
		0-14	1	..	1
		15-19	3	2	1
		20-24	3	1	2
		25-29	8	2	6
		30-39	14	8	6
		40-49	7	3	4
		50-59	5	4	1
		60+	4	3	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	56	Total	24	24	..
		0-14	1	1	..
		15-19	..	..	..
		20-24	5	5	..
		25-29	3	3	..
		30-39	7	7	..
		40-49	7	7	..
		50-59	..	..	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	57	Total	84	84	..
		0-14	..	..	..
		15-19	2	2	..
		20-24	6	6	..
		25-29	10	10	..
		30-39	26	26	..
		40-49	25	25	..
		50-59	10	10	..
		60+	5	5	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Division	6	*Total*	35	33	2
		0–14	5	5	..
		15–19	7	7	..
		20–24	2	2	..
		25–29	3	3	..
		30–39	6	6	..
		40–49	6	5	1
		50–59	5	4	1
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	62	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	64	Total	13	12	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	4	4	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49	2	2	..
		50–59	2	1	1
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	65	Total	16	15	1
		0–14	4	4	..
		15–19	3	3	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	3	2	1
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	66	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	7–8–9	*Total*	1916	1744	172
		0–14	10	9	1
		15–19	115	92	23
		20–24	271	243	28
		25–29	327	304	23
		30–39	586	546	40
		40–49	408	369	39
		50–59	155	143	12
		60+	44	38	6
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	71	Total	2	2	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	72	Total	8	8	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	4	4	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	73	Total	7	4	3
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	3	1	2
		40–49	1	..	1
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	75	Total	30	8	22
		0-14	..	..	..
		15–19	6	1	5
		20–24	7	1	6
		25–29	6	1	5
		30–39	3	2	1
		40–49	5	2	3
		50–59	3	1	2
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	77	Total	63	37	26
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	4	2	2
		20-24	11	7	4
		25–29	9	7	2
		30–39	13	8	5
		40–49	13	5	8
		50–59	5	2	3
		60+	8	6	2
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	78	Total	12	12	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	4	4	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	79	Total	83	70	13
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	10	6	4
		20–24	13	8	5
		25–29	10	9	1
		30–39	27	25	2
		40–49	14	13	1
		50–59	3	3	..
		60+	5	5	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	80	Total	7	7	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	2	2	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	81	Total	78	78	..
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	12	12	..
		20–24	12	12	..
		25–29	15	15	..
		30–39	10	10	..
		40–49	12	12	..
		50–59	11	11	..
		60+	5	5	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	83	Total	155	150	5
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	4	4	..
		20–24	38	37	1
		25–29	22	22	..
		30–39	34	34	..
		40–49	42	39	3
		50–59	11	10	1
		60+	4	4	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	84	Total	330	329	1
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	17	17	..
		20–24	52	52	..
		25–29	94	94	..
		30–39	123	123	..
		40–49	38	37	1
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	85	Total	78	78	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	5	5	..
		20–24	25	25	..
		25–29	24	24	..
		30–39	13	13	..
		40–49	9	9	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	86	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	87	Total	50	49	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	4	4	..
		25–29	12	12	..
		30–39	26	26	..
		40–49	5	4	1
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	88	Total	23	23	..
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	3	3	..
		30–39	7	7	..
		40–49	4	4	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	3	3	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	89	Total	75	44	31
		0–14	2	2	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	8	3	5
		25–29	10	4	6
		30–39	29	20	9
		40–49	13	8	5
		50–59	7	4	3
		60+	4	1	3
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	90	Total	6	6	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	3	3	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	91	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*contd.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	92	Total	82	72	10
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	5	5	..
		20–24	8	8	..
		25–29	8	8	..
		30–39	42	32	10
		40–49	16	16	..
		50–59	3	3	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	93	Total	11	11	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	94	Total	30	12	18
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	3	2	1
		20–24	5	2	3
		25–29	1	..	1
		30–39	6	2	4
		40–49	10	4	6
		50–59	3	1	2
		60+	2	1	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	95	Total	31	27	4
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	3	1	2
		20–24	3	2	1
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	10	9	1
		40–49	8	8	..
		50–59	5	5	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational divisions and groups		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	96	Total	103	103	..
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	6	6	..
		20–24	13	13	..
		25–29	21	21	..
		30–39	45	45	..
		40–49	14	14	..
		50–59	3	3	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	97	Total	34	34	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	2	2	..
		25–29	10	10	..
		30–39	9	9	..
		40–49	8	8	..
		50–59	5	5	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	98	Total	345	345	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	17	17	..
		25–29	26	26	..
		30–39	113	113	..
		40–49	124	124	..
		50–59	62	62	..
		60+	2	2	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	99	Total	267	229	38
		0–14	3	2	1
		15–19	30	21	9
		20–24	44	41	3
		25–29	42	34	8
		30–39	59	53	6
		40–49	61	51	10
		50–59	20	19	1
		60+	8	8	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..

TABLE

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Occupational divisions and groups		Total workers			Total literate workers		Literates (without educational levels)	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions		**3682**	**3150**	**532**	**2870**	**364**	**333**	**49**
Division	**0–1**	**362**	**187**	**175**	**183**	**169**	**6**	**5**
Group	02	21	17	4	17	4	..	..
,,	03	28	26	2	26	2	..	..
,,	07	31	31	..	31	..	..	..
,,	08	35	13	22	13	22	..	..
,,	11	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	12	10	5	5	5	5	..	..
,,	13	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
,,	15	188	60	128	60	128	..	1
,,	18	21	11	10	10	4	3	2
,,	19	21	17	4	14	4	3	2
Division	**2**	**68**	**65**	**3**	**63**	**3**	..	..
Group	20	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	21	6	4	2	4	2	..	..
,,	23	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
,,	24	42	41	1	39	1	..	..
,,	25	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
,,	26	7	7	..	7	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**529**	**499**	**30**	**499**	**30**	**5**	**2**
Group	30	45	43	2	43	2	1	..
,,	31	4	3	1	3	1	..	..
,,	32	15	5	10	5	10	..	..
,,	33	17	17	..	17	..	..	..
,,	35	268	253	15	253	15	3	1
,,	36	36	35	1	35	1	..	1
,,	37	74	74	..	74	..	..	..
,,	38	59	59	..	59	..	1	..
,,	39	11	10	1	10	1	..	..
Division	**4**	**234**	**232**	**2**	**208**	**1**	**33**	...
Group	40	150	148	2	132	1	24	..
,,	41	16	16	..	14	..	..	..
,,	42	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	43	59	59	..	53	..	9	..
,,	44	7	7	..	7	..	..	..
,,	45	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
917	**94**	**750**	**41**	**726**	**94**	**24**	**7**	**36**	**52**
21	**6**	**19**	**17**	**60**	**56**	**23**	**7**	**25**	**52**
..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	..
1	..	3	..	12	..	1	..	9	2
2	..	5	..	13	..	8	..	..	..
4	1	2	10	6	10	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	1
1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	7	20	43	12	6	9	48
6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
4	..	**14**	..	**30**	**3**	..	..	**2**	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	**3**	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	10	..	14	1	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
54	**2**	**104**	**1**	**299**	**24**	**1**	..	**3**	..
7	..	5	..	25	2	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
33	2	43	1	156	10	..	..	1	..
3	..	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	20	..	44	..	..	..	1	..
6	..	26	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	1	..
81	..	**52**	**1**	**40**	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	32	1	23	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	10	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(Based on 80 per

Educational

Professional

Occupational divisions and groups		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		19	20	21	22	23	24
All Divisions		**53**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**10**	**1**
Division	**0–1**	**6**	3	**3**	**1**	**9**	**1**
Group	02	..	..	..	..	9	1
,,	03	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	07	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	08	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	12	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	15	2	2	3	1	..	..
,,	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	19	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**2**	**11**	..	**1**	..	..	..
Group	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	24	9	..	1	..	..	..
,,	25	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**28**	**1**	**2**	..	**1**	..
Group	30	2	..	..	..	1	..
,,	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	33	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	35	16	1	1	..	..	..
,,	36	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	37	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**4**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
Group	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	41	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	43	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	45	..	..	..	..	..	..

ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
4	..	**1**	..	**9**	**21**	..	..
3	..	..	..	**8**	**21**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	20	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(Based on 80 per

Occupational divisions and groups		Total workers			Total literate workers		Literates (without educational levels)	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	**5**	**538**	**390**	**148**	**324**	**71**	**69**	**21**
Group	50	82	81	1	80	..	16	..
,,	52	170	114	56	87	30	26	10
,,	53	77	22	55	13	23	2	8
,,	54	56	42	14	32	8	7	2
,,	55	45	23	22	13	10	3	1
,,	56	24	24	..	21	..	3	..
,,	57	84	84	..	78	..	12	..
Division	**6**	**35**	**33**	**2**	**19**	..	**5**	..
Group	62	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
,,	64	13	12	1	4	..	..	..
,,	65	16	15	1	13	..	4	..
,,	66	3	3	..	1	..	1	..
Division	**7–8–9**	**1916**	**1744**	**172**	**1574**	**90**	**215**	**21**
Group	71	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	72	8	8	..	8	..	2	..
,,	73	7	4	3	..	..	..	..
,,	75	30	8	22	6	18	3	3
,,	77	63	37	26	28	12	12	1
,,	78	12	12	..	11	..	8	..
,,	79	83	70	13	67	12	9	1
,,	80	7	7	..	5	..	1	..
,,	81	78	78	..	72	..	22	..
,,	83	155	150	5	131	2	16	..
,,	84	330	329	1	318	..	22	..
,,	85	78	78	..	78	..	4	..
,,	86	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
,,	87	50	49	1	49	..	..	..
,,	88	23	23	..	22	..	5	..
,,	89	75	44	31	23	4	10	2
,,	90	6	6	..	6	..	1	..
,,	91	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
,,	92	82	72	10	68	10	1	1
,,	93	11	11	..	10	..	2	..
,,	94	30	12	18	10	5	..	2
,,	95	31	27	4	20	4	8	..
,,	96	103	103	..	96	..	6	..
,,	97	34	34	..	31	..	4	..
,,	98	345	345	..	326	..	44	..
,,	99	267	229	38	182	23	35	11

ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
148	**45**	**78**	**5**	**28**	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
46	19	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	14	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	27	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	**1**	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
598	**41**	**482**	**17**	**267**	**11**	..	..	**6**	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	10	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
14	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	3	23	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
66	2	35	..	12	..	..	..	2	..
99	..	128	..	67	..	..	..	2	..
16	..	33	..	24	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	18	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	28	3	29	6	..	..	..	..
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	35	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
124	..	93	..	64	..	..	..	..	..
75	..	43	2	25	1	..	..	1	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Occupational divisions and groups		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional — Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		19	20	21	22	23	24
Division	**5**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
Group	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	57	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**7–8–9**	**5**	..	**1**	..	..	..
Group	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	87	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	92	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	98	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	99	2	..	1	..	..	..

ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12

SECONDARY WORK i.e. PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY (i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND (v) NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) CULTIVATOR (iii) LABOURER OR (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Main activity: Cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, non-household industry, trade, business, service, non-workers	Total	Secondary work: Cultivator M	Cultivator F	Agricultural labourer M	Agricultural labourer F	Household industry M	Household industry F	Non-household industry, trade, business or service M	Non-household industry, trade, business or service F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**56**	**14**	..	**1**	..	**7**	..	**6**	**28**
Cultivator	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Agricultural labourer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Household industry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Non-household industry, trade, business or service	21	9	..	1	..	2	..	2	7
Division 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 2 & 3	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, 6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, 7	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,, 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Non-workers	28	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	19
Students	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Household duties	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19
All other non-workers	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE 13

PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age-group	Total non-working population			Students		Household duties	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**12702**	**4939**	**7763**	**2513**	**2201**	**78**	**3241**
0–14	6648	3347	3301	1874	1742	2	35
15–19	1645	766	879	536	422	18	316
20–24	995	293	702	97	36	10	565
25–29	554	75	479	6	1	4	446
30–39	936	55	881	..	..	8	856
40–49	633	59	574	..	..	7	541
50–59	494	94	400	..	..	20	31
60+	797	250	547	..	..	9	165
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dependents and infants		Retired, rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1825	**2177**	**176**	**19**	**26**	**22**	..	..	**321**	**103**
1463	1524	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
108	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	48
54	54	..	1	1	2	..	..	131	44
21	22	..	..	5	4	..	..	39	6
18	20	3	..	6	5	..	..	20	..
17	25	22	1	3	3	..	..	10	4
33	69	31	12	4	2	..	..	6	..
111	370	120	5	7	6	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

NON-WORKERS CATEGORISED AS 'OTHERS' AGE-GROUPS AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational levels	Total non-workers (others)		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
Total	**416**	**313**	**103**
1 Illiterate	16	10	6
2 Literate (without educational levels)*	17	17	..
3 Primary	90	58	32
4 Middle	148	110	38
5 Matriculation or higher secondary	118	103	15
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	5	5	..
8 Graduate degree other than technical degree	20	8	12
9 Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	1	..
10 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	1	..
(a) Engineering and Technology	..	..	..
(b) Medicine	..	..	..
(c) Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..
(d) Teaching	..	..	..
(e) Others	1	1	..

* Includes educational levels not classifiable

4

AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

CENT SAMPLE)

Age-groups							
15–19		20–24		25–29		30+	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
104	**48**	**131**	**44**	**39**	**6**	**39**	**5**
1	4	5	2	..	..	4	..
6	..	5	..	2	..	4	..
27	16	13	16	6	..	12	..
34	18	32	18	17	1	7	1
35	10	45	..	11	2	12	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	8	3	3	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABL

AGE AND MARITAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age-group	Total persons			Never married	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	**17659**	**8782**	**8877**	**5514**	**4697**
0–9	4464	2234	2230	2234	2230
10–14	2248	1148	1100	1148	1099
15–19	1958	951	1007	931	814
20–24	1589	743	846	668	322
25–29	1214	581	633	284	98
30–34	1152	587	565	136	46
35–39	1121	536	585	41	32
40–44	881	476	405	31	18
45–49	942	538	404	14	12
50–54	598	312	286	12	9
55–59	455	227	228	6	7
60–64	398	180	218	4	4
65–69	263	116	147	3	4
70+	376	153	223	2	2
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..

15

STATUS

CENT SAMPLE)

Marital status							
Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3147	**3181**	**70**	**891**	**30**	**95**	**21**	**13**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	189	..	1	..	2	15	1
70	513	..	4	1	7	4	..
295	506	2	14	..	12	..	3
448	491	..	16	2	10	1	2
491	494	2	41	2	16	..	2
438	317	4	59	3	10	..	1
518	270	3	104	2	16	1	2
288	165	9	102	3	9	..	1
209	114	8	**105**	4	2	..	..
164	68	8	140	4	5	..	1
101	39	8	101	4	3	..	..
120	14	26	204	5	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 16

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)*	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	**17659**	**8782**	**8877**	**2212**	**3371**	**1488**	**1365**
0–4	2272	1106	1166	1106	1166	..	..
5–9	2192	1128	1064	308	323	735	669
10–14	2248	1148	1100	46	49	212	187
15–19	1958	951	1007	47	105	66	68
20–24	1589	743	846	52	138	53	71
25–34	2366	1168	1198	135	330	90	100
35+	5034	2538	2496	518	1260	332	270
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...

Educational levels							
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2121	**2018**	**1631**	**1164**	**1147**	**838**	**24**	**9**
..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
85	72	..	...	..	...	..	...
683	633	207	229	..	2	...	...
216	237	423	218	192	375	...	...
162	239	198	188	246	174	1	2
311	302	295	252	265	175	5	5
664	535	508	277	444	112	18	2
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age-group	Educational levels: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree: Engineering and technology	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All Ages	**46**	**63**	**71**	**23**	**8**	**1**	**12**	**1**
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	11	17	16	12	1	1	1	..
25–34	20	12	31	7	3	..	6	1
35–*	12	30	21	4	4	..	5	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Age-group	Educational levels: Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree: Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
All Ages	**7**	..	**1**	..	**13**	**24**	**1**	..
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
25–34	2	..	1	..	4	14	..	..
35–*	3	..	..	..	9	6	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

TABLE 17

SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age	Males	Females
1	2	3
All Ages	**782**	**8877**
0	209	245
1	194	166
2	213	250
3	236	264
4	254	241
5	244	239
6	245	218
7	197	212
8	231	198
9	211	197
10	234	232
11	201	173
12	286	278
13	215	209
14	212	208
15	238	214
16	196	183
17	153	197
18	224	216
19	140	197
20	179	208
21	123	149
22	160	218
23	156	135
24	125	136
25	133	185
26	137	119
27	94	87
28	140	167
29	77	75
30	186	210
31	77	63
32	138	122
33	103	93
34	83	77
35	177	211
36	106	122
37	58	72
38	129	123
39	66	57
40	221	207
41	44	36
42	101	74
43	67	48
44	43	40
45	210	164
46	72	58
47	76	79
48	108	60
49	72	43
50	143	140

SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age	Males	Females
1	2	3
51	27	20
52	79	54
53	30	38
54	33	34
55	96	93
56	33	50
57	23	18
58	46	44
59	29	23
60	87	134
61	17	17
62	36	30
63	23	19
64	17	18
65	54	72
66	14	21
67	11	15
68	24	32
69	13	7
70	46	65
71	9	5
72	11	14
73	7	3
74	5	10
75	18	35
76	9	7
77	3	3
78	11	15
79	2	3
80	16	32
81	1	1
82	5	6
83	..	1
84	1	1
85	4	8
86	..	2
87	..	1
88	1	4
89	1	..
90	3	5
91	..	..
92	..	..
93	..	..
94	..	1
95	..	..
96	..	..
97	..	..
98	..	..
99	..	..
100	..	1
A.N.S.	..	..

TABLE 18

MOTHER TONGUE

(FULL COUNT)

Mother tongue	Total speakers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**22038**	**10988**	**11050**
Arabic/Arbi	27	15	12
Bengali	1	1	..
Burmese	2	2	..
English	49	25	24
Gorkhali/Nepali	1	1	..
Hindi	7	4	3
Kannada	7	4	3
Konkani	7	3	4
Malayalam	20293	10082	10211
Marathi	1	1	..
Tamil	1485	761	724
Telugu	93	50	43
Urdu	65	39	26

TABLE 19

BILINGUALISM

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother-tongue			Subsidiary language (this column will contain run on lines of names of subsidiary languages followed in each case in brackets by number of male and female speakers)
Males	Females	Males		Females	
1	2	3		4	5
11	6	6	Arabic	..	Malayalam (M. 3), English (M. 1), Urdu (M. 2)
1	..	..	Bengali	..	..
2	..	..	Burmese	..	..
24	23	20	English	14	Malayalam (M. 11+ F. 12), Tamil (M. 9+F. 2)
3	2	2	Hindi	1	Urdu (M. 2), Malayalam (F. 1)
2	..	2	Konkani	..	English (M. 2)
4	1	3	Kannada	1	Malayalam (M. 2+F. 1), English (M. 1)
8055	8174	2665	Malayalam	1870	Tamil (M. 184+F. 98), Hindi (M. 64+F. 28), English (M. 2389 +F. 1732), Arabic (M. 16+ F. 12), Sanskrit (M. 9), Urdu (M. 1), Kannada (M. 1), Singhalese (M. 1)
1	..	1	Marathi	..	English (M. 1)
614	616	367	Tamil	278	Malayalam(M. 285+F. 246), Hindi (M. 2), English (M. 78+F. 32), Telugu (M. 1), Urdu (M. 1)
37	40	26	Telugu	29	Malayalam (M. 15+F. 18), English (M. 4+F. 9), Tamil (M. 7+F. 2)
28	15	20	Urdu	11	Malayalam (M. 13+F. 10), Tamil (M. 4+F. 1), Hindi (M. 1), English (M. 2)

M—Male F—Female

TABLE 20

RELIGION

(FULL COUNT)

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All religions	**22038**	**10988**	**11050**
Buddhism	..	..	..
Christianity	1137	584	553
Hinduism	18858	9356	9502
Islam	2041	1048	993
Jainism	..	..	..
Sikhism	..	..	..
Other religions	..	..	..
Religion not stated	2	..	2

TABLE 21

CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

(FULL COUNT)

Literacy and industrial category	Persons	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
Total	**1345**	**1403**
Illiterate	709	946
Literate and educated persons	636	457
Workers:—	660	518
I Cultivators	7	1
II Agricultural labourers	418	462
III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc.	16	..
IV Mining and quarrying	1	..
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—		
(a) Household industry	6	15
(b) Other than household industry	17	5
VI Construction	3	..
VII Trade and commerce	7	..
VIII Transport, storage and communications	118	4
IX Other services	67	31
X Non-workers	685	885

TABLE 22

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Birth place	Rural/ Urban	Enumerated in urban area of Shoranur		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total population		**17659**	**8782**	**8877**
A. Born in India	Rural	3636	1654	1982
	Urban	14002	7116	6886
I. Within the State of enumeration	Rural	3549	1609	1940
	Urban	13663	6926	6737
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	12161	6146	6015
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	1722	695	1027
	Urban	300	138	162
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Rural	1827	914	913
	Urban	1202	642	560
II. States and Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	87	45	42
	Urban	339	190	149
(a) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	6	5	1
(b) West Bengal	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..
(c) Bihar	Rural	1	..	1
	Urban	4	..	4
(d) Delhi	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	4	3	1
(e) Maharashtra	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	9	6	3
(f) Mysore	Rural	4	4	..
	Urban	36	18	18
(g) Punjab	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..
(h) Rajasthan	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..
(i) Tamil Nadu	Rural	82	41	41
	Urban	274	152	122
(j) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..
B. Born in other countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)		17	10	7
Saudi Arabia		2	2	..
Burma		5	3	2
Ceylon		1	1	..
Iran		1	1	..
Malaysia		8	3	5
C. Countries in Africa		3	1	2
Elsewhere		3	1	2
D. Countries in two Americas		1	1	..
Elsewhere		1	1	..

TABLE

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence		Total migrants P	M	F	Duration of: Less than 1 year M	F	1–4 years M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		**5645**	**2714**	**2931**	**326**	**264**	**822**	**796**
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	R	3336	1456	1880	163	140	444	477
	U	2291	1249	1042	162	123	375	317
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R	3228	1402	1826	147	134	426	462
	U	1636	866	770	92	85	260	229
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	R	1644	630	1014	52	64	172	251
	U	324	147	177	13	20	48	63
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	R	1584	772	812	95	70	254	211
	U	1312	719	593	79	65	212	166
II. States and Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	108	54	54	16	6	18	15
	U	655	383	272	70	38	115	88
(a) Andhra Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	19	12	7	3	3	5	1
(b) Bihar	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	U	9	3	6	..	..	2	2
(c) Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Haryana	R	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
(e) Maharashtra	R	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	U	35	26	9	6	..	10	8
(f) Madhya Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	3	1	1	..	1	..
(g) Mysore	R	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
	U	66	36	30	5	2	15	8
(h) Punjab	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	2	1	2	1	..	..
(i) Rajasthan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	3	2	2	1	..	..

R–Rural, U–Urban

AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

CENT SAMPLE)

residence in place of enumeration

5-9 years		10-19 years		20 + years		Period not stated	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
603	**589**	**458**	**579**	**338**	**528**	**167**	**175**
287	347	228	369	217	414	117	133
316	241	229	209	118	111	49	41
278	340	221	352	213	410	117	128
232	189	146	138	95	100	41	29
125	171	108	201	117	247	56	80
39	36	22	20	21	32	4	6
153	169	113	151	96	163	61	48
193	153	124	118	74	68	37	23
9	7	7	17	4	4	..	5
84	52	83	71	23	11	8	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	2	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	9	10	..	1	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence		Total migrants			Duration of: Less than 1 year		Duration of: 1–4 years	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(j) Tamil Nadu	R	103	50	53	14	6	16	15
	U	496	287	20	49	27	79	68
(k) Uttar Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	7	5	2	..	..	..	1
(l) West Bengal	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	1	2	..	2	1	..
(m) Nagaland	R	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(n) Delhi	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	3	1	1	..	2	..
(o) Goa	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
(p) L.M. & A. Islands	R	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		17	9	8	1	..	3	2
1 Burma		6	3	3	..	..	..	..
2 Ceylon		1	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 Pakistan		1	1	..	..	..	..	..
4 Malaysia		9	4	5	..	..	3	2
C. Countries in Africa		1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Africa		1	..	1	..	1	..	..
D. Unclassifiable		..	..	..		..		..

R–Rural, U–Urban

AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

residence in place of enumeration

5–9 years		10–19 years		20+ years		Period not stated	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	6	7	17	4	4	..	5
62	40	70	54	21	10	6	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	3	3	1	1
..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

TABLE

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
							CULTI
	Total	**27**	**3**	**2**	..	**7**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**27**	**2**	**2**	..	**7**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	11	2	1	..	1	..
	60+	14	..	1	..	6	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**25**	**2**	**2**	..	**7**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	11	2	1	..	1	..
	60+	12	..	1	..	6	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**16**	**2**	**2**	..	**3**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	7	2	1	..	..	..
	60+	7	..	1	..	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**9**	..	..	..	**4**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	4	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	5	..	..	..	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VATORS									
5	2	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Technical degree

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							CULTI
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	—
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VATORS

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational levels)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
							CULTI
(b) Mysore	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
							AGRICULTURAL
	Total	**34**	**136**	**23**	**118**	**5**	**11**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**34**	**136**	**23**	**118**	**5**	**11**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	52	1	39	..	6
	30–59	24	78	18	73	5	5
	60+	5	6	4	6	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**34**	**136**	**23**	**118**	**5**	**11**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	52	1	39	..	6
	30–59	24	78	18	73	5	5
	60+	5	6	4	6	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**20**	**99**	**10**	**85**	**4**	**8**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	4	33	..	24	..	3
	30–59	14	60	9	55	4	5
	60+	2	6	1	6	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**14**	**37**	**13**	**33**	**1**	**3**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	19	1	15	..	3
	30–59	10	18	9	18	1	..
	60+	3	..	3	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VATORS									
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LABOURERS									
4	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80 per

Last residence and age-group		Educational				Technical degree	
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
I		18	19	20	21	22	23
							CULTI
b) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
							AGRICULTURAL
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	.	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
VATORS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LABOURERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate * (without educational levels)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL					
	Total	**111**	**101**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**3**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**111**	**101**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**3**
	0–14	..	5	..	5	..	..
	15–29	27	42	1	1	1	2
	30–59	79	54	1	..	3	1
	60+	5	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**95**	**95**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**3**
	0–14	..	5	..	5	..	..
	15–29	25	42	..	1	1	2
	30–59	66	48	1	..	3	1
	60+	4	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**24**	**22**	**1**	..	**2**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	4	11	..	..	..	..
	30–59	20	11	1	..	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**71**	**73**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**3**
	0–14	..	5	..	5	..	..
	15–29	21	31	..	1	1	2
	30–59	46	37	..	..	1	1
	60+	4	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**16**	**6**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	13	6	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**12**	**3**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	.	1	..	..	..
	30–59	9	3	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AND RELATED WORKERS									
9	**3**	**7**	**3**	**34**	**35**	**4**	..	**26**	**31**
9	**3**	**7**	**3**	**34**	**35**	**4**	..	**26**	**31**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	1	9	13	..	..	12	15
9	1	5	2	24	22	4	..	13	16
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	**3**	**7**	**3**	**25**	**32**	**4**	..	**26**	**30**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	1	9	13	..	..	12	15
7	1	5	2	15	19	4	..	13	15
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	**1**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**9**	**3**	..	**4**	**9**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	2	4
1	1	2	1	3	3	3	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	**2**	**5**	**2**	**20**	**23**	**1**	..	**22**	**21**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	1	7	7	..	..	10	11
6	..	3	1	12	16	1	..	11	10
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	**9**	**3**	..	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	**6**	**2**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group	Educational					
	Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree: Engineering and technology	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL					
Total	**6**	**2**	**4**	..	**8**	**1**
A. Resided in India **Total**	**6**	**2**	**4**	..	**8**	**1**
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	1	..	..	2	1
30–59	5	1	4	..	5	..
60+	1	..	..	..	1	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration **Total**	**6**	**2**	**3**	..	**5**	**1**
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	1	..	..	1	1
30–59	5	1	3	..	4	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration **Total**	**1**	..	**1**	..	**2**	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	1	..	1	..	2	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration **Total**	**5**	**2**	**2**	..	**3**	**1**
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	1	..	..	1	1
30–59	4	1	2	..	2	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration **Total**	..	..	**1**	..	**3**	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	1	..
30–59	..	..	1	..	1	..
60+	..	..	..	..	1	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu **Total**	..	..	**1**	..	**2**	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	1	..
30–59	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	1	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AND RELATED WORKERS							
2	..	..	..	**4**	**17**	..	..
2	..	..	..	**4**	**17**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
2	..	..	..	4	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	**4**	**15**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
2	..	..	..	4	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	**4**	**13**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL					
(b) Maharashtra	**Total**	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	3	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Mysore	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	1	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) L.M. & A. Islands	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
	Total	**39**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**38**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	5	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	31	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**28**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	4	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	23	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AND RELATED WORKERS									
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS									
2	..	7	..	18	1	..	..	2	..
2	..	6	..	18	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	6	..	15	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Educational					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineernig and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
		DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL					
(b) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) L.M. & A. Islands	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
	Total	**7**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**7**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	4	..	1	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**7**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	4	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AND RELATED WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**11**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	9	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**17**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	14	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	8	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Nagaland	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bihar	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Maharashtra	**Total**	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS									
1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**4**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	3	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Nagaland	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bihar	**Total**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational levels)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
(e) Mysore	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Punjab	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India Burma	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
				DIVISION 3		CLERICAL AND	
	Total	**290**	**17**	..	..	**4**	**1**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**288**	**17**	..	..	**4**	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	76	12	..	..	1	..
	30–59	210	5	..	..	**3**	1
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**240**	**15**	..	..	**3**	1
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	67	11	..	..	1	..
	30–59	171	4	..	..	2	1
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**70**	**4**	..	..	**1**	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	15	3	..	..	..	..
	30–59	55	1	..	..	1	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS									
..	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELATED WORKERS									
21	**1**	**44**	**1**	**190**	**14**	..	..	**1**	..
21	**1**	**44**	**1**	**188**	**14**	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	9	1	44	11	..	..	..	..
16	1	34	..	144	3	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	**1**	**39**	**1**	**155**	**12**	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	9	1	39	10	..	..	..	..
13	1	29	..	116	2	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	**14**	..	**46**	**3**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	9	3	..	..	..	..
5	..	11	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
(e) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Punjab	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India, Burma	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
				DIVISION 3 CLERICAL AND			
	Total	**26**	..	**2**	..	**1**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**26**	..	**2**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	16	..	1	..	1	..
	30–59	10	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**21**	..	**2**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	13	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	8	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELATED WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				DIVISION 3		CLERICAL AND	
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**170**	**11**	..	..	**2**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	52	8	..	..	1	..
	30–59	116	3	..	..	1	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**48**	**2**	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	9	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	39	1	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Gujarat	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Maharashtra	**Total**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	3	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	4	15	16	17
RELATED WORKERS									
11	**1**	**25**	**1**	**109**	**9**	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	1	30	7	..	..	..	..
8	1	18	..	79	2	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	**5**	..	**33**	**2**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	28	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
				DIVISION 3		CLERICAL AND	
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**19**	..	**2**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	12	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	7	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**5**	..	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	1	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Gujarat	**Total**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	1	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	.	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	.
b) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
RELATED WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
						DIVISION 3 CLERICAL	
(e) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**42**	**1**	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	6	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	36	1	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India Burma	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
						DIVISION 4	
	Total	**116**	**1**	**21**	**1**	**15**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**114**	**1**	**21**	**1**	**15**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	27	..	2	..	6	..
	30–59	77	..	15	..	9	..
	60+	10	1	4	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration.	**Total**	**109**	**1**	**19**	**1**	**15**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	26	..	2	..	6	..
	30–59	73	..	13	..	9	..
	60+	10	1	4	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**38**	..	**7**	..	**8**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	12	..	1	..	4	..
	30–59	18	..	4	..	4	..
	60+	8	..	2	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AND RELATED WORKERS									
3	..	**4**	..	**29**	**1**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	..	26	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
SALES WORKERS									
36	..	**21**	..	**21**	..	..	..	**1**	..
35	..	**20**	..	**21**	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
23	..	14	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	**19**	..	**21**	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
22	..	13	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80 per

Last residence and age-group		Educational					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
						DIVISION 3 CLERICAL AND	
(c) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India Burma	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
						DIVISION 4	
	Total	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
RELATED WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALES WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
							DIVISION 4
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**71**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**7**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	14	..	1	..	2	..
	30–59	55	..	9	..	5	..
	60+	2	1	2	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**5**	..	**2**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	4	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Maharashtra	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**4**	..	**2**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	3	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India Ceylon	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SALES WORKERS									
21	..	**14**	..	**16**	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
17	..	11	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							DIVISION 4
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India Ceylon	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SALES WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP S BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
						DIVISION 5 SERVICE	
	Total	**215**	**82**	**28**	**32**	**34**	**13**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**213**	**82**	**28**	**32**	**34**	**13**
	0–14	8	12	2	3	2	6
	15–29	74	32	7	8	8	4
	30–59	123	34	16	18	21	3
	60+	8	4	3	3	3	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**196**	**80**	**26**	**31**	**30**	**13**
	0–14	8	12	2	3	2	6
	15–29	71	32	7	8	7	4
	30–59	110	33	14	18	19	3
	60+	7	3	3	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**73**	**42**	**15**	**18**	**15**	**6**
	0–14	3	7	1	3	1	1
	15–29	26	16	4	4	3	3
	30–59	38	17	7	9	9	2
	60+	6	2	3	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**123**	**38**	**11**	**13**	**15**	**7**
	0–14	5	5	1	..	1	5
	15–29	45	16	3	4	4	1
	30–59	72	16	7	9	10	1
	60+	1	1	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**17**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	1	..
	30–59	13	1	2	..	2	..
	60+	1	1	..	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	.	..	..	..
(a) Maharashtra	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WORKERS									
83	**32**	**44**	**3**	**24**	**2**	..	..	..	..
82	**32**	**43**	**3**	**24**	**2**	..	..	..	..
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	16	10	2	9	2	..	..	..	..
39	12	31	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	**31**	**40**	**3**	**23**	**2**	..	..	..	..
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	16	10	2	8	2	..	..	..	..
33	11	28	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	**18**	**12**	..	**6**	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	9	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	6	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	**13**	**28**	**3**	**17**	**2**	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	7	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..
22	5	21	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	**1**	**3**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
						DIVISION 5	SERVICE
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS--*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
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MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
						DIVISION 5 SERVICE	
(b) Mysore	**Total**	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	1	..
	30–59	9	1	1	..	2	..
	60+	1	1	..	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WORKERS									
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	**1**	**3**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
						DIVISION 5	SERVICE
(b) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		DIVISION 6** FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS,					
	Total	**12**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**12**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	..
	0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	..	2	..	1	..
	30–59	4	1	2	1	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**12**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	..
	0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	..	2	..	1	..
	30–59	4	1	2	1	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	2	..	1	..
	30–59	..	1	..	1	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**8**	..	**2**	..	..	..
	0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	4	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

** Excludes figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers; (refer to pages 356 and 360 respectively for figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers)

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS
DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS									
4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group	Educational					
	Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
					Engineering and technology	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	DIVISION 6 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS,					
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India **Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State **Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
of enumeration 0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
but outside the 15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
place of enu- 30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
meration 60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in **Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
district of 0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
enumeration 15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other dis- **Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
tricts of State 0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
of enumeration 15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India **Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
beyond the State 0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
of enumeration 15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKER; DIVISIONS—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group	Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISION 7–8–9 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS,						
Total	**754**	**56**	**60**	**29**	**72**	**2**
A. Resided in India **Total**	**754**	**56**	**60**	**29**	**72**	**2**
0–14	4	..	..	..	2	..
15–29	152	17	9	6	10	..
30–59	586	35	50	19	58	2
60+	12	4	1	4	2	..
A.N.S	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State **Total**	**598**	**52**	**50**	**27**	**66**	**2**
of enumeration 0–14	4	..	..	..	2	..
but outside the 15–29	126	15	8	5	10	..
place of enume- 30–59	457	33	41	18	52	2
ration 60+	11	4	1	4	2	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in **Total**	**209**	**20**	**16**	**13**	**34**	**1**
district of enu- 0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
meration 15–29	42	6	1	2	7	..
30–59	164	11	15	8	26	1
60+	2	3	..	3	1	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts **Total**	**389**	**32**	**34**	**14**	**32**	**1**
of State of enume- 0–14	3	..	..	..	2	..
ration 15–29	84	9	7	3	3	..
30–59	293	22	26	10	26	1
60+	9	1	1	1	1	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India **Total**	**156**	**4**	**10**	**2**	**6**	..
beyond the State 0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
of enumeration 15–29	26	2	1	1	..	..
30–59	129	2	9	1	6	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu **Total**	**139**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**5**	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	20	1	1	1	..	..
30–59	118	2	8	1	5	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS									
216	**7**	**238**	**10**	**163**	**8**	..	..	**3**	..
216	**7**	**238**	**10**	**163**	**8**	..	..	**3**	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	5	55	4	37	2	..	..	3	..
174	2	179	6	124	6	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	**6**	**192**	**9**	**109**	**8**	..	..	**3**	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	5	47	3	28	2	..	..	3	..
142	1	142	6	79	6	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	**1**	**56**	**5**	**34**	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1	15	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	41	2	27	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	**5**	**136**	**4**	**75**	**8**	..	..	**3**	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	32	..	21	2	..	..	3	..
88	1	101	4	52	6	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	**1**	**46**	**1**	**54**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
32	1	37	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	**1**	**42**	..	**47**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
30	1	34	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group	Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
					Engineering and technology	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
DIVISION 7-8-9 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS,						
Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
A. Resided in India **Total**	1	..	1	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration **Total**	..	..	1	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration 0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration **Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration **Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu **Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISION 7-8-9 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS,							
(b) Mysore	**Total**	11	1	1	..	1	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	8	..	1	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Rajasthan	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Haryana	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	3	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Maharashtra	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or cerutificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS

4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	..
2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Educational					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
	DIVISION 7–8–9 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS						
(b) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Haryana	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	**1116**	**2533**	**269**	**709**	**192**	**307**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**1114**	**2526**	**269**	**708**	**192**	**306**
	0–14	645	599	222	223	174	146
	15–29	308	784	8	102	5	46
	30–59	73	914	18	245	6	80
	60+	88	229	21	138	7	34
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**931**	**2214**	**217**	**625**	**170**	**275**
	0–14	550	511	180	188	156	126
	15–29	259	690	6	83	4	41
	30–59	47	794	12	221	3	75
	60+	75	219	19	133	7	33
	A.N S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**312**	**1001**	**76**	**330**	**63**	**115**
	0–14	191	227	60	92	58	48
	15–29	71	316	1	53	..	19
	30–59	19	350	5	119	3	28
	60+	31	108	10	66	2	20
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**619**	**1213**	**141**	**295**	**107**	**160**
	0–14	359	284	120	96	98	78
	15–29	188	374	5	30	4	22
	30–59	28	444	7	102	..	47
	60+	44	111	9	67	5	13
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States and Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**183**	**312**	**52**	**83**	**22**	**31**
	0–14	95	88	42	35	18	20
	15–29	49	94	2	19	1	5
	30–59	26	120	6	24	3	5
	60+	13	10	2	5	..	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	**9**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**1**
	0–14	8	1	3	..	4	1
	15–29	..	3	..	1	..	..
	30–59	1	3	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Bihar	**Total**	**2**	**7**	..	**1**	**1**	...
	0–14	2	3	..	1	1	..
	15–29	..	2	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	2	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WORKERS									
242	**683**	**229**	**527**	**166**	**288**	..	..	**2**	**5**
241	**681**	**229**	**527**	**165**	**286**	..	..	**2**	**4**
173	152	76	77	..	1	..	..	..	..
31	202	129	236	125	185	..	..	1	1
13	292	15	195	21	98	..	..	..	2
24	35	9	19	19	2	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	**603**	**184**	**460**	**137**	**237**	..	..	**2**	**3**
151	127	63	69	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	188	106	209	111	158	..	..	1	1
12	253	9	166	11	76	..	..	..	2
20	35	6	16	15	2	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	**292**	**64**	**195**	**37**	**67**	..	..	..	**1**
48	58	25	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	101	32	89	28	52	..	..	..	1
5	118	3	70	3	15	..	..	..	..
9	15	4	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	**311**	**120**	**265**	**100**	**170**	..	..	**2**	**2**
103	69	38	40	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	87	74	120	83	106	..	..	1	..
7	135	6	96	8	61	..	..	..	2
11	20	2	9	9	2	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	**78**	**45**	**67**	**28**	**49**	..	..	..	**1**
22	25	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	14	23	27	14	27	..	..	..	..
1	39	6	29	10	22	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	**3**	**2**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	**1**	..	**2**	..	**3**	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							NON-
	Total	**12**	**10**	..	..	..	**1**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**12**	**10**	..	..	..	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	9	8	..	..	..	1
	30–59	..	2	..	..	..	..
	60+	3	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**12**	**8**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	9	7	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	3	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**10**	**7**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	7	6	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	3	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States and Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	..	**2**	..	..	..	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Bihar	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)—

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROU BY OCCUPATION

(Based on 80 i

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without edu tional level	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
							NO
(c) Delhi	**Total**	**3**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	1	1	1	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Goa	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Madhya Pradesh	**Total**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Maharashtra	**Total**	**13**	**9**	**4**	**4**	..	..
	0–14	6	3	3	2	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	6	4	1	1	..	..
	60+	1	1	..	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Mysore	**Total**	**21**	**28**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**3**
	0–14	8	6	5	2	..	1
	15–29	5	6	..	..	..	1
	30–59	4	13	..	2	1	1
	60+	4	3	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Punjab	**Total**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Rajasthan	**Total**	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*In ludes figures for educational levels not classifiable

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WORKERS									
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	10	4	6	7	4	..	..	..	1
3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	7	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educationa

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							NON-
(c) Delhi	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Goa	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Madhya Pradesh	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Mysore	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Punjab	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence and age-group		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate* (without educational level	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
							NON-
(j) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**124**	**253**	**37**	**73**	**14**	**25**
	0–14	65	71	28	30	13	16
	15–29	41	80	2	18	1	4
	30–59	10	96	5	21	..	4
	60+	8	6	2	4	..	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(k) Uttar Pradesh	**Total**	**5**	**2**	..	..	**1**	..
	0–14	2	1	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	1	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) West Bengal	**Total**	**1**	**2**	..	..	**1**	**2**
	0–14	..	2	..	..	..	2
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	**2**	**6**	..	**1**	..	**1**
	0–14	..	2	..	..	..	1
	15–29	..	3	..	1	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	1	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	**Total**	..	**2**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	1	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	**Total**	**2**	**4**	..	**1**	..	**1**
	0–14	..	2	..	..	..	1
	15–29	..	2	..	1	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Africa	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

Educational levels									
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WORKERS									
27	**61**	**31**	**55**	**15**	**36**	..	..	..	..
16	20	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	11	19	23	10	22	..	..	..	..
..	30	2	26	3	14	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**1**	**2**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	**2**	..	..	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	**1**
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
1	**1**	..	..	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							NON-
(j) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	..	**2**	..	..	..	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(k) Uttar Pradesh	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) West Bengal	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Africa	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Last residence	Male	Female
1	2	3
Total Population	**8782**	**8877**
A. Non-migrant	6146	6015
B. Last resided in rural areas of India—		
(i) Within the district of enumeration—		
Less than three years	142	205
Three years or more	480	800
(ii) Other districts within the State of enumeration—		
Less than three years	269	207
Three years or more	499	593
(iii) Other States in India—		
Less than three years	22	14
Three years or more	26	39
C. Last resided in other urban areas of India—		
(i) Within the district of enumeration—		
Less than three years	35	46
Three years or more	110	125
(ii) Other districts within the State of enumeration—		
Less than three years	209	157
Three years or more	483	427
(iii) Other States in India—		
Less than three years	120	72
Three years or more	227	166

Note.—1. Returns where place of last residence (rural/urban classification) is not reported have been excluded.

2. Returns with unclassifiable place of last residence have been excluded.

3. Persons last resided outside India have been excluded.

4. Unspecified period of residence in the town is included under three years or more.

TABLE

MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence	Total migrants			Total workers	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total migrants	**5645**	**2714**	**2931**	**1598**	**398**
A. Resided in India	5627	2705	2922	1591	396
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	4864	2268	2596	1337	382
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	1968	777	1191	465	190
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	2896	1491	1405	872	192
II. States or Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	763	437	326	254	14
(a) Andhra Pradesh	19	12	7	3	..
(b) Bihar	10	3	7	1	..
(c) Gujarat	1	1	..	1	..
(d) Haryana	1	1	..	1	..
(e) Maharashtra	36	27	9	14	..
(f) Madhya Pradesh	4	3	1	1	
(g) Mysore	68	38	30	17	2
(h) Punjab	3	2	1	1	..
(i) Rajasthan	5	3	2	1	2
(j) Tamil Nadu	599	337	262	213	9
(k) Uttar Pradesh	7	5	2	..	..
(l) West Bengal	3	1	2	..	..
(m) Nagaland	1	1	..	1	..
(n) Delhi	4	3	1	..	..
(o) Goa	1	..	1	..	..
(p) L. M. & A. Islands	1	..	1	..	1
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	17	9	8	7	2
(a) Burma	6	3	3	3	1
(b) Ceylon	1	1	..	1	..
(c) Malaysia	9	4	5	2	1
(d) Pakistan	1	1	..	1	..
C. Countries in Africa Elsewhere	1	..	1	..	..
	1	..	1	..	..

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

CENT SAMPLE)

Workers							
I		II		III		IV	
Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	**3**	**34**	**136**	**6**	**1**	..	..
27	2	34	136	6	1	..	..
25	2	34	136	6	1	..	..
16	2	20	99	1	1	..	..
9	..	14	37	5	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence	V				VI	
	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs					
	(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry		Construction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total migrants	**20**	**31**	**176**	**29**	**19**	**1**
A. Resided in India	20	31	175	28	18	1
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	18	28	171	27	17	1
(a) Elsewhere in districts of enumeration	8	16	62	4	8	..
(b) In other district of State of enumeration	10	12	109	23	9	1
II. States or Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	2	3	4	1	1	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Bihar	..	..	1	..	..	..
(c) Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	1	..
(f) Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Mysore	..	1	..	..	..	..
(h) Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Rajasthan	..	..	..	1	..	..
(j) Tamil Nadu	2	2	3	..	..	..
(k) Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..
(n) Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
(o) Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..
(p) L. M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	..	..	1	1	1	..
(a) Burma	..	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Malaysia	..	..	1	..	..	..
(d) Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Africa Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..

CENT SAMPLE)

Workers							
VII		VIII		IX		X	
Trade and commerce		Transport, storage and communications		Other services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
217	**4**	**789**	**10**	**310**	**183**	**1116**	**2533**
213	4	788	10	310	183	1114	2526
201	2	578	10	287	175	931	2214
59	..	196	4	95	64	312	1001
142	2	382	6	192	111	619	1213
12	2	210	..	23	8	183	312
..	..	3	..	..	..	9	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	..	7	..	3	..	13	9
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
1	..	14	..	1	1	21	28
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
8	2	185	..	14	5	124	253
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	2	6
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE

MALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(BASED ON 80 PER

Duration of residence

Last residence	Age-group	All duration				Less than 1 year			
		Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total males	**Total**	**2714**	**1316**	**1368**	**30**	**326**	**184**	**138**	**4**
	0–14	658	658	..	..	97	97	..	..
	15–19	224	224	..	..	19	19	..	..
	20–24	244	226	18	..	45	41	4	..
	25–49	1218	198	1015	5	141	24	117	..
	50+	370	10	335	25	24	3	17	4
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**2705**	**1315**	**1361**	**29**	**325**	**184**	**137**	**4**
	0–14	658	658	..	..	97	97	..	..
	15–19	224	224	..	..	19	19	..	..
	20–24	243	225	18	..	45	41	4	..
	25–49	1215	198	1012	5	141	24	117	..
	50+	365	10	331	24	23	3	16	4
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**2268**	**1133**	**1110**	**25**	**239**	**150**	**86**	**3**
	0–14	563	563	..	..	74	74	..	..
	15–19	197	197	..	..	17	17	..	..
	20–24	214	199	15	..	42	38	4	..
	25–49	981	167	810	4	90	19	71	..
	50+	313	7	285	21	16	2	11	3
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**777**	**347**	**417**	**13**	**65**	**45**	**18**	**2**
	0–14	195	195	..	..	22	22	..	..
	15–19	58	58	..	..	4	4	..	..
	20–24	54	51	3	..	13	13	..	..
	25–49	338	40	294	4	20	4	16	..
	50+	132	3	120	9	6	2	2	2
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

'NM' stands for never married, 'M' stands for married, 'W&D' stands for widowed and divorced.

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

CENT SAMPLE)

and marital status

1 to 9 years				10 years and above				Period not stated			
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1425	**795**	**622**	**8**	**796**	**236**	**545**	**15**	**167**	**101**	**63**	**3**
444	444	..	..	60	60	..	..	57	57	..	..
116	116	..	..	76	76	..	..	13	13	..	..
136	127	9	..	50	45	5	..	13	13	..	.
617	102	513	2	397	54	340	3	63	18	45	..
112	6	100	6	213	1	200	12	21	..	18	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1422	**795**	**620**	**7**	**792**	**236**	**541**	**15**	**166**	**100**	**63**	**3**
444	444	..	..	60	60	..	..	57	57	..	..
116	116	..	..	76	76	..	..	13	13	..	..
136	127	9	..	50	45	5	..	12	12	..	..
616	102	512	2	395	54	338	3	63	18	45	..
110	6	99	5	211	1	198	12	21	..	18	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1196	**703**	**489**	**4**	**675**	**185**	**475**	**15**	**158**	**95**	**60**	**3**
388	388	..	..	47	47	..	..	54	54	..	..
107	107	..	..	61	61	..	..	12	12	..	..
127	119	8	..	33	30	3	..	12	12	..	..
490	85	404	1	341	46	292	3	60	17	43	..
84	4	77	3	193	1	180	12	20	..	17	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
384	**207**	**175**	**2**	**268**	**60**	**200**	**8**	**60**	**35**	**24**	**1**
136	136	..	..	18	18	..	..	19	19	.	..
31	31	..	..	17	17	..	..	6	6	..	..
22	21	1	..	14	12	2	..	5	5	..	..
165	19	145	1	130	12	115	3	23	5	18	..
30	..	29	1	89	1	83	5	7	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence	Age-group	Duration of residence: All duration: Total	All duration: NM	All duration: M	All duration: W&D	Less than 1 year: Total	Less than 1 year: NM	Less than 1 year: M	Less than 1 year: W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**1491**	**786**	**693**	**12**	**174**	**105**	**68**	**1**
	0–14	368	368	..	..	52	52	..	..
	15–19	139	139	..	..	13	13	..	..
	20–24	160	148	12	..	29	25	4	..
	25–49	643	127	516	..	70	15	55	..
	50+	181	4	165	12	10	..	9	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**437**	**182**	**251**	**4**	**86**	**34**	**51**	**1**
	0–14	95	95	..	..	23	23	..	..
	15–19	27	27	..	..	2	2	..	..
	20–24	29	26	3	..	3	3	..	..
	25–49	234	31	202	1	51	5	46	..
	50+	52	3	46	3	7	1	5	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**9**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**1**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20–24	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25–49	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	5	..	4	1	1	..	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CENT SAMPLE)

and marital status

1 to 9 years				10 years and above				Period not stated			
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
812	**496**	**314**	**2**	**407**	**125**	**275**	**7**	**98**	**60**	**36**	**2**
252	252	..	..	29	29	..	..	35	35	..	..
76	76	..	..	44	44	..	..	6	6	..	..
105	98	7	..	19	18	1	..	7	7	..	..
325	66	259	..	211	34	177	..	37	12	25	..
54	4	48	2	104	..	97	7	13	..	11	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
226	**92**	**131**	**3**	**117**	**51**	**66**	..	**8**	**5**	**3**	..
56	56	..	..	13	13	..	..	3	3	..	..
9	9	..	..	15	15	..	..	1	1	..	..
9	8	1	..	17	15	2	..	..	..	..	..
126	17	108	1	54	8	46	..	3	1	2	..
26	2	22	2	18	..	18	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	**2**	**1**	**4**	..	**4**	..	**1**	**1**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

FEMALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence	Age-group	Duration of: All duration — Total	All duration — NM	All duration — M	All duration — W&D	Less than 1 year — Total	Less than 1 year — NM	Less than 1 year — M	Less than 1 year — W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total females	**Total**	**2931**	**992**	**1406**	**533**	**264**	**143**	**109**	**12**
	0–14	**633**	**632**	**1**	..	**98**	**97**	**1**	..
	15–19	**299**	**193**	**105**	**1**	**43**	**20**	**23**	..
	20–24	**317**	**72**	**236**	**9**	**40**	**11**	**29**	..
	25–49	**1231**	**80**	**864**	**287**	**67**	**12**	**51**	**4**
	50+	**451**	**15**	**200**	**236**	**16**	**3**	**5**	**8**
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**2922**	**988**	**1401**	**533**	**263**	**143**	**108**	**12**
	0–14	631	630	1	..	98	97	1	..
	15–19	297	192	104	1	43	20	23	..
	20–24	317	72	236	9	40	11	29	..
	25–49	1227	79	861	287	66	12	50	4
	50+	450	15	199	236	16	3	5	8
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**2596**	**846**	**1234**	**516**	**219**	**121**	**86**	**12**
	0–14	542	541	1	..	82	81	1	..
	15–19	255	158	96	1	38	18	20	..
	20–24	297	65	223	9	35	10	25	..
	25–49	1079	70	724	285	49	10	35	4
	50+	423	12	190	221	15	2	5	8
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**1191**	**325**	**492**	**374**	**84**	**43**	**33**	**8**
	0–14	235	234	1	..	35	34	1	..
	15–19	104	54	49	1	10	4	6	..
	20–24	137	19	110	8	10	1	9	..
	25–49	504	17	238	249	23	4	16	3
	50+	211	1	94	116	6	..	1	5
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**1405**	**521**	**742**	**142**	**135**	**78**	**53**	**4**
	0–14	307	307	..	..	47	47	..	..
	15–19	151	104	47	..	28	14	14	..
	20–24	160	46	113	1	25	9	16	..
	25–49	575	53	486	36	26	6	19	1
	50–	212	11	96	105	9	2	4	3
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

CENT SAMPLE)

residence and marital status

1 to 9 years				10 years and above				Period not stated			
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1385	**613**	**693**	**79**	**1106**	**173**	**514**	**419**	**176**	**63**	**90**	**23**
439	**439**	..	..	**51**	**51**	..	..	**45**	**45**	..	..
177	**102**	**75**	..	**64**	**61**	**2**	**1**	**15**	**10**	**5**	..
215	**31**	**184**	..	**47**	**27**	**11**	**9**	**15**	**3**	**12**	..
473	**39**	**404**	**30**	**624**	**26**	**349**	**249**	**67**	**3**	**60**	**4**
81	**2**	**30**	**49**	**320**	**8**	**152**	**160**	**34**	**2**	**13**	**19**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1382	**611**	**692**	**79**	**1103**	**173**	**511**	**419**	**174**	**61**	**90**	**23**
437	437	..	..	51	51	..	..	45	45	..	..
176	102	74	..	64	61	2	1	14	9	5	..
215	31	184	..	47	27	11	9	15	3	12	..
473	39	404	30	622	26	347	249	66	2	60	4
81	2	30	49	319	8	151	160	34	2	13	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1220	**538**	**611**	**71**	**1000**	**132**	**454**	**414**	**157**	**55**	**83**	**19**
380	380	..	..	39	39	..	..	41	41	..	..
160	89	71	..	46	43	2	1	11	8	3	..
205	30	175	..	43	23	11	9	14	2	12	..
403	37	338	28	565	21	295	249	62	2	56	4
72	2	27	43	307	6	146	155	29	2	12	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
521	**213**	**276**	**32**	**500**	**41**	**136**	**323**	**86**	**28**	**47**	**11**
159	159	..	..	19	19	..	..	22	22	..	..
72	32	40	..	18	16	1	1	4	2	2	..
196	13	93	..	12	4	..	8	9	1	8	..
159	9	136	14	286	2	55	229	36	2	31	3
25	..	7	18	165	..	80	85	15	1	6	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
699	**325**	**335**	**39**	**500**	**91**	**318**	**91**	**71**	**27**	**36**	**8**
221	221	..	..	20	20	..	..	19	19	..	..
88	57	31	..	28	27	1	..	7	6	1	..
99	17	82	..	31	19	11	1	5	1	4	..
244	28	202	14	279	19	240	20	26	..	25	1
47	2	20	25	142	6	66	70	14	1	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FEMALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence	Age-group	Duration of All duration Total	All duration NM	All duration M	All duration W&D	Less than 1 year Total	Less than 1 year NM	Less than 1 year M	Less than 1 year W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. States in India	**Total**	**326**	**142**	**167**	**17**	**44**	**22**	**22**	..
beyond the	0–14	89	89	..	..	16	16	..	..
State of enu-	15–19	42	34	8	..	5	2	3	..
meration	20-24	20	7	13	..	5	1	4	..
	25–49	148	9	137	2	17	2	15	..
	50+	27	3	9	15	1	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	**9**	**4**	**5**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–19	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	20–24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25–49	4	1	3	..	1	..	1	..
	50+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—'NM' stands for never married, 'M' stands for married and 'W & D' stands for widowed and divorced.

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

residence and marital status

1 to 9 years				10 years and above				Period not stated			
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
162	**73**	**81**	**8**	**103**	**41**	**57**	**5**	**17**	**6**	**7**	**4**
57	57	..	..	12	12	..	..	4	4	..	..
16	13	3	..	18	18	..	..	3	1	2	..
10	1	9	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
70	2	66	2	57	5	52	..	4	..	4	..
9	..	3	6	12	2	5	5	5	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	**2**	**1**	..	**3**	..	**3**	..	**2**	**2**	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY RELIGION, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		Present 18–22	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								ALL
All ages	**3181**	**426**	**1**	..	**54**	**12**	**470**	**130**
Less than 13	40	4	..	..	1	..	4	1
13–17	1466	206	..	..	50	12	268	74
18–22	1288	182	..	..	..	..	186	53
23–27	203	28	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	81	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	103	2	1	..	3	..	11	2
								HINDU
All ages	**2705**	**365**	**1**	..	**38**	**8**	**375**	**109**
Less than 13	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
13–17	1216	169	..	..	36	8	211	61
18–22	1135	163	..	..	..	..	154	46
23–27	178	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	69	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	81	2	1	..	2	..	9	2
								IS
All ages	**305**	**46**	..	..	**16**	**4**	**77**	**18**
Less than 13	14	3	..	..	1	..	3	1
13–17	200	31	..	..	14	4	51	11
18–22	67	12	..	..	..	..	21	6
23–27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	16	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
								CHRIS
All ages	**171**	**15**	..	..	..	..	**18**	**3**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	50	6	..	..	..	..	6	2
18–22	86	7	..	..	..	..	11	1
23–27	23	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—'W' stands for women
'B' stands for birth

THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

CENT SAMPLE)

age

23–27		28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RELIGIONS											
487	**116**	**539**	**97**	**494**	**47**	**400**	**20**	**250**	**4**	**486**	..
4	..	6	1	6	1	9	1	2	..	8	..
220	52	225	31	210	25	173	9	101	3	219	..
224	60	229	44	211	16	173	8	92	1	173	..
32	4	58	21	37	3	20	..	28	..	27	..
..	..	8	..	17	2	13	2	16	..	27	..
7	..	13	..	13	..	12	..	11	..	32	..
ISM											
423	**104**	**458**	**87**	**431**	**37**	**336**	**16**	**214**	**4**	**429**	..
4	..	3	..	6	1	3	..	2	..	7	..
183	46	183	24	185	20	141	7	84	3	193	..
202	54	204	43	187	12	151	7	82	1	155	..
30	4	52	20	32	2	20	..	24	..	20	..
..	..	7	..	13	2	12	2	13	..	24	..
4	..	9	..	8	..	9	..	9	..	30	..
LAM											
42	**8**	**48**	**7**	**32**	**5**	**43**	**4**	**22**	..	**25**	..
..	..	3	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..
30	5	33	5	21	4	25	2	13	..	13	..
9	3	8	1	7	1	9	1	5	..	8	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
2	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
TIANITY											
22	**4**	**33**	**3**	**31**	**5**	**21**	..	**14**	..	**32**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	9	2	4	1	7	..	4	..	13	..
13	3	17	..	17	3	13	..	5	..	10	..
1	..	6	1	5	1	..	..	3	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

*TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY SCHEDULED CASTES, PRE ENT AGE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							ALL SCHEDULED	
All ages	**389**	**64**	..	..	**14**	**2**	**77**	**18**
Less than 13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	220	41	..	..	13	2	47	11
18–22	149	20	..	..	..	..	28	7
23–27	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..

Present

NOTE.—'W' stands for women, 'B' stands for birth

*There is no Scheduled Tribe in the town.

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THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

CENT SAMPLE)

age

23–27		28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CASTES											
65	**19**	**73**	**13**	**61**	**8**	**41**	**4**	**18**	..	**40**	..
1	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
33	13	37	7	33	6	25	2	9	..	23	..
30	6	31	6	25	..	13	1	6	..	16	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY EDUCATION, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		Present 18–22	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								(i) ILLI
All ages	**1023**	**106**	..	..	**10**	**1**	**104**	**26**
Less than 13	22	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
13–17	529	63	..	..	10	1	65	17
18–22	347	35	..	..	..	..	32	8
23–27	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	55	1	..	..	..	..	5	1
								(ii) LITERATE UPTO
All ages	**1775**	**252**	**1**	..	**43**	**10**	**298**	**87**
Less than 13	18	3	..	..	1	..	2	1
13–17	879	130	..	..	39	10	183	50
18–22	715	105	..	..	..	..	108	35
23–27	90	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	41	1	1	..	3	..	5	1
								(iii) MATRICU
All ages	**365**	**66**	..	..	**1**	**1**	**66**	**17**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	58	13	..	..	1	1	20	7
18–22	218	41	..	..	..	..	45	10
23–27	60	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
								(iv) UNIVERSITY
All ages	**18**	**2**	..	..	..	..	**2**	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
23–27	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

CENT SAMPLE)

age

23–27		28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TERATE											
112	**24**	**152**	**25**	**172**	**20**	**138**	**9**	**92**	**1**	**243**	..
2	..	3	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	6	..
62	14	78	11	89	14	75	6	44	..	106	.
40	10	57	11	60	4	42	1	31	1	85	..
4	..	8	3	10	..	7	..	8	..	8	..
..	..	1	..	3	1	3	2	4	..	14	..
4	..	5	..	5	..	7	..	5	..	24	..
MATRICULATION											
290	**67**	**302**	**55**	**259**	**19**	**226**	**11**	**135**	**3**	**221**	..
2	..	3	1	1	..	5	1	2	..	2	..
148	35	136	18	113	11	95	3	54	3	111	..
126	29	123	27	117	7	110	7	53	..	78	..
12	3	29	9	13	..	7	..	16	..	13	..
..	..	4	..	8	1	5	..	5	..	10	..
2	..	7	..	7	..	4	..	5	..	7	..
LATION											
79	**24**	**82**	**16**	**60**	**8**	**33**	..	**23**	..	**21**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	11	2	8	..	3	..	3	..	2	..
55	20	48	6	33	5	20	..	8	..	9	..
13	1	19	8	13	3	5	..	4	..	6	..
..	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	7	..	3	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
GRADUATE											
6	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	..	**3**	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age at marriage	All duration		Duration of Less than 1		1–4		5–9	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								ALL
All ages	**3,181**	**426**	**40**	..	**475**	**136**	**512**	**134**
Less than 13	40	4	..	..	1	..	2	..
13–17	1,466	206	12	..	160	43	258	76
18–22	1,288	182	21	..	247	77	194	47
23–27	203	28	5	..	53	15	40	10
28+	81	4	2	..	14	1	18	1
Unspecified	103	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
								HIND
All ages	**2,705**	**365**	**30**	..	**401**	**119**	**435**	**117**
Less than 13	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
13–17	1216	169	9	..	124	33	216	66
18–22	1135	163	15	..	219	70	167	41
23–27	178	26	5	..	47	15	36	9
28+	69	4	1	..	11	1	15	1
Unspecified	81	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
								ISL
All ages	**305**	**46**	**8**	..	**53**	**15**	**48**	**12**
Less than 13	14	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
13–17	200	31	3	..	33	9	36	9
18–22	67	12	4	..	17	6	9	3
23–27	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
28+	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Unspecified	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								CHRIST
All ages	**171**	**15**	**2**	..	**21**	**2**	**29**	**5**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	50	6	..	..	3	1	6	1
18–22	86	7	2	..	11	1	18	3
23–27	23	2	..	..	5	..	4	1
28+	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Unspecified	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, AGE AT MARRIAGE

CENT SAMPLE)

marriage

10-14		15–19		20–24		25–29		30+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RELIGIONS											
516	**77**	**446**	**42**	**415**	**26**	**218**	**8**	**456**	**1**	**103**	**2**
6	1	7	2	8	..	4	1	12	..	..	..
225	35	211	26	209	19	118	6	273	1	..	..
234	36	195	14	157	7	89	1	151	..	..	..
38	3	18	..	26	..	6	..	17	..	..	..
13	2	15	..	15	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	2
UISM											
439	**65**	**378**	**32**	**358**	**22**	**183**	**7**	**400**	**1**	**81**	**2**
3	..	3	..	6	..	2	1	11	..	..	..
178	27	175	21	180	16	97	5	237	1	..	..
211	34	170	11	138	6	78	1	137	..	..	..
34	2	18	..	20	..	5	..	13	..	..	..
13	2	12	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	2
AM											
48	**7**	**45**	**7**	**33**	**4**	**24**	**1**	**30**	..	**16**	..
3	1	4	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
37	5	30	4	24	3	15	1	22	..	..	..
8	1	10	1	6	1	7	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
IANITY											
29	**5**	**23**	**3**	**24**	..	**11**	..	**26**	..	**6**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	6	1	5	..	6	..	14	..	..	..
15	1	15	2	13	..	4	..	8	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

*TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE CASTES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age at marriage	All duration		Duration of less than 1		1–4		5–9	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							ALL SCHEDULED	
All ages	**389**	**64**	**7**	..	**63**	**14**	**72**	**21**
Less than 13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	220	41	3	..	30	6	42	14
18–22	149	20	3	..	32	8	27	6
23–27	8	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
28+	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Unspecified	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—W: Women B: Birth

*There is no Scheduled Tribe in the town.

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RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY SCHEDULED AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

CENT SAMPLE)

marriage

10–14		15–19		20–24		25–29		30+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CASTES											
67	**15**	**59**	**5**	**55**	**8**	**19**	**1**	**44**	..	**3**	..
1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
33	9	38	5	39	7	13	..	27	..	..	..
31	5	23	..	12	1	5	..	16	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED MARRIAGE AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Age at marriage	All duration		Duration o: Less than 1		1–4		5–9	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								ILLI
All ages	**1,023**	**106**	**6**	..	**82**	**21**	**110**	**2**
Less than 13	22	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
13–17	529	63	2	..	39	11	58	1
18–22	347	35	3	..	37	10	37	
23–27	45	3	..	..	6	..	8	
28+	25	3	1	..	..	..	5	
Unspecified	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
							LITERATE UPTC	
All ages	**1,775**	**252**	**23**	..	**287**	**83**	**317**	**8**
Less than 13	18	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
13–17	879	130	10	..	110	28	182	5
18–22	715	105	12	..	145	46	107	2
23–27	90	12	1	..	22	8	21	
28+	32	1	..	..	9	1	7	..
Unspecified	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
								MATRI
All ages	**365**	**66**	**11**	..	**97**	**30**	**82**	**2**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	58	13	..	..	11	5	18	
18–22	218	41	6	..	62	19	49	1
23–27	60	12	4	..	20	6	9	
28+	22	..	1	..	4	..	6	.
Unspecified	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								UNIVERSITY
All ages	**18**	**2**	..	..	**9**	**2**	**3**	.
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
18–22	8	1	..	..	3	1	1	.
23–27	8	1	..	..	5	1	2	.
28+	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, DURATION OF AGE AT MARRIAGE

CENT SAMPLE)

marriage

10–14		15–19		20–24		25–29		30+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TERATE											
154	**23**	**153**	**16**	**157**	**14**	**80**	**4**	**226**	..	**55**	**1**
3	..	3	..	5	..	2	1	7	..	..	..
71	11	81	12	102	13	42	2	134	..	..	..
66	10	56	4	36	1	33	1	79	..	..	..
10	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
4	2	7	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1
MATRICULATION											
287	**43**	**252**	**23**	**223**	**12**	**127**	**4**	**218**	**1**	**41**	**1**
5	2	2	1	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
141	21	126	15	100	5	73	4	137	1	..	..
122	20	112	7	101	7	49	..	67	..	..	..
15	..	8	..	12	..	3	..	8	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1
CULATE											
73	**11**	**39**	**3**	**34**	..	**10**	..	**12**	..	**7**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	6	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
45	6	26	3	19	..	6	..	5	..	..	..
13	3	3	..	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
GRADUATE											
2	..	**2**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY RELIGION, EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								HINDU—
All ages	**872**	**90**	..	..	**8**	..	**81**	**22**
Less than 13	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
13–17	427	49	..	..	8	..	51	15
18–22	318	33	..	..	..	..	25	6
23–27	43	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	47	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
								HINDU—LITERATE
All ages	**1,531**	**216**	**1**	..	**29**	**7**	**235**	**70**
Less than 13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	736	109	..	..	27	7	140	39
18–22	646	94	..	..	..	..	91	30
23–27	82	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	28	1	1	..	2	..	4	1
								HINDU—
All ages	**290**	**57**	..	..	**1**	**1**	**58**	**17**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	53	11	..	..	1	1	20	7
18–22	166	35	..	..	..	..	37	10
23–27	47	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
							HINDU—UNIVERSITY	
All ages	**12**	**2**	..	..	..	..	1	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
23–27	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE WOMEN

CENT SAMPLE)

age

23–27		28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ILLITERATE											
93	**22**	**129**	**21**	**154**	**17**	**113**	**7**	**75**	**1**	**219**	..
2	..	2	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	5	..
48	12	61	7	76	11	57	4	33	..	93	..
37	10	54	11	58	4	39	1	27	1	78	..
3	..	8	3	10	..	7	..	7	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	3	..	12	..
3	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	5	..	23	..
UPTO MATRICULATION											
252	**61**	**266**	**52**	**232**	**14**	**195**	**9**	**122**	**3**	**199**	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
125	31	115	17	101	9	82	3	48	3	98	..
114	27	116	27	105	4	98	6	50	..	72	..
11	3	26	8	13	..	7	..	14	..	11	..
..	..	4	..	8	1	4	..	4	..	10	..
..	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	6	..
MATRICULATE											
72	**20**	**61**	**13**	**45**	**6**	**25**	..	**17**	..	**11**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	7	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	2	..
48	16	34	5	24	4	13	..	5	..	5	..
13	1	16	8	9	2	5	..	3	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	6	..	2	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
GRADUATE											
6	**1**	**2**	**1**	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY RELIGION, EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80 PER

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								ISLAM—
All ages	**148**	**15**	..	..	**2**	**1**	**23**	**4**
Less than 13	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13–17	99	13	..	..	2	1	14	2
18–22	29	2	..	..	..	..	7	2
23–27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
								ISLAM—LITERATE
All ages	**149**	**29**	..	..	**14**	**3**	**51**	**14**
Less than 13	9	3	..	..	1	..	2	1
13–17	101	18	..	..	12	3	37	9
18–22	31	8	..	..	..	..	11	4
23–27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
								ISLAM—
All ages	**8**	**2**	..	..	..	..	3	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	7	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
23–27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								ISLAM—
								NIL
								CHRISTIAN—
All ages	**3**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE WOMEN—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

age

23–27		28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ILLITERATE											
18	**1**	**23**	**4**	**18**	**3**	**25**	**2**	**17**	..	**22**	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
13	1	17	4	13	3	18	2	11	..	11	..
3	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	7	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
UPTO MATRICULATION											
23	**6**	**23**	**2**	**13**	**2**	**18**	**2**	**4**	..	**3**	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
17	4	16	1	8	1	7	..	2	..	2	..
5	2	3	..	4	1	6	1	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
MATRICULATE											
1	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY GRADUATE											
ILLITERATE											
1	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AN BY RELIGION, EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE

(Based on 80 per

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					CHRISTIAN—LITERATE			
All ages	**95**	**7**	..	..	..	..	**12**	**3**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	42	3	..	..	..	..	6	2
18–22	38	3	..	..	..	..	6	1
23–27	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						CHRISTIAN—		
All ages	**67**	**7**	..	..	..	..	**5**	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	45	4	..	..	..	..	5	..
23–27	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					CHRISTIAN—UNIVERSITY			
All ages	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–27	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE WOMEN—*concld.*

CENT SAMPLE)

age

23–27		28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UPTO MATRICULATION											
15	..	**13**	**1**	**14**	**3**	**13**	..	**9**	..	**19**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	5	..	4	1	6	..	4	..	11	..
7	..	4	..	8	2	6	..	2	..	5	..
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
MATRICULATE											
6	**3**	**19**	**2**	**14**	**2**	**8**	..	**5**	..	**10**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	12	..	8	1	7	..	3	..	4	..
..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRADUATE											
..	..	**1**	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 36

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

(FULL COUNT)

Occupied census houses used as	Number
1	2
Total	5,274
Residence	3,741
Shop-cum-residence	84
Shop-cum-residence including household industry	43
Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	11
Shops excluding eating houses	303
Business houses and offices	90
Factories, workshops and worksheds	132
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	48
Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	26
Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque etc.)	47
Hospital	14
School	39
Lodge	90
Others	99
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	507

TABLE 37

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

(FULL COUNT)

	Number of census houses
(i) Predominant material of wall—	
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	54
Mud	2,375
Unburnt bricks	61
Wood	26
Burnt bricks	37
Stone	2,720
All other materials and materials not stated	1
(ii) Predominant material of roof—	
Grass, leaves, reeds,thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	836
Tiles, slate, shingle	4,254
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	23
Asbestos cement sheets	36
Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C.	125

TABLE 38

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF ROOF

(FULL COUNT)

Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, limestone and R.B.C/R.C.C.
1	2	3
Total	**683**	**3,185**
(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	663	1,406
(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	20	1,779
(iii) All other materials and materials not stated	..	..

TABLE 39

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(FULL COUNT)

Households with number of rooms	Total No. of rooms	No. of house-holds	No. of persons: M	No. of persons: F
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**8,068**	**3,888**	**1,0813**	**11,048**
Households with one room	..	1,758	4,151	4,089
,, two rooms	..	1,201	3,417	3,563
,, three rooms	..	400	1,325	1,392
,, four rooms	..	274	962	974
,, five or more rooms	..	255	958	1,030

TABLE 40

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

(FULL COUNT)

Households having number of persons	Tenure status	
	Owned	Rented
1	2	3
Total	**2,322**	**1,566**
Households having one person	62	192
,, two persons	144	182
,, three persons	209	173
,, Four persons	289	212
,, five persons	336	251
,, six and more persons	1,282	552
,, number of persons unspecified	..	4

TABLE 41

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

Item	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Houseless population	16	63	46	17
Institutional population	187	669	529	140

APPENDIX II

SURVEY DATA

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

		Marital status and sex									
		Never married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced	
Age-group	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**1064**	**338**	**273**	**190**	**203**	**5**	**45**	..	**8**	**1**	**1**
0–4	**121**	66	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	**145**	76	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	**143**	74	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	**116**	58	53	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	**102**	40	22	3	35	..	1	..	..	..	1
25–29	**66**	11	2	12	37	..	..	..	4	..	..
30–34	**64**	5	2	28	27	..	1	..	1	..	..
35–49	**171**	6	1	81	70	1	10	..	1	1	..
50–59	**71**	2	..	38	21	1	9	..	..	..	..
60–69	**45**	..	..	21	8	1	13	..	2	..	..
70+	**20**	..	..	7	..	2	11	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY LOCALITY/WARD, RELIGION AND SEX

	Religion and sex											
	Total			Hindu			Christian			Islam		
Ward	House-holds	M	F	House-holds	M	F	House-holds	M	F	House-holds	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**185**	**534**	**530**	**151**	**431**	**437**	**11**	**25**	**25**	**23**	**78**	**68**
1	12	37	56	11	31	47	..	..	..	1	6	9
2	15	52	43	14	49	42	..	..	..	1	3	1
3	39	108	93	33	88	84	3	10	4	3	10	5
4	63	185	182	45	123	124	5	12	14	13	50	44
5	24	66	70	19	60	61	3	3	7	2	3	2
6	32	86	86	29	80	79	..	..	..	3	6	7

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Total	Number of households having members			
		Single	2–5	6–10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**185**	**6**	**87**	**79**	**13**
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)	**71**	..	29	34	8
B. Migrant					
I Born outside the town in the district					
(a) Rural	**41**	4	20	17	..
(b) Urban	**10**	..	2	6	2
II Born within the State in other districts					
1 Trivandrum District—					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	**1**	..	1	..	..
2 Alleppey District—					
(a) Rural	**1**	..	..	1	..
(b) Urban	**1**	..	..	1	..
3 Kottayam District—					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	2	..	2	..	..
4 Ernakulam District—					
(a) Rural	**1**	..	1	..	..
(b) Urban	**3**	1	..	1	1
5 Trichur District—					
(a) Rural	**19**	..	12	6	1
(b) Urban	**7**	..	3	4	..
6 Malappuram District—					
(a) Rural	**3**	..	2	1	..
(b) Urban	**1**	..	..	1	..
7 Kozhikode District—					
(a) Rural	**2**	..	1	..	1
(b) Urban	**5**	1	3	1	..
8 Cannanore District—					
(a) Rural	**6**	..	4	2	..
(b) Urban	**5**	..	4	1	..
III Born in other States—					
1 Tamil Nadu					
(a) Rural	**1**	..	1	..	..
(b) Urban	**3**	..	1	2	..
2 Mysore—					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	**1**	..	..	1	..
3 Andhra Pradesh—					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	**1**	..	1	..	..

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS, COMPOSITION BY SEX AND AGE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Total	Composition by sex and age status of members, i.e. number of households with					
			Adult male and female and minor male and female	Adult male and female	Adult male/males only	Adult female/females only	Adult male and minor male and/female	Adult female and minor male and/female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		**185**	**149**	**22**	**5**	**3**	..	**6**
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		**71**	62	**7**	..	..	..	2
B. Migrant								
I Born outside the town in the district—								
	R	**41**	28	8	2	2	..	1
	U	**10**	9	..	..	1	..	.
II Born within the State in other districts								
1 Trivandrum								
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	**1**	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 Alleppey								
	R	**1**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	**1**	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kottayam								
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	**2**	1	1	..	..	..	..
4 Ernakulam								
	R	**1**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	**3**	2	..	1	..	..	..
5 Trichur								
	R	**19**	15	2	1	..	..	1
	U	**7**	5	..	..	..	..	2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS, COMPOSITION BY SEX AND AGE STATUS OF MEMBERS—*concld.*

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Total	Composition by sex and age status of members, i.e. number of households with					
			Adult male and female and minor male and female	Adult male and female	Adult male/males only	Adult female/females only	Adult male and minor male and/female	Adult female and minor male and/female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Malappuram							
	R	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kozhikode							
	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	4	..	1	..	..	..
8	Cannanore							
	R	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
III	Born in other States—							
1	Andhra Pradesh							
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tamil Nadu							
	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	U	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	Mysore							
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

NOTE:—Minor—Below 15 years, Adult—15 and above

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is	
	Non-migrant	Migrant
1	2	3
Total	**71**	**114**
Self	..	6
Self, spouse	2	10
Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	26	65
Self, spouse, married sons and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	7	6
Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters	..	..
Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married sons, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	..	..
Self (Male), unmarried sons/daughters	..	..
Self (Female), unmarried sons/daughters	2	5
Self, spouse with/without unmarried son/daughter and without father	..	..
Self, spouse with/without unmarried brother, sister, son/daughter and widowed mother	17	8
Self (Male), unmarried brother/sister	..	..
Self, spouse with servant and with or without son/daughter	2	5
Self (Female), married son/daughter	5	..
Self, spouse with separated daughter, widowed sister with or without unmarried son/daughter	3	1
Self (Male), married son/daughter with or without unmarried son/daughter	3	2
Self, spouse with married sister, sister's husband, wife's mother with/without son/daughter	2	2
Self, spouse with son's sons/daughter's son/son's daughter/daughter's daughter	2	3
Self, spouse, unmarried sister	..	1

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT DEPTH

(Number of workers in the household)

Ward	Number of Workers	Number of Households	Remarks
1	2	3	4
All	**1**	**115**	**13 households have no workers**
	2	**37**	
	3	**16**	
	4	**2**	
	5	**1**	
	7	**1**	
1	1	7	
	2	4	
	3	1	
2	1	10	One household has no worker
	2	1	
	3	2	
	7	1	
3	1	33	
	2	4	
	3	2	
4	1	41	Five households have no workers
	2	12	
	3	3	
	4	1	
	5	1	
5	1	10	Five households have no workers
	2	6	
	3	2	
	4	1	
6	1	14	Two households have no workers
	2	10	
	3	6	

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY UNEMPLOYMENT DEPTH

(Number of unemployed who are seeking work in the household)

Ward	No. of unemployed	No. of households
1	2	3
Total	..	**28**
1	1	2
2	1	1
2	2	1
3	1	2
3	2	5
4	1	5
4	2	1
4	3	2
5	1	3
5	2	1
6	1	4
6	2	1

TABLE 8

MOTHER-TONGUE AND SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES AS RELATED TO AGE AND SEX

Age	Sex	Speakers of mother-tongue, Malayalam who speak as subsidiary language: English	Hindi	Sanskrit	Arabic	Tamil	Telugu	Bengali	Speakers of mother-tongue, Tamil who speak as subsidiary language: English	Hindi	Malayalam	Telugu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total		**370**	**174**	**2**	**2**	**56**	**4**	**1**	**45**	**11**	**28**	**2**
0–4	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5–7	Male	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Female	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8–10	Male	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Female	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11–14	Male	29	14	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Female	27	8	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..
15 and above	Male	161	82	1	1	29	2	1	27	4	11	1
	Female	139	68	1	1	23	2	..	14	5	8	1

TABLE 9

AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY RELIGION

Religion	Age	Total: Male	Total: Female	Number studying: Male	Number studying: Female	Number not studying: Male	Number not studying: Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	**Total**	**442**	**466**	**154**	**134**	**288**	**332**
Hindu	6–10	63	53	61	47	2	6
	11–15	52	53	44	44	8	9
	16–20	51	46	19	16	32	30
	21–25	19	53	1	6	18	47
	26+	177	178	..	..	177	178
Christian	6–10	4	2	4	2	..	..
	11–15	3	5	3	3	..	2
	16–20	2	4	1	1	1	3
	21–25	1	2	1	..	..	2
	26+	10	10	1	..	9	10
Islam	6–10	6	11	6	9	..	2
	11–15	8	10	7	4	1	6
	16–20	13	8	5	2	8	6
	21–25	8	7	1	..	7	7
	26+	25	24	..	..	25	24

106/1A—30a

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUP, SEX,

Educational

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group and sex		Total	Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Caste	**Total**		**97**	**55**	**12**	**24**	**2**	**2**	..
	5–14	M	13	6	1	6	..	..	..
		F	19	6	6	7	..	..	..
	15–59	M	26	12	4	6	1	2	..
		F	29	21	1	5	1	..	..
	60 and above	M	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
		F	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Other Communities	**Total**		**846**	**102**	**146**	**210**	**207**	**153**	..
	5–14	M	137	12	61	39	25	..	..
		F	119	12	48	35	24	..	..
	15–59	M	261	16	14	62	75	79	..
		F	274	39	16	67	75	65	..
	60 and above	M	27	6	4	5	5	6	..
		F	28	17	3	2	3	3	..

NOTE.--There is no Scheduled Tribe in the selected sample.

10

CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

level

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	Teaching	Others	Unspecified
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	16	2	..	2	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
5	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY OF

	Occupational category	House-hold	Population			Average educational Per head		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	**151**	**879**	**438**	**441**	**1·57**	**1·66**	**1·48**
1	Unskilled manual	25	141	59	82	1·02	0·90	1·11
2	Skilled manual	28	166	90	76	1·43	1·56	1·28
3	Lowest professional and administrative (eg. Primary teacher etc.)	55	321	159	162	1·69	1·67	1·70
4	Small business	8	46	22	24	1·35	1·36	1·33
5	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Clerk and shop assistant	5	27	11	16	1·26	1·82	0·88
7	Intermediate professional and clerical posts (eg. secondary teacher etc.)	15	67	34	33	2·21	2·43	1·91
8	Medium business	10	79	44	35	1·87	2·11	1·59
9	Higher professional and salaried posts	3	22	14	8	2·27	2·36	2·13
10	Owner of factories, large shops etc.	2	10	5	5	1·30	1·40	1·20

11

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

score

Per household	Number of households with average per head educational score								
	Nil			0·1 –0·3			0·4—0·5		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9·01	**6**	**2**	**4**	**19**	**10**	**9**	**23**	**13**	**10**
5·76	6	2	4	9	5	4	14	7	7
8·46	..	..	..	10	5	5	9	6	3
9·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9·87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY OF

	Occupational category	Number of households with average 0·6--0·9			1·0--1·5			1·6--1·9		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Total	**88**	**42**	**46**	**299**	**141**	**158**	**208**	**102**	**106**
1	Unskilled manual	45	22	23	27	10	17	32	11	21
2	Skilled manual	6	3	3	73	39	34	37	23	14
3	Lowest professional and administrative (eg. Primary teacher etc.)	17	8	9	117	55	62	96	49	47
4	Small business	15	8	7	9	4	5	20	8	12
5	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Clerk and shop assistant	5	1	4	15	7	8	6	2	4
7	Intermediate professional and clerical posts (eg. secondary teacher etc.)	..	..	..	11	5	6	12	6	6
8	Medium business	..	..	..	37	16	21	..	..	..
9	Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2
10	Owner of factories, large shops, etc.	..	..	..	10	5	5	..	..	..

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE—*contd.*

per head educational score

2·0--2·5			2·6--2·9			3·0+		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
158	**84**	**74**	**38**	**22**	**16**	**40**	**22**	**18**
8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	7	9	15	7	8	..	..	..
65	34	31	11	6	5	15	7	8
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
26	11	15	8	6	2	10	6	4
28	19	9	4	3	1	10	6	
13	9	4	..	..	..	4	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OCCUPATION STATUS CATEGORY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation status category of head of household	Total	Educational level: Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Employer	**44**	14	5	14	11	..	..	..	..
Employee	**192**	69	62	45	16	..	..	..	..
Single worker	**18**	4	6	7	1	..	..	..	..
Family worker	**4**	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER-TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level	Work status		Mother-tongue: Total	Malayalam	Tamil
1	2		3	4	5
Total	**Workers**	**P**	**257**	**229**	**28**
		M	**216**	**188**	**28**
		F	**41**	**41**	...
	Non-workers	**P**	**807**	**702**	**105**
		M	**318**	**271**	**47**
		F	**489**	**431**	**58**
Illiterate	Workers	P	51	50	1
		M	30	29	1
		F	21	21	..
	Non-workers	P	227	199	28
		M	92	77	15
		F	135	122	13
Literate (without educational level)	Workers	P	22	20	2
		M	19	17	2
		F	3	3	..
	Non-workers	P	136	119	17
		M	65	53	12
		F	71	66	5
Primary	Workers	P	58	52	6
		M	52	46	6
		F	6	6	..
	Non-workers	P	173	138	35
		M	64	51	13
		F	109	87	22
Middle	Workers	P	59	48	11
		M	56	45	11
		F	3	3	..
	Non-workers	P	153	133	20
		M	52	46	6
		F	101	87	14

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER-TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—*concld.*

Educational level	Work status		Mother-tongue		
			Total	Malayalam	Tamil
1	2		3	4	5
Matriculation or higher secondary	Workers	P	51	44	7
		M	47	40	7
		F	4	4	..
	Non-workers	P	104	99	5
		M	40	39	1
		F	64	60	4
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Workers	P	..	..	..
	Non-workers	P	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Workers	P	4	4	..
		M	1	1	..
		F	3	3	..
	Non-workers	P	3	3	..
		M	1	1	..
		F	2	2	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	Workers	P	9	9	..
		M	8	8	..
		F	1	1	..
	Non-workers	P	9	9	..
		M	4	4	..
		F	5	5	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Workers	P	1	1	..
		M	1	1	..
		F	..	..	..
	Non-workers	P	1	1	..
		M	..	..	..
		F	1	1	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree					
(a) Engineering and technology	Workers	P	..	..	..
	Non-workers	P	..	..	..
(b) Medicine	Workers	P	2	1	1
		M	2	1	1
		F	..	..	..
	Non-workers	P	..	..	..
(c) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	Workers	P	..	..	..
	Non-workers	P	..	..	..
(d) Teaching	Workers	P	..	..	..
	Non-workers	P	1	1	..
		M	..	..	..
		F	1	1	..

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Age-group		Total	Type of activity: Students	House-hold duties	Depen-dents	Infants	Retired	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**P**	**807**	**309**	**224**	**91**	**134**	**8**	**41**
	M	**318**	**165**	**1**	**40**	**73**	**7**	**32**
	F	**489**	**144**	**223**	**51**	**61**	**1**	**9**
0–14	P	407	245	2	26	134	..	..
	M	216	131	..	12	73	..	..
	F	191	114	2	14	61	..	..
15–19	P	104	50	21	13	..	..	20
	M	49	25	..	9	..	..	15
	F	55	25	21	4	..	..	5
20–24	P	80	12	46	4	..	..	18
	M	26	7	1	3	..	..	15
	F	54	5	45	1	..	..	3
25–29	P	40	2	34	1	..	..	3
	M	5	2	..	1	..	..	2
	F	35	..	34	..	..	..	1
30–39	P	49	..	48	1	..	..	..
	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	48	..	48	..	..	..	..
40–49	P	49	..	47	2	..	..	..
	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	48	..	47	1	..	..	..
50–59	P	31	..	20	9	..	2	..
	M	5	..	..	3	..	2	..
	F	26	..	20	6	..	..	..
60+	P	47	..	6	35	..	6	..
	M	15	..	..	10	..	5	..
	F	32	..	6	25	..	1	..

TABLE 15

TRAVEL INDEX OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES BY TYPE OF OCCUPATION

Type of occupation	Persons: Total	Male	Female	Travel index (km): Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**255**	**216**	**39**	**540·8**	**610·4**	**155·2**
Employer	35	34	1	926·8	936·9	585·0
Employee	188	154	34	494·3	568·5	158·1
Single worker	18	17	1	583·9	618·3	..
Family worker	14	11	3	144·7	176·0	30·0

TABLE 16

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS BY CASTE/TRIBE/ COMMUNITY AND SEX

Caste/ Tribe*/ Community	Total workers			Employment status											
				Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	**257**	**216**	**41**	**35**	**34**	**1**	**190**	**154**	**36**	**18**	**17**	**1**	**14**	**11**	**3**
Scheduled Caste	35	23	12	..	..	..	35	23	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Communities	222	193	29	35	34	1	155	131	24	18	17	1	14	11	3

*There is no Scheduled Tribe population in the sample households.

TABLE 17

TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF WORK BY WARDS

	Type of occupation	Average distance from place of work (km)						
		Total	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	**1·6**	**3·8**	**0·6**	..	**1·5**	**6·2**	..
1	Unskilled manual	5·0	..	..	..	..	0·3	..
2	Skilled manual	3·0	5·0	..	..	3·5	8·9	..
3	Lowest professional and administrative (eg. primary teacher)	1·6	10·0	..	..	0·7	5·8	0·1
4	Small business	0·4	..	8·0	..	..	..	..
5	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Clerks and shop assistants	0·3	..	..	..	..	3·0	..
7	Intermediate professional and clerical posts (eg. secondary teacher)	2·2	..	..	..	..	17·5	..
8	Medium business	0·1	..	..	..	0·2	..	..
9	Higher professional and salaried posts	16·8	..	..	..	32·5	2·0	..
10	Owner of factories, large shops etc.	9·0	..	..	..	9·0	..	..

TABLE

TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Nature of establishment	Number of households	Type of occupation	Employer		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Railway	48	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
		Salaried posts	..	..	..
Cultivation	23	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	7	7	..
Personal Service	13	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
Religious Service	1	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
Business	36	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Small business	11	11	..
		Clerks and shop assistants	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
		Medium business	10	9	1
Government Service	4	Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
Contractors	1	Intermediate professional	1	1	..
Educational Institutions	8	Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
		Salaried posts	..	..	..
Printing Press	4	Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
Workshop	2	Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	1	1	..
Household Industry	5	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
Health Services	7	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
		Salaried posts	..	..	..
Factory	9	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Owners of factories	5	5	..
Carpentry	1	Skilled manual	..	..	..
Post Office	3	Lowest professional	..	..	..
Rest House	1	Lowest professional	..	..	..
Beedi making	1	Skilled manual	..	..	..

STATUS OF WORKERS BY SEX AND NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Employment status								
Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	7	1	..	..	..
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	3
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE

LOCALITY, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNEMPLOYED AND

Locality	Total house-holds	Total population			Number of house-holds with atleast one unemp-loyed	Total		
		Person	Male	Female		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**185**	**1064**	**534**	**530**	**28**	**41**	**32**	**9**
1	12	93	37	56	2	2	1	1
2	15	95	52	43	2	3	3	..
3	39	201	108	93	7	12	11	1
4	63	367	185	182	8	13	12	1
5	24	136	66	70	4	5	2	3
6	32	172	86	86	5	6	3	3

TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST

Number of persons seeking employment for the first

Type of employ-ment sought	Illiterate	Literate without educa-tional level	Primary	Middle	Matri-culation or higher secondary	Non-tech-nical diploma or certi-ficate not equal to degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	..	..	**6**	**7**	**18**	..
Government Service	..	..	..	..	6	..
Unskilled work	..	..	1	..	..	..
Railway Service	..	..	1	1	..	..
Government Press	..	..	..	..	2	..
Driver	..	..	..	1	..	..
Peon	..	..	4	1	1	..
Clerical work	..	..	..	2	7	..
Any job	..	..	..	2	2	..

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PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX

Persons seeking employment by age-group															
15–19			20–24			25-29			30–34			35–45			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
20	**15**	**5**	**18**	**15**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	7	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	4	..	8	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	**2**	**2**	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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TIME BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

time whose educational level is

Educational level							
			Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree				
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	Teaching	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	**4**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE, EMPLOYMENT

Educational level	Seeking employment and registered with Employment Exchange									
	Total		Age-group							
			Up to 15		15–24		25—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**32**	**9**	..	..	**22**	**8**	**2**	**1**	..	..
Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	8	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Matriculation or higher secondary	14	5	..	..	14	5		..	..	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	4	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Engineering and technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND REGISTRATION WITH EXCHANGE

Seeking employment and not registered with Employment Exchange

Age-group							
Up to 15		15–24		25–34		35+	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

NEVER ATTENDANCE AND DISCONTINUATION AFTER

Age	Total number		Never attendance								
			Male			Female					
	Male	Female	Lack of money	Ill-ness	Un-healthy	Un-healthy	Employee	Did not get admission	Lack of money	Attending domestic work	Disabled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**9**	**17**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
6	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

EVER ATTENDANCE BY AGE, SEX AND REASON

Discontinuation after attendance						
Male			Female			
Lack of money	Lack of interest	Disabled	Lack of money	Lack of interest	To look after the younger children	Parents are not interested
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	**3**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	2	1	3	..	2	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE 23

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TIME OF MARRIAGE

Educational level	Married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Male	Female	Earlier than 30 years	15–29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15–29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**196**	**257**	**22·8**	**26.0**	**27·0**	**16.8**	**17·7**	**18·8**
1 Illiterate	32	79	20·9	24·0	22·1	16·1	16·4	16·4
2 Literate (without educational level)	19	17	21·8	26·9	24·4	16·6	17·7	27·0
3 Primary	43	57	23·1	23·9	26·9	16·6	16·7	18·4
4 Middle	43	52	24·6	25·5	28·6	19·6	19·8	17·9
5 Matriculation or higher secondary	45	47	26·0	28·2	28·0	19·0	19·0	19·9
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	1	22·0	25·1	..	..	24·0	..
8 Graduate degree other than technical degree	9	4	..	29·5	27·4	..	..	20·5
9 Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	..	..	..	27·0	..	..	..
10 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	..	..	..	25·5	..	..	..

TABLE 24

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO PRESENT AGE

Present age of married persons	Average age of married male	Number of males married at the age of						
		Below 15	15–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**25·8**	..	**8**	**11**	**57**	**84**	**22**	**14**
Up to 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	20·0	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
25–29	23·3	..	1	2	4	6	..	..
30–34	25·2	..	1	..	11	11	4	..
35–44	26·8	..	1	1	19	29	7	4
45–54	25·9	..	3	2	12	21	5	5
55–64	25·6	..	1	4	7	7	4	2
65+	26·4	...	1	1	2	10	2	3

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO PRESENT AGE—*concld.*

Present age of married persons	Average age of married female	Number of females married at the age of						
		Below 15	15–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35+
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**18·3**	**23**	**102**	**67**	**56**	**6**	**1**	**2**
Up to 19	16·7	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
20–24	17·4	3	15	13	6	..	..	..
25–29	19·7	3	14	14	8	1	—	—
30–34	18·1	..	12	10	8	..	..	..
35–44	18·2	7	28	8	10	3	—	2
45–54	19·0	5	10	6	15	2	..	..
55–64	17·7	4	12	8	5	..	1	..
65+	17·1	1	8	6	4	..	—	..

TABLE 25

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY NATURE OF OCCUPATION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation (N.C.O. 3 digit)	Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as						
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**1**	..	**66**	..	**8**	**1**	**6**
001	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
010	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
021	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
032	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
049	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
070	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
151	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
153	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
190	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
210	..	..	7	..	1	..	2
243	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
330	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
350	..	..	11	..	1	..	..
358	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
390	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
401	..	..	5	..	1	..	..
420	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
430	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
431	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
510	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
521	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
531	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
571	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
610	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
630	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
779	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
791	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
811	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
843	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
845	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
881	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
928	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
940	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
962	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
999	..	..	3	..	..	1	..

DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL CODES

Occupational code	Description
001	Chemists (Excluding Pharmaceutical Chemists)
010	Physical Science Technicians
021	Civil Engineers
032	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Overseers and Technicians
049	Aircraft Engineers
070	Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
151	Teachers, Higher Secondary and High School
153	Teachers, Primary
190	Ordained Religious Workers
210	Administrative and Executive Officials, Union Government
243	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Manufacturing
320	Stenographers and Steno Typists
330	Book-Keepers and Accounts Clerks
350	Clerks, General
358	Office Attendants (Peons, Daftries etc.)
390	Telephone Operators
401	Merchants and Shop Keepers, Retail Trade
420	Technical Salesmen and Service Advisors
430	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
431	Street Vendors, Canvassers and News Vendors
510	House Keepers, Matrons and Stewards
521	Butlers, Bearers and Waiters
531	Domestic Servants
571	Policemen and Detectives
610	Cultivators (Owners)
630	Agricultural Labourers
779	Brewers and Aerated Water and Beverage Makers
791	Tailors and Dress Makers
811	Carpenters
843	Motor Vehicle Mechanics
845	Mechanics, Repairmen, Others
881	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
928	Photographic Darkroom Workers
940	Supervisors and Foremen, Production and Related Activities not elsewhere classified
962	Boilermen and Firemen
999	Labourers, not elsewhere classified

TABLE

MIGRATION STAGES OF HOUSE-

Number of

Broad category of place from where the household hails		Total number of households	No. of households migrating in 1955 or earlier	During 1956-60			
				Directly from the place of origin	In 2 stages	3 stages	4 or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 Other towns of the district		10	1	1	..	..	..
2 Rural areas of the district		41	14	4	2	..	1
3 Other districts of the State							
(a) Trivandrum	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Alleppey	R	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Kottayam	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	1	..	..	..	..
(d) Ernakulam	R	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	1	..	..	..	..
(e) Trichur	R	19	3	..	1	1	..
	U	7	2	..	..	..	1
(f) Malappuram	R	3	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Kozhikode	R	2	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	..	1	..	1
(h) Cannanore	R	6	..	1	1	..	..
	U	5	1	..	..	..	..
4 Other States							
(a) Tamil Nadu	R	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	..	1	..	..	..
(b) Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Andhra Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..

HOLDS HAILING FROM OUTSIDE

households migrating

During 1961–65				During 1966 and later			
Directly from the place of origin	In 2 stages	3 stages	4 or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In 2 stages	3 stages	4 or more stages
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	..	..	2	1	1	1	2
4	4	1	1	4	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	1	..	..	5	2	3	2
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE

VISIT TO CLOSE RELATIONS DURING THREE YEARS BY FREQUENCY

Close relations at place from where migrated	Number of households having relation as at col. 1 at place from where migrated	Number of households which are staying in the town up to 4 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and atleast one member of which visited the close relations during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town for 5–9 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and atleast one member of which visited the close relations during last 3 years			
		Not even once	1–3 times	4–6 times	More than 6 times	Not even once	1–3 times	4–6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**41**	..	**12**	**3**	**9**	..	**4**	**3**	**4**
Father	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1
Mother	19	..	7	..	2	..	4	1	2
Son	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unmarried daughter	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Unmarried sister	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1
Husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..

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DURATION OF STAY IN PRESENT RESIDENCE AND OF VISIT

Number of households which are staying in the town up to 10–19 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and atleast one member of which visited the close relations during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town for 20+ years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relations during last three years			
Not even once	1–3 times	4–6 times	More than 6 times	Not even once	1–3 times	4–6 times	More than 6 times
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

UNIT OF MIGRATION AS RELATED TO PLACE OF LAST

Number of households whose

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Last residence elsewhere in India				I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration			(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration			(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration		
	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**12**	**103**	**3**	..	**8**	**87**	**2**	**4**	**42**	..	**4**	**45**	**2**
1 Hindu													
(a) Scheduled Caste	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	..	..	1	..
(b) Scheduled Tribe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Other Community	8	69	3	..	4	56	2	3	28	..	1	28	2
2 Christian	1	10	..	..	1	7	..	1	3	..	..	4	..
3 Muslim	3	17	..	..	3	17	..	..	5	..	3	12	..

RESIDENCE, RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

place of last residence was

II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration			Tamil Nadu			Mysore			Andhra Pradesh			Maharashtra		
Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at first stage, others follow
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	**16**	**1**	**3**	**13**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	1	..	**1**	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	13	1	3	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 29

RELATION OF HOUSES OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADJOINING HOUSES IN SPACE BY LOCALITY

Ward	No. of houses studied	Separate house with compound		Number of separate houses without compound		Number of houses which are flats in multi-flat housing unit		Number of houses which are floors in multi-floor housing unit	
		No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	12	10	No problem	2	No problem	..	..	..	..
2	15	13	,,	..	..	1	Lack of space to move about	..	..
		1	Lack of space to move about	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	39	2	No problem	..	..	37	No problem	..	..
4	63	31	,,	7	No problem	25	,,	..	..
5	24	15	,,	4	,,	5	,,	..	..
6	32	23	,,	2	,	7	,,	..	..

TABLE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING BY WARDS

	Predominant material of floor				Predominant material of wall				
Ward	Cement	Mud	Bricks	Mosaic	Stone	Unbaked bricks	Mud	Wood	Baked bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**142**	**33**	**9**	**1**	**118**	**12**	**30**	**1**	**24**
1	7	5	..	..	6	..	6	..	..
2	9	5	1	..	7	..	5	..	3
3	39	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	20
4	50	6	7	..	56	3	3	1	..
5	18	5	..	1	17	2	5	..	..
6	19	12	1	..	13	7	11	..	1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING BY WARDS—*concld.*

	Predominant material of roof						Predominant material of ceiling			Doors and windows
Ward	Tile	Straw	Leaves	Zinc sheet	Concrete	Asbestos	Wood	Asbestos	Urudis (a type of tile)	Wood
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**150**	**5**	**23**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**58**	**3**	**2**	**183**
1	8	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	10
2	9	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	..	15
3	37	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	39
4	58	1	3	1	..	..	27	2	1	63
5	19	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	1	24
6	19	4	7	..	1	1	12	1	..	32

TABLE

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS,

Ward	Total number of households studied	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with one room		
					Number of households	Number of member	
		Male	Female			Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**185**	**534**	**530**	**776**	**32**	**74**	**80**
1	12	37	56	78	2	5	8
2	15	52	43	99	1	1	2
3	39	108	93	81	20	50	43
4	63	185	182	285	4	8	19
5	24	66	70	97	2	6	3
6	32	86	86	136	3	4	5

NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY WARDS

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five or more rooms		
Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
36	**112**	**101**	**38**	**97**	**102**	**16**	**42**	**50**	**63**	**209**	**197**
3	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	22	38
3	7	7	2	5	4	2	6	5	7	33	25
10	31	25	3	11	10	2	7	7	4	9	8
11	32	34	19	51	52	4	11	13	25	83	64
4	18	13	5	7	15	3	10	11	10	25	28
5	14	12	9	23	21	5	8	14	10	37	34

TABLE

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLE MEMBERS AGED 5 AND ABOVE AND NUMBER

Classification of households	Total number of households	Total number of members	Households occupying one room: Number of households	Households occupying one room: Number of members
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**185**	**1064**	**32**	**154**
1 One married couple				
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	19	43	5	11
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	119	692	22	121
2 Two married couples				
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	2	6	1	4
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	18	136	..	..
3 Three married couples				
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	1	4	..	..
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	9	106	..	..
4 Others	17	77	4	18

WITHOUT OTHER MEMBERS AGED 5 AND ABOVE, WITH OTHER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THEM

Households occupying two rooms		Households occupying three rooms		Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying 5 or more rooms	
Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
36	**213**	**38**	**199**	**16**	**92**	**63**	**406**
3	5	6	17	..	..	5	10
29	175	21	115	11	65	36	216
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
2	16	5	38	1	6	10	76
..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
1	9	1	13	1	11	6	73
1	8	4	12	3	10	5	29

TABLE

AVAILABILITY OF

Amenities and

Ward	Total number of households	Availability	Kitchen: Number of households	Bathroom: Number of households	Lavatory: Number of households
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**185**	(a) Not having	..	59	51
		(b) Having separately	182	117	120
		(c) Sharing with other households	3	9	14
1	12	(a) Not having	..	5	3
		(b) Having separately	12	7	9
		(c) Sharing with other households	..	..	..
2	15	(a) Not having	..	7	5
		(b) Having separately	15	7	9
		(c) Sharing with other households	..	1	1
3	39	(a) Not having	..	3	3
		(b) Having separately	39	33	32
		(c) Sharing with other households	..	3	4
4	63	(a) Not having	..	15	14
		(b) Having separately	61	45	43
		(c) Sharing with other households	2	3	6
5	24	(a) Not having	..	7	7
		(b) Having separately	23	16	16
		(c) Sharing with other households	1	1	1
6	32	(a) Not having	...	22	19
		(b) Having separately	32	9	11
		(c) Sharing with other households	..	1	2

AMENITIES BY WARDS

availability

Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current
Source	Number of households	Source	Number of households	Number of households
7	8	9	10	11
..	..	..	..	72
Well	57	Well	53	109
Pipe	59	Pipe	61	
Well	48	Well	47	
		Pipe	17	4
Pipe	21	River	5	
		Pond	2	
..	..	..	..	9
Well	9	Well	9	3
Pipe	..	Pipe	..	
Well	3	Well	2	..
Pipe	..	Pipe	1	
..	..	..	..	6
Well	7	Well	6	9
Pipe	1	Pipe	1	
Well	6	Well	6	
Pipe	1	Pipe	1	..
		Pond	1	
..	..	..	..	2
Well	2	Well	..	37
Pipe	33	Pipe	33	
Well	..	Well	2	
Pipe	4	Pipe	4	..
..	..	..	..	23
Well	15	Well	14	37
Pipe	19	Pipe	20	
Well	17	Well	17	
		Pipe	6	3
Pipe	12	River	5	
		Pond	1	
..	..	..	..	13
Well	10	Well	10	10
Pipe	4	Pipe	4	
Well	8	Well	8	1
Pipe	2	Pipe	2	
..	..	..	..	19
Well	14	Well	14	13
Pipe	2	Pipe	3	
Well	14	Well	12	
Pipe	2	Pipe	3	—

TABLE

MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY WARDS AND

Ward	State/District to which head of household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of		
			Earthenware	Aluminium	Steel
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	**185**	**135**	**49**	**1**
1	Trichur	1	..	1	..
	Palghat	11	5	5	1
2	Trichur	3	1	2	..
	Palghat	11	9	2	..
	Mahi	1	..	1	..
3	Trichur	5	5	..	..
	Palghat	18	18	..	..
	Cannanore	4	4	..	..
	Kozhikode	4	4	..	..
	Ernakulam	3	3	..	..
	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	..	..
	Tamil Nadu	3	3	..	..
	Malappuram	1	1	..	..
4	Palghat	49	34	15	..
	Malappuram	1	1	..	..
	Trichur	5	5	..	..
	Cannanore	5	5	..	..
	Kottayam	2	2	..	..
	Ernakulam	1	1	..	..
5	Palghat	18	12	6	..
	Trichur	4	2	2	..
	Kozhikode	1	1	..	..
	Cannanore	1	1	..	..
6	Palghat	27	14	13	..
	Alleppey	1	..	1	..
	Trivandrum	1	..	1	..
	Trichur	3	3	..	..

STATE/DISTRICT TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of

Aluminium	Clay	Steel	Bronze	Brass
7	8	9	10	11
60	**81**	**41**	**1**	**2**
1	..	..	..	..
4	5	2	..	..
..	..	3	..	..
5	1	5	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..
..	18	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
27	10	12	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
2	2	1	..	..
2	3	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..
8	6	2	..	2
2	..	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..
6	10	10	1	..
..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..
2	1	..	..	1

TABLE

LIGHT AND FUEL BY WARD AND

Ward	Total number of households	Number of migrant households: Using fuel: Firewood	Using fuel: Kerosene	Using fuel: Cinder	Using light: Kerosene	Using light: Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**185**	**114**	**2**	**2**	**31**	**87**
1	12	3	..	..	3	..
2	15	7	..	..	1	6
3	39	32	1	1	..	34
4	63	43	1	1	15	30
5	24	13	..	..	6	7
6	32	16	..	..	6	10

TABLE

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households	Number of: Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Wall clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**151**	**92**	**47**	**48**	**8**
Unskilled manual	25	..	1	1	..
Skilled manual	28	13	3	5	1
Lowest profession and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher etc.)	55	46	24	22	2
Small business	8	3	2	1	..
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks and Shop Assistants	5	2	1	..	..
Intermediate profession and clerical posts (e.g. Secondary Teacher etc.)	15	13	5	8	2
Medium business	10	10	6	8	3
Higher profession and salaried posts	3	3	3	3	..
Owners of factories and large shops	2	2	2	..	..

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MIGRATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

Number of non-migrant households				
Using fuel			Using light	
Firewood	Kerosene	Cinder	Kerosene	Electricity
8	9	10	11	12
63	**2**	**2**	**41**	**26**
9	..	..	6	3
8	..	..	5	3
4	1	..	2	3
15	1	2	8	10
11	..	..	7	4
16	..	..	13	3

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OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

households possessing							
Gramo-phone	Car	Bi-cycle	Bino-culars	Camera	Fan	Sewing machine	Electric Iron
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
2	2	2	..	2	2	1	..
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 37

CROPS–PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING

Ward	Total number of households	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	No. of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household	Consumption per cultivating household	Marketing per cultivating household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	12	6	Coconut	6	317 Nos.	317 Nos.	..
			Plantain	1	20 B	20 B	..
			Tapioca	2	74 q.	4 q.	70 q.
			Paddy	2	39 ,,	39 ,,	..
			Jack	4	51 Nos.	51 Nos.	..
			Mango	3	1767 ,,	1767 ,,	..
2	15	13	Paddy	1	191 q.	191 q.	..
			Plantain	2	20 B	20 B	..
			Tapioca	4	15·50 q.	3 q.	12·50 q.
			Coconut	7	1156 Nos.	763 Nos.	393 Nos.
3	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	63	13	Tapioca	2	7 q.	2·5 q.	4·5 q.
			Coconut	4	231 Nos.	231 Nos.	..
			Jack	1	40 ,,	40 ,,	..
			Paddy	8	7 q.	7 q.	..
5	24	11	Coconut	9	169 Nos.	169 Nos.	..
			Arecanut	1	300 ,,	300 ,,	..
			Plantain	3	10 B	10 B	..
			Jack	6	58 ,,	58 ,,	..
			Mango	2	450 ,,	450 ,,	..
			Paddy	2	12 q.	12 q.	..
			Tapioca	1	15 ,,	15 q.	..
6	32	24	Coconut	14	608 Nos.	572 Nos.	36 Nos.
			Jack	9	69 ,,	69 ,,	..
			Plantain	3	69 B	69 B	..
			Mango	7	394 ,,	394 ,,	..
			Paddy	9	23 q.	22 q.	1 q.
			Tapioca	9	10·67 q.	3·45 ,,	7·22 ,,
			Ginger	1	5 ,,	..	5 ,,
			Arecanut	1	8000 Nos.	1000 Nos.	7000 Nos.

B—Bunches

TABLE 38

HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF WORKER AND BY TYPE OF FUEL OR POWER USED

Industry by type of product	Type of fuel or power	Number of households running the industries by		
		Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5
Total	..	**9**	..	..
Bamboo products (Basket, mat etc.)	Man power	4	..	..
Pottery	Man power	2	..	..
	Charcoal	2	..	..
Pappadam	Man power	1	..	..

TABLE

VISIT TO RURAL AREAS BY MEMBERS BY MIGRATION STATUS CATEGORIES OF PLACES

Categories of

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household	Rural areas in the same district						
	Family welfare	Cultivation	Festival	Funeral ceremony	Death anniversary	To attend committee meeting	Courtesy visit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**76**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**
A. Non-migrant	21	1	1	1	..	1	..
B. Migrant—Last Residence elsewhere in India	55	1	..	1	1	1	1
I Within the State of enumeration but outside the town	43	..	..	1	1	1	1
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration but outside the town	25	..	..	1	1	1	..
(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration	18	..	..	..	..	..	1
II States in India beyond the State of enumeration	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IF MIGRANT PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD VISITED AND PURPOSE

places visited and purpose

Rural areas in other districts of the State					Rural areas in other States		
Family welfare	Festival	Settlement of a marriage	Professional	Purchase of medicine	Family welfare	Admission of a boy in a boarding school	Other country
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	..
5	3	1	..	..	2	..	..
21	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
20	..	..	**1**	1	**1**	1	..
2	..	..	..	1	**1**	..	..
18	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

FREQUENCY OF BEING VISITED BY FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND HOUSEHOLDS AND DISTANCE OF

Ward	Total number of households	Households which were visited as categories of relation, friends etc.			Households — Friends		Households			
		No. of households	Average number of visitors per household	Average distance from where visitors come per household	Total number of households	Average distance from where visitors come per household	Father		Mother	
					(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**185**	**100**	**1.18**	**24.45**	**3**	**0.08**	**3**	**0.17**	**2**	**0.09**
1	12	5	0.83	14.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	15	13	1.73	37.47	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	39	19	0.79	25.49	..	..	1	0.13	..	..
4	63	28	1.03	24.86	1	0.16	2	0.41	1	0.25
5	24	13	1.13	24.21	2	0.21	..	..	..	..
6	32	22	1.84	20.13	..	..	..	..	1	0.06

ECONOMICALLY CONNECTED PERSONS BY LOCALITY, PLACE FROM WHERE VISITED

which were visited by

Relations								Others who are not personal friends or relatives		
Brother		Son		Daughter		Others				
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	Number of households	Number per household	Average distance per household
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	**7.00**	**4**	**0.93**	**9**	**1.29**	**65**	**15.39**	**2**	**0.04**	**0.09**
1	4.17	..	..	..	..	4	10.50	..	..	..
2	3.87	..	..	4	11.47	10	25.60	..	..	..
10	19.13	1	1·23	..	..	8	5.00	..	..	..
2	1.62	2	1.94	2	1.49	19	19.24	1	0.05	0.13
3	8.58	..	..	..	..	7	21.25	1	0.17	0.42
7	4.16	1	0.06	3	2.25	17	13.16	..	..	..

TABLE

TYPE OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF GOODS

Nature of Establishment	Ward		Establishment dealing with									
	Number	Functional category	Grocery	Firewood	Textile	Hair cutting	Medicine	Stationery	Pan and beedi	Petrol	Garments	Cement and fertilizers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total			**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Grocery shop	3,4	Commercial	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood shop	4	,,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile shop	4	,,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharmaceutical	4,6	,,	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Stationery shop	6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pan shop	5	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Petrol bunk	5	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cement and fertilizers	4	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hotels and tea-shops	1,2,3, 4,5,6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotels with lodging facilities	4	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweetmeat shop	4	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pappadam shop	2	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal goods	2,6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pottery	5	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithy	6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery shop	6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capacitor	6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor workshop	6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring	4	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Type foundry	6	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry	2	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hair cutting	3	,,	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF LOCALITY AND NATURE AND SERVICES

goods and services as								Establishments under					
Food articles	Food and lodging	Metal goods	Earthen pot	Jewellery	Repair of vehicle	Type foundry	Capacitor	Retail trade	Serving food	Boarding and lodging	Manufacturing	Repair and servicing	Personal services
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**8**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY WORK CATEGORY, RELIGION,

Type of Establishment	Work category				
	Administrative	Clerical	Supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**29**	**4**	**4**	**11**	**17**
Grocery shop	2	..	..	..	1
Firewood shop	1	..	..	..	1
Textile shop	1	..	..	..	1
Pharmaceuticals	3	1	1	1	1
Stationery	1	..	..	1	..
Pan shop	1	..	..	..	..
Petrol bunk	1	..	..	..	1
Cement and fertilizers	1	..	..	..	1
Hotels and tea-shops	7	..	..	..	3
Hotel with lodging	1	..	1	..	1
Sweetmeat shop	1	..	..	..	1
Production of pappadam	..	..	..	..	1
Production of metal goods	4	2	1	4	2
Pottery	1	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithy	..	..	..	1	..
Jewellery	1	..	..	1	..
Type foundry	1	1	..	1	..
Capacitor	1	..	1	..	1
Motor workshop	1	..	..	1	..
Tailoring	..	..	..	1	..
Laundry	..	..	..	..	1
Hair cutting	..	..	..	..	1

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CASTE/TRIBE, MOTHER-TONGUE AND AREA OF ORIGIN

Religion, Caste/Tribe					Mother-tongue		Area of origin	
Hindu								
Caste	Tribe	Others	Christian	Muslim	Malayalam	Telugu	Inside town	Outside town
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	..	**131**	**9**	**21**	**162**	**4**	**114**	**52**
..	..	4	..	..	2	2	2	2
..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2
..	..	2	1	..	3	..	2	1
..	..	13	1	..	14	..	12	2
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	..	8	..	10	18	..	7	11
..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5
..	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	5
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
3	..	64	4	1	72	..	55	17
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	5	..	..	5	..	4	1
..	..	8	2	..	10	..	8	2
..	..	10	..	..	10	..	9	1
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..

TABLE 43

TYPES OF COMMODITIES TRANSACTED IN THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of establishment (shop)	Commodities transacted	Important commodities transacted
1	2	3
Provision goods	Rice	Rice
	Chilli	Chilli
	Coconut oil	Coconut oil
	Molasses	..
	Coriander	Coriander
	Green gram	..
	Black gram	..
	Sugar	Sugar
	Cattle food	..
Firewood	Firewood	Firewood
Textile goods	Shirting	Shirting
	Sarees	Sarees
	Blouse piece	Blouse piece
	Banian	Banian
	Dhothi	Dhothi
	Towel	..
	Umbrella	..
	Foam products	..
Ayurvedic medicine	Arishtas	Arishtas
	Lehyam	Lehyam
	Oils	Oils
	Ghee	Ghee
	Tablets	..
	Powders	..
	Syrups	..
Allopathic medicine	Tablets	Tablets
	Syrups	Syrups
	Tonics	Tonics
	Baby food	Baby food
	Mixture	Mixture
	Horlicks	..
	Ointments	..
	Ovaltin	..

TYPES OF COMMODITIES TRANSACTED IN THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS—*concld.*

Type of establishment (shop)	Commodities transacted	Important commodities transacted
1	2	3
Stationery	Toilet soap	Toilet soap
	Sweets	Sweets
	Fountain pen	Fountain pen
	Soda	..
	Bar soap	..
	Hair oil	..
	Toilet powder	..
Cement and fertilizers	Cement	Cement
	Chemicals	Ammonium sulphate
	Fertilizers	
	Pesticides etc.	Urea, Super phosphate, Muriate of potash
Petrol pump	Petrol	Petrol
	Diesel	Diesel
	Lubricant	Lubricant
	Kerosene	Kerosene
	Motor spirit	Motor spirit
Pan shop	Cigarette	Cigarette
	Beedi	Beedi
	Pan	Pan
	Sweets	..

TABLE

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Type of establishment	Total number	Main product: Name	Main product: Description of manufacturing process with reference to product in col. 3
1	2	3	4
Production of pappad	1	Pappad	Black gram flour, sodium bicarbonate, tapioca flour, common salt etc. are mixed well. Small bits taken, pressed and sun dried
Manufacture of metal products	1	Brass cases and rings	Molten metal is poured into moulds where it becomes a solid mass and a hollow cylinder is obtained. Necessary cuttings and polishing are done
	1	Non-ferrous castings	First mould is made in the required shape and a runner (hole) is cut in it. The raw material is melted and the molten metal is poured into the mould
	1	Hand pumps, well pulley, pans etc.	After preparing the required moulds the molten metal is poured into the mould and is allowed to solidify. When the molten metal is completely cooled the moulds are broken and the products are taken out
	1	Scissors, knife etc.	First carbon steel is forged and filed. Then it is tempered by dropping into oil, ground, polished and finally plated
Pottery	1	Earthenware	Pots are made out of clay by using rotating wheel
Blacksmithy	1	Bullock shoe	Heated iron pieces are hammered and drilled properly
Type foundry	1	Printing types in Malayalam, English and Hindi	Melted metal is directed into moulds of machines, so adjusted to get required letter types
Lapidary work	1	Imitation diamond	Pieces of imitation raw diamonds are fixed at tips of sticks shaped, edged and polished.
R.S. capacitor manufacturing	1	Capacitors for fan, light and motors	Capacitor tissue is wound up in aluminium and the terminals taken out
Motor workshop	1	Repair	Repairing of vehicles
Pharmaceutical	1	Allopathic medicine	Medicines are made as per "Indian standard pharmacopoeia".
Tailoring	1	Garments	Cutting cloths appropriately and stitching garments

ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY MAIN PRODUCTS

Average output per establishment		Problems in obtaining raw materials, manufacture etc.		
Volume No.	Value Rs.	Description	No.	Remarks
5	6	7	8	9
480,000 pappad	7,200	Prices of raw materials are shooting up. Competition in marketing	1	
18,000 (Brass cases) 90,000 (Brass rings)	1,30,000	Shortage of capital. Frequent electricity failure. Scarcity of raw material. enough raw material not available through Government quota	1	
22,500 (castings)	8,000	,,	1	
200 tons	2,20,000	,,	1	
12,600 Nos.	23,300	,,	1	
1,317 pots	300	Financial difficulties and non-availability of clay in the vicinity	1	
400	300	Nil	1	
NA	1,68,000	Scarcity of raw material	1	
27,000	8,000	Scarcity of trained workers	1	
NA	NA	Difficulty in getting raw material from foreign countries	1	Initial stage
NA	NA	Nil	1	
NA	2,00,000	Nil	1	
NA	NA	Nil	1	

TABLE.

PLACES OF

	Name of place of worship	Location	Name of main deity
	1	2	3
1	Madhevamangalam Siva temple	Paruthipra	Lord Siva
2	Parakutty temple	Shoranur	Lord Krishna
3	St. Mary's Jacobite church	Shoranur	Nil
4	K. A. Samajam Ganapathy temple	Shoranur	Ganapathy
5	Subramanya temple	Nedungottur	1. Subramanyan 2. Vishnu
6	Kuzhikottu Bhagavathy temple	Shoranur	Bhagavathy (Parvathy)
7	Jama-Ait (Mosque)	Shoranur	
8	St. Antony's church	Shoranur	St. Antony

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WORSHIP

When established	Brief history of the place of worship and other important events involving the place of worship
4	5
1572 A.D.	The temple was established by a family known as 'Kozhisseri mana'. The members of the above family happened to see an idol of Lord Siva, and the people constructed a temple at that place.
150 years ago	This temple was established by 'Pallithodi' family. But in due course the family was impoverished and the temple came in possession of 'Ariyanchira' family. During the early stages they worshipped a shapeless granite stone. Later according to the opinion of a mason, who had a vision to change the idol, the idol had been replaced by that of 'Parakutty' with all organs, on Makaram 1126 M.E.
1948 A.D.	People belonging to Jacobite Christian denomination settled here from different places for employment and business. They established the church.
1952 A.D.	This temple was donated by 'Saundappa Chettiyar' who came in the samajam nursing home for treatment.
200 years ago	This is the family temple of Kozhisseri mana.
150 years ago	Formerly this was the family temple of 'Kuzhikottu mana' and hence the temple was named as 'Kuzhikottu Bhagavathy' temple. Gradually this family had been financially deteriorated and was merged with Kozhisseri mana. Now this is the family temple of Kozhisseri mana.
1932 A.D.	The Muslims belonging to different places have settled here for employment and business purposes. They had no common worship place. So they decided to establish a mosque at that place under the leadership of Sri Kaithakkal Moyitheenkutty. Thus the mosque was established.
1920 A.D.	This church was established by the priests of Coimbatore diocese to meet the spiritual requirements of Roman Catholic railway employees.

TABLE

IMPORTANT

Name of institution	Sponsoring agency
1	2
Railway Institute	Government
Family Welfare Centre	,,
Family Welfare Centre, Paruthipra	,,
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government Dispensary	,,
Southern Railway Health Unit	Southern Railway
Narayanan's Dental Clinic	Private
K. A. Samajam Hospital and Nursing Home	Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam
Ramankutty's Dispensary	Private
E.S.I. Dispensary	E.S.I. Scheme
Mundamuka L.P. School	Private
Boy's High School, Shoranur	Private
St. Theresa's High School for girls	Apostolic Carmel Education Agency
Mohan's School of Commerce	Private
Uppa's College (Tutorial)	Private
Seethalekshmy's Sewing Class	Private
Nusrathul Islam Madrasa	Islam Association
Panchayat Upper Primary School	Local bodies
Junior Technical School	Government
Shoranur Music Club	Private
Southern Railway Handicrafts and Social Welfare Centre	Employees' Association

INSTITUTIONS

When established	Jurisdiction	Objectives
3	4	5
1903	Shoranur	Recreational centre
1969	,,	Family welfare and family planning
1967	,,	Family welfare and family planning
1952	,,	Treatment
1919	,,	Treatment
1962	,,	Treatment
1913	,,	Treatment
1959	,,	Treatment
1963	,,	Treatment of factory employees
1925	,,	Teaching
1931	,,	Education
1930	,,	Education
1948	,,	Training in typewriting and shorthand
1964	,,	To impart education
1970	,,	Coaching in sewing
1963	Kulappully	To impart religious education
1958	Shoranur	Education
1960	,,	To impart technical education
1957	,,	Coaching in music
1962	,,	Coaching in sewing and embroidery

TABLE

NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY RELIGION, CASTE, AGE-GROUP

Name of institution	Sponsoring agency	Class	Number of students class by class from religion			
			Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total			**610**	**14**	**143**	**1,971**
Mundamuka L.P. School	Private	Std. I	..	..	..	35
		,, II	..	..	..	30
		,, III	..	..	..	30
		,, IV	..	..	..	29
		,, V	..	..	..	32
J. T. School	Government	I year	51	6	10	..
		II ,,	40	2	10	..
		III ,,	23	..	7	..
Boy's High School, Shoranur	Private	Std. V	..	..	..	106
		,, VI	..	..	..	93
		,, VII	..	..	..	84
		,, VIII	..	..	..	241
		,, IX	..	..	..	231
		,, X	..	..	..	150
Mohan's School of Commerce	Private	Typewriting	75	5	4	..
Uppa's College	Private	S.S.L.C.	21	..	9	..
		S.S.L.C. (Pvt.)	3	..	1	..
		Arabic	..	..	9	..
Seethalekshmy's Sewing Class	Private	Sewing	11	1	1	..
Nusrathul Islam Madrasa	Islam Association	Std. I	..	..	32	..
		,, II	..	..	18	..
		,, III	..	..	17	..
		,, IV	..	..	1	..
Panchayat U. P. School	Local Bodies	Std. I	65	..	5	..
		,, II	67	..	3	..
		,, III	68	..	6	..
		,, IV	40	..	6	..
		,, V	62	..	3	..
		,, VI	48	..	..	..
		,, VII	36	..	1	..
St. Theresa's H.S. for Girls	Private	Std. V	..	..	..	142
		,, VI	..	..	..	92
		,, VII	..	..	..	124
		,, VIII	..	..	..	247
		,, IX	..	..	..	186
		,, X	..	..	..	119

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AND MOTHER-TONGUE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Number of students class by class from caste					Number of students class by class from age-group						Number of students class by class from mother-tongue	
S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Others	Unspecified	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24	25 and above	Malayalam	Tamil
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
203	..	**765**	**1,770**	..	**469**	**482**	**1,058**	**642**	**87**	..	**2,703**	**35**
7	..	13	15	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
9	..	10	11	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
9	..	12	9	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
3	..	13	13	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
4	..	17	11	..	20	12	..	..	..	..	32	..
6	..	40	21	..	..	..	63	4	..	..	64	3
..	..	38	14	..	..	..	24	28	..	..	48	4
6	..	15	9	..	..	..	7	23	..	..	27	3
4	..	1	101	..	..	80	26	..	..	..	106	..
3	..	..	90	..	..	53	36	4	..	..	93	..
2	..	..	82	..	..	..	50	34	..	..	84	..
4	..	4	233	..	..	..	186	50	5	..	241	..
6	..	3	222	..	..	..	190	30	11	..	231	..
2	..	1	147	..	..	..	4	130	16	..	150	..
3	..	5	76	..	..	..	30	45	9	..	84	..
..	..	9	21	..	..	..	8	20	2	..	30	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	9	..
..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	13	..
..	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
..	..	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
..	..	17	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	17	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	..	37	11	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
21	..	40	9	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	45	11	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	31	7	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	385	25
11	..	35	19	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	26	11	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	12	18	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	37	101	..	..	136	6	..	..	..	142	..
5	..	30	57	..	..	53	36	3	..	..	92	..
3	..	45	76	..	..	32	68	24	..	..	124	..
14	..	76	157	..	..	..	186	57	4	..	247	..
9	..	51	126	..	..	..	100	74	12	..	186	..
2	..	40	77	..	..	..	1	110	8	..	119	..

TABLE

TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP,

Name and type of institution	Number of teachers		Number of teachers by age-group					
			Below 30		30–44		45 and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**55**	**51**	**13**	**16**	**34**	**26**	**8**	**9**
Mundamuka L.P.S.	4	1	..	..	3	..	1	1
J. T. School	20	..	6	..	12	..	2	..
The High School, Shoranur	20	10	2	2	15	5	3	3
Mohan's School of Commerce	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Seethalekshmy's Sewing Class	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nusrathul Islam Madrasa	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Panchayat U. P. School	3	6	1	1	2	5	..	..
St. Theresa's High School	..	30	..	10	..	15	..	5
Uppa's College	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..

TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP,

Name and type of institution	Number of teachers by mother-tongue		Number of teachers			
	Malayalam		Post-graduate		Graduate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27
Total	**55**	**51**	**4**	**1**	**11**	**19**
Mundamuka L.P.S.	4	1	..	..	..	..
J. T. School	20	..	..	..	4	..
The High School, Shoranur	20	10	2	..	7	6
Mohan's School of Commerce	2	1	..	..	..	..
Seethalekshmy's Sewing Class	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nusrathul Islam Madrasa	3	..	..	..	..	..
Panchayat U. P. School	3	6	..	..	..	..
St. Theresa's High School	..	30	..	..	..	12
Uppa's College	3	2	2	1	..	1

RELIGION, MOTHER-TONGUE, QUALIFICATION ETC.

Number of teachers by religion						Number of teachers by Caste/Tribe					
Hindu		Christian		Muslim		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Other communities	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
42	**25**	**7**	**26**	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	**55**	**51**
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
15	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
19	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	5	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2

RELIGION, MOTHER-TONGUE, QUALIFICATION ETC.—*concld.*

by educational qualifications				Training			
Matric and above		Under matric		Number trained		Number untrained	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
27	**27**	**13**	**4**	**29**	**48**	**26**	**3**
2	1	2	..	4	1	..	..
9	..	7	..	5	..	15	..
10	4	1	..	15	10	5	..
2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
3	6	..	..	3	6	..	..
..	15	..	3	..	29	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2

TABLE

STAFF STRENGTH IN

Name of institution	Sponsoring agency
1	2
Total	
Family Welfare Centre	Government
Family Welfare Centre, Paruthipra	,,
K. A. Samajam Hospital	K. A. Samajam
M.G.M. Government Dispensary	Government
Southern Railway Health Unit	Southern Railway
Narayanan's Dental Clinic	Private
Ramankutty's Dispensary	,,
E.S.I. Dispensary	E.S.I. Scheme

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MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Medical		Non-medical/Para-medical	
Category	Number	Category	Number
3	4	5	6
	11		**38**
		Nurse	1
		Voluntary worker	1
		Nurse	1
		Voluntary worker	1
Physician	5	Attender	3
		Sweeper	3
		Scavenger	1
Doctor	1	Staff Nurse	1
		Maternity Assistant	1
		Pharmacist	1
		Leprosy Health Visitor	1
		Nursing Assistant	2
		Hospital Attendant	2
Doctor	2	Pharmacist	3
		Midwife	1
		Dresser	4
		Attendant	4
		Sweeper	4
Dentist	1	..	—
Doctor	1	Nurse	1
Doctor	1	Pharmacist	1
		Nurse	1

TABLE

BOUNDARY OF NEIGHBOURHOODS AS DEFINED BY CASTE/TRIBE AND ITS

	Locality as reported by interviewee	Neighbourhoods described by persons interviewed in the locality	Typical characteristics
	1	2	3
1	Kulappully	Kulappully desom in the north, Eruppa desom in the east, Chuduvalathur in the west and Shoranur thodu in the south	Predominance of particular aspect of landscape—Industrial area
2	Karakkad	Shoranur-Madras railway road in the south, Shoranur—Palghat road in the north, Eruppa desom in the east and Karakkad thodu in the west	Landscape—Paddy field
3	Chuduvalathur	Shoranur-Palghat road in the west, paddy field in the east, Metal industries compound in the north and railway line in the south	Landscape—Industrial area
4	Ganeshgiri	Situated on the northern side of Bharathapuzha with railway line on the north	Predominance of particular occupation or activity—90 per cent are railway employees. Landscape—Bank of river, Bharathapuzha
5	Nedungottur	Chiramannur ward in the east, Kulappully desom in the north, Panchayat road in the south and paddy field in the west	Landscape—Hill area
6	Mundamuka	Surrounded by Bharathapuzha and railway line	Landscape—Agricultural area
7	Paruthipra	Vadanamkurissi desom in the north, Bharathapuzha on the western side and railway line on other sides.	Landscape—Hill area
8	Manhapra	Situated on the northern side of Shoranur-Perintalmanna road	Landscape—Plain area
9	Muthaliar Street	South and west bounded by main road, east by paddy field and south by a panchayat lane	Predominance of particular ethnic group—Muthaliar community. Predominance of particular occupation or activity—Business. It is a thickly populated area

PERSONS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT RELIGION, TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of interviewees describing who are of				
Hindu				
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other communities	Islam	Christian
4	5	6	7	8
..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..

TABLE

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS WITH

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Population	Persons per sq. km.	Number of households per census house
1	2	3	4	5
Total		**87,568**	**535**	**1·02**
Cheruthuruthy	2	7,741	1,056	1.02
Nedumpura	5	6,723	536	1·02
Ongallur-II	5	10,608	648	1·01
Attur	6	4,056	133	1·00
Vaniyamkulam-I	7	9,453	611	1·03
Vaniyamkulam-II	8	10,670	532	1·01
Mullurkara	8	8,264	596	1·00
Ongallur-I	9	9,217	602	1·02
Vallappuzha	10	14,558	672	1·01
Ottapalam-I	13	6,278	599	1·01

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REFERENCE TO DISTANCE FROM URBAN CENTRE

Percentage of literacy	Workers in: Secondary sector as percentage to total workers	Workers in: Tertiary sector as percentage to total workers	No. of ethnic groups
6	7	8	9
49·07	**14·76**	**22·08**	
54·55	20·94	40·13	Indians
43·83	10·36	27·81	,,
46·74	16·79	20·48	,,
50·27	16·42	19·82	,,
31·89	13·44	20·87	,,
58·54	17·54	15·21	,,
53·74	16·84	22·49	,,
48·78	13·56	19·36	,,
46·99	11·27	21·20	,,
59·97	11·11	18·66	,,

TABLE

EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH AND OTHER

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Number of primary schools	Number of middle schools
1	2	3	4
Total	..	**30**	**13**
Cheruthuruthy	2	1	..
Nedumpura	5	1	1
Ongallur-II	5	4	..
Attur	6	1	..
Vaniyamkulam-I	7	3	2
Vaniyamkulam–II	8	5	3
Mullurkara	8	1	2
Ongallur–I	9	5	1
Vallappuzha	10	7	2
Ottapalam–I	13	2	2

TABLE

LAND USE PATTERN AND RESIDENTIAL

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Percentage		
		Forest	Grazing	Uncultivable fallow
1	2	3	4	5
Cheruthuruthy	2	..	..	0·83
Nedumpura	5	30·44	..	..
Ongallur-II	5	..	..	0·65
Attur	6	85·68	..	..
Vaniyamkulam-I	7	..	..	..
Vaniyamkulam-II	8	..	..	1·13
Mullurkara	8	28·55	..	..
Ongallur-I	9	..	..	0·16
Vallappuzha	10	4·38	..	..
Ottapalam-I	13	13·19	..	..

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INSTITUTIONS OF THE NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES

Number of secondary schools	Number of hospitals	Number of dispensaries	Number of cultural institutions
5	6	7	8
4	3	35	19
1	1	7	6
..	..	1	1
1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..
1	1	8	2
..	..	..	3
..	..	10	2
..	1	3	3
1	..	3	..
..	..	3	

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PATTERN OF THE NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES

of land under

Cultivable fallow	Unirrigated cultivation	Homestead	Irrigated cultivation	Industrial use	Other uses
6	7	8	9	10	11
..	66·97	1·49	9·52	21·19	..
..	57·06	1·16	6·46	4·88	..
..	93·38	2·28	1·54	2·15	..
..	13·44	0·19	..	0·69	..
..	94·77	1·44	2·13	1·66	..
..	85·76	1·21	3·14	8·76	..
..	67·41	1·00	..	3·04	..
..	87·61	1·89	8·40	1·94	..
..	90·62	1·40	1·81	1·79	..
3·86	79·75	1·35	1·06	0·79	..

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