

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

SERIES-9

KERALA

PART VI-B

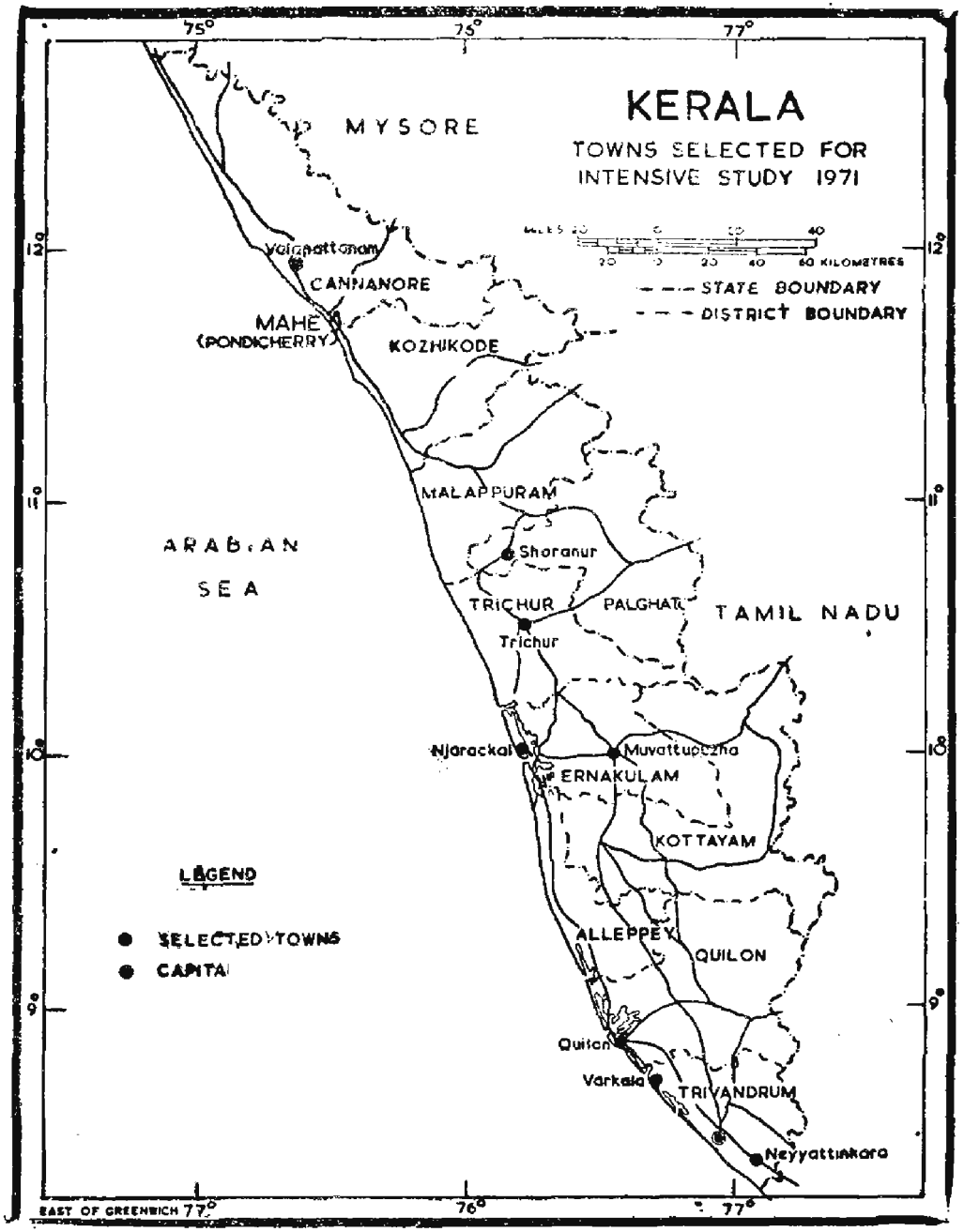
SPECIAL SURVEY REPORTS ON SELECTED TOWNS NEYYATTINKARA

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

KERALA

106/1—1


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

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106/1—1a

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 5000 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, Njarakal and Valapattanam. Quilon, the largest among them, is a class I city.

Neyyattinkara, the town chosen for the present study, is only 20 km. away from Trivandrum, the capital of the State, and is on the National Highway connecting it to

Kanyakumari, the land's end of India. On the reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis it has become the southern most municipal town in the State. The town has rich historical associations. The jack tree in the hollow of which Marthanda Varma, the maker of modern Travancore, hid himself to escape from his enemies when he was a young prince, is still there. And the Sree Krishnaswami temple built by him in grateful memory of his miraculous escape with divine guidance, continues to attract large number of devotees. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name which has produced fearless freedom fighters and able administrators. In spite of a long period of municipal administration the growth of the town has been slow. There has been a gradual expansion in the service activities but there has not been much of diversification in the economy.

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 municipal 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 Sri K. Narayanan, I.A.S., Director of Census Operations, Kerala.

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

Trivandrum,
23-10-1974.

M. A. KOSHY

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Kerala is a picturesque land of hills and dales lined with many rivers which rise on the eastern hills and flow across the land into the Arabian Sea. The name of many a place is associated with that of the river that flows through it. Neyyattinkara is such a place, on the bank of 'Neyyar' which means 'the river of ghee' reminiscent perhaps of the bygone days of prosperity of the place and the sanctity of the river.

Location

Neyyattinkara municipal town is the headquarters of Neyyattinkara taluk, the southernmost taluk of the State. Geographically it lies at 77° 05′ east longitude and 8° 23′ north latitude. It is at a distance of 20 km. to the south-east of Trivandrum, the capital of the State and 12 km. to the north of the southern boundary of the State with Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. The National Highway connecting Kanyakumari and Salem (N.H. 47) passes through the town for a distance of 8 km. The Neyyar which rises on the southern slope of Agasthyakoodam, a small peak at the southern end of the Western Ghats, flows through the north-east boundary of the town, crosses it with a big bent, continues its course through the south-east boundary and discharges itself into the Arabian Sea near Poovar, about 10 km. to the west of the town.

Size and Population

Portions of Athiyannoor, Neyyattinkara, Kollayil, Chenkal and Kottukal villages constitute the Neyyattinkara municipal town which has an extent of 9·70 sq. km. It is divided into 18 wards. The population of the town according to the 1971 Census is 23,983 of which 11,963 are males and 12,020 are females. The population of the town for five decades and the rate of decadal growth are given in the following table.

Table 1.1

GROWTH OF POPULATION

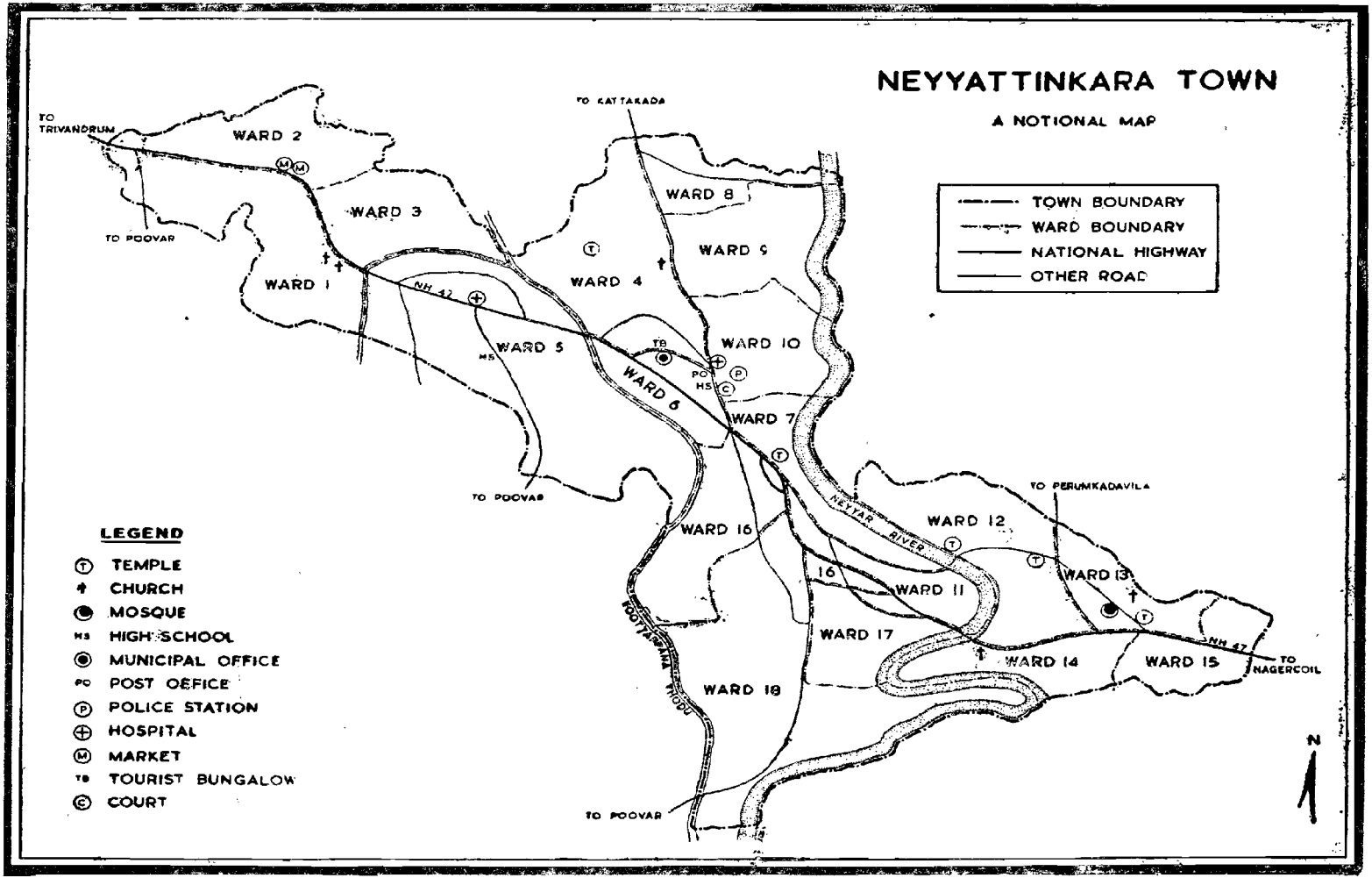
Year	Population	Percentage decadal increase
1921	8,033	..
1931	9,264	+ 15·32
1941	13,830	+ 49·29
1951	16,376	+ 18·41
1961	20,268	+ 23·77
1971	23,983	+ 18·33

There has been no change in the jurisdiction of the town from 1961 to 1971. It is seen that the growth rate of population of the town for 1961–71 is lower than that of the State (26·29 per cent) and that of the whole country (24·80 per cent). The ward-wise distribution of the population, households and density of population with the area of each ward are given below:

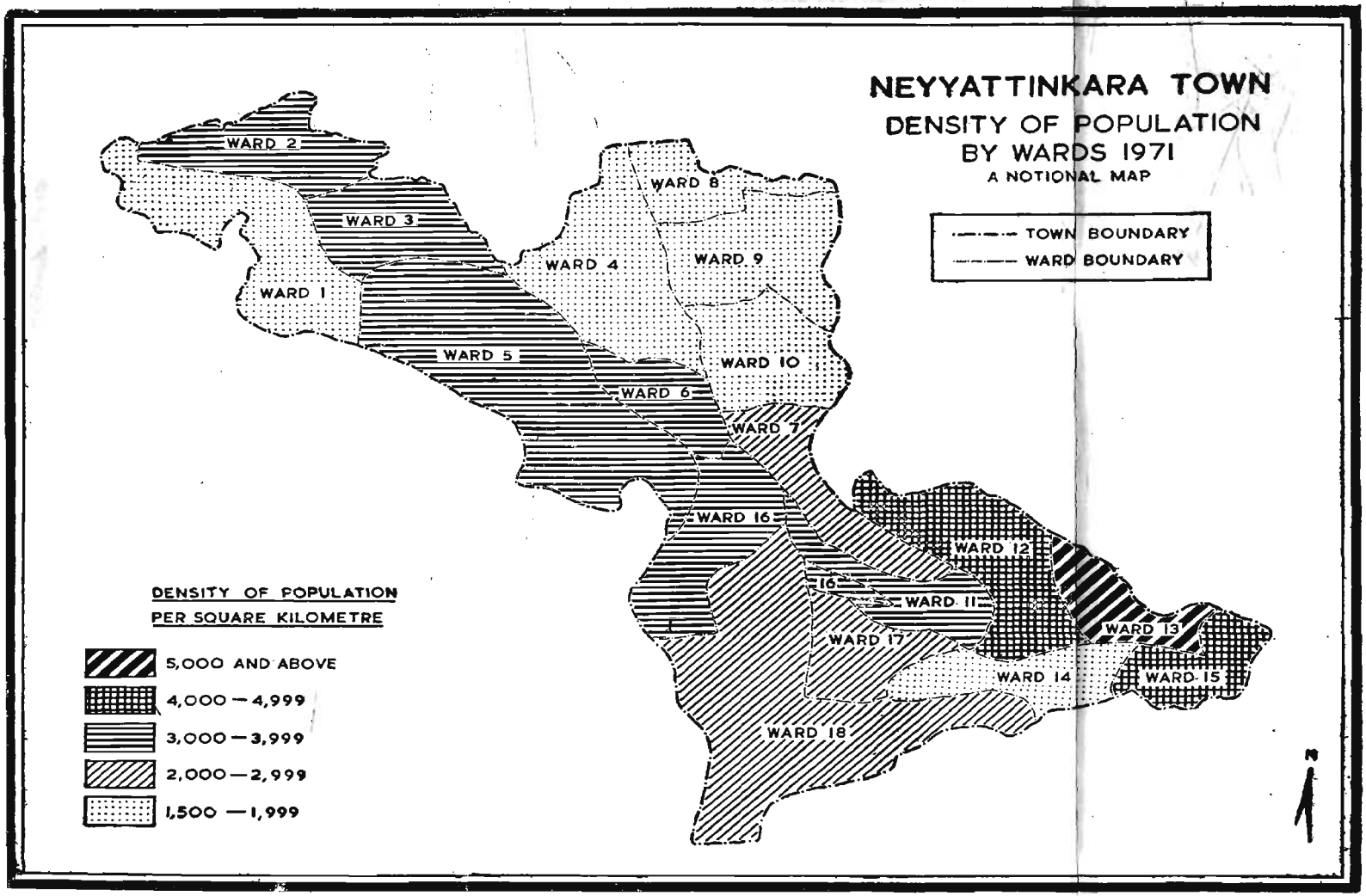
Table 1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA, POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY, 1971

	Ward	Area in km²	Persons per km²	No. of house-holds	Population 1971		
					Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	**9·70**	**2,473**	**4,060**	**23,983**	**11,963**	**12,020**
1	Athiyannoor	1·39	1,993	456	2,770	1,363	1,407
2	Aralummoodu	0·36	3,739	231	1,346	664	682
3	Puthanambalam	0·39	3,203	214	1,249	634	615
4	Koottappana	0·89	1,615	253	1,437	731	706
5	Maruthoor	0·41	3,388	250	1,389	668	721
6	Alummoodu	0·36	3,317	172	1,194	603	591
7	Fort	0·29	2,938	169	852	418	434
8	Thozhukkal	0·65	1,834	210	1,192	588	604
9	Vazhuthoor	0·54	1,922	173	1,038	539	499
10	Cutcherry	0·60	1,963	171	1,178	562	616
11	Krishnapuram	0·34	3,365	214	1,144	585	559
12	Rameswaram	0·24	4,458	179	1,070	539	531
13	Narayanapuram	0·20	5,395	178	1,079	542	537
14	Amaravila	0·71	1,862	233	1,322	664	658
15	Thannimoodu	0·24	4,183	146	1,004	497	507
16	Arasummoodu	0·29	3,631	184	1,053	523	530
17	Valangamuri	0·61	2,018	222	1,231	640	591
18	Panangattukari	1·19	2,046	405	2,435	1,203	1,232


NEYYATTINKARA TOWN
A NOTIONAL MAP
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER ROAD
TO TRIVANDRUM
TO POOVAR
TO KATTAKADA
WARD 1
WARD 2
WARD 3
WARD 4
WARD 5
WARD 6
WARD 7
WARD 8
WARD 9
WARD 10
WARD 11
WARD 12
WARD 13
WARD 14
WARD 15
WARD 16
WARD 17
WARD 18
NH 47
TO NAGERCOIL
TO PERUMKADAVILA
NEYYAR RIVER
KOTTUKANA THODU
LEGEND
TEMPLE
CHURCH
MOSQUE
HIGH SCHOOL
MUNICIPAL OFFICE
POST OFFICE
POLICE STATION
HOSPITAL
MARKET
TOURIST BUNGALOW
COURT
N

106/1—3


NEYYATTINKARA TOWN
DENSITY OF POPULATION
BY WARDS 1971
A NOTIONAL MAP
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD 1
WARD 2
WARD 3
WARD 4
WARD 5
WARD 6
WARD 7
WARD 8
WARD 9
WARD 10
WARD 11
WARD 12
WARD 13
WARD 14
WARD 15
WARD 16
WARD 17
WARD 18
DENSITY OF POPULATION
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
5,000 AND ABOVE
4,000 — 4,999
3,000 — 3,999
2,000 — 2,999
1,500 — 1,999
N

Physical Features, Climate and Rainfall

Neyyattinkara is a town in the 'midland' region of the State, the other natural divisions of the State being the highland and the lowland. The place is not so hilly as the highland and not so flat as the lowland. The ground is undulating with heights ranging from 7·6 metres to 76 metres, above the mean sea level. The town enjoys a moderate climate ; the difference between the maximum and minimum temperature is not appreciable. There is no observatory in the town. The temperature and rainfall given below are those recorded in Trivandrum which is only 20 km. away and has almost the same climate.

Table 1.3

TEMPERATURE

In centigrade

Month		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1		2	3	4	5	6
January	A	31·0	31·5	31·6	31·7	30·9
	B	33·2	34·1	33·4	33·3	32·6
	C	22·5	22·4	22·4	22·7	22·5
	D	21·4	21·0	20·4	20·4	19·9
February	A	31·8	31·3	32·0	32·4	31·5
	B	34·0	34·4	34·4	33·8	32·9
	C	22·3	22·0	22·8	23·1	22·1
	D	19·8	20·1	21·2	20·1	19·7
March	A	32·5	32·3	33·0	33·0	32·2
	B	33·9	34·9	34·8	34·8	34·0
	C	23·8	23·6	24·2	24·0	23·7
	D	21·5	21·6	21·3	22·1	22·2
April	A	33·1	31·9	33·2	32·6	32·5
	B	33·8	33·0	35·0	34·2	34·0
	C	25·3	23·9	25·4	24·9	24·4
	D	23·1	21·1	23·0	23·4	20·9
May	A	31·5	32·2	31·8	32·0	31·2
	B	33·8	33·9	34·2	33·9	33·0
	C	25·0	24·6	24·9	25·1	24·3
	D	23·2	23·2	22·5	22·4	22·6

Table 1.3—*concld.*

TEMPERATURE

In centigrade

Month		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1		2	3	4	5	6
June	A	30·0	29·7	29·9	30·1	28·9
	B	32·4	32·9	30·9	31·4	30·6
	C	23·5	23·0	23·9	23·7	22·6
	D	21·5	20·5	22·4	22·6	20·7
July	A	29·2	28·3	29·0	29·5	28·8
	B	30·3	30·0	30·6	30·8	30·5
	C	22·9	22·2	23·1	23·3	22·6
	D	21·7	20·9	20·6	22·1	21·5
August	A	29·2	29·3	29·9	28·9	29·1
	B	31·1	30·6	32·4	30·7	30·5
	C	22·8	22·8	23·4	22·8	22·6
	D	19·9	21·7	22·4	21·3	21·4
September	A	30·2	29·3	29·9	29·9	30·0
	B	32·0	30·6	32·1	31·6	32·7
	C	23·2	22·8	23·4	23·1	23·3
	D	21·7	21·7	20·6	21·1	22·3
October	A	29·5	30·3	30·3	29·3	29·7
	B	31·2	32·6	32·3	32·1	31·2
	C	..	23·5	23·4	23·2	22·7
	D	..	22·3	20·6	22·2	21·2
November	A	30·8	30·1	30·3	30·8	30·4
	B	33·3	33·2	31·6	32·2	31·6
	C	..	22·8	22·9	23·2	22·4
	D	..	21·2	20·6	22·1	21·1
December	A	31·1	30·6	30·6	31·1	29·6
	B	32·9	34·9	33·2	32·6	31·2
	C	..	23·0	22·9	21·7	21·8
	D	..	20·1	20·6	19·0	18·5

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

Table 1.4

RAINFALL

Month		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1		2	3	4	5	6
Total	**I**	**101**	**110**	**87**	**96**	**102**
	II	**182.00**	**206.44**	**152.79**	**145.44**	**214.27**
January	I	3	1	..	..	5
	II	1.82	3.44	..	0.1	22.39
February	I	..	..	1	2	1
	II	0.08	0.18	13.2	1.6	0·78
March	I	2	8	1	4	4
	II	4.11	10.49	6.4	7.7	7.40
April	I	5	11	8	7	6
	II	5.56	11.78	8.42	7.3	8.17
May	I	12	2	11	9	12
	II	29.47	1.21	14.1	16.2	19.60
June	I	20	19	11	15	19
	II	42.31	36.61	14.8	22.9	51·48
July	I	18	21	14	13	14
	II	24.34	42.08	22.2	12.7	19.23
August	I	12	10	11	15	8
	II	15.46	9.48	14.6	16.7	11.94
September	I	7	14	7	10	8
	II	19.96	34.37	7.7	11.0	42.22
October	I	19	10	10	14	6
	II	33.03	23.21	23.3	42.0	4.55
November	I	3	11	7	5	7
	II	4.78	23.67	20.3	10.1	13.55
December	I	..	3	6	2	12
	II	1.8	9.72	11.1	1.1	12.96

I Number of rainy days

II Rainfall in cm.

There is moderate to heavy rainfall from June to September and from October to November in the town. There is very little rainfall from December to March. There is hot weather from March to May. The town gets the maximum downpour during south-west monsoon, locally known as 'Edavapathy' from June to September. The north-east monsoon, called the 'Thulavarsham' sets in in October and lasts for a shorter period. There is wide variation in the annual rainfall. The rainfall recorded in 1970 is the lowest during the last five years. The agricultural operations cannot, therefore, depend entirely on the monsoon and irrigation facilities have to be relied upon for maintaining steady agricultural production in the town as well as in the taluk.

Flora and Fauna

As already stated the town is situated in the midland, in between the mountain region in the east and the coastal region in the west. There are no forests within the town area. However, as the area gets moderate to heavy rains during two periods in the year and enjoys a moderate climate and sunshine, it is rich in vegetation. Coconut trees grow in abundance in the low-lying areas and on the banks of the Neyyar. These areas are also suitable for paddy cultivation. Tapioca is cultivated on a large scale. Jack trees, mango trees and other fruit bearing trees are also found everywhere.

As the town is cut away from forests, no wild animals are found there. Jackals, rabbits and wild cats, however, continue to live in the hides of bushes that grow near rivulets and paddy fields. Poisonous reptiles are also stated to be lurking in these hide-outs.

Communication with other places

Neyyattinkara town is on the National Highway connecting Salem and Kanyakumari, at a distance of 21 km. south-east of Trivandrum city. The town has always been a centre of communication with other places. At the time of succession of Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma to the throne (1729 A.D.) the State of Travancore,

then known as 'Venad', was a very small kingdom comprising the present Trivandrum and Kanyakumari districts, with its capital at Padmanabhapuram. This powerful king through various wars and conquests annexed the small kingdoms, in the north and extended the boundary of the State up to North Parur. The present National Highway which was then only an open track was used by the travelling public, businessmen and Royal infantry for their journeys to the south and north. The portion of the National Highway (N.H. 47) from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari was formerly known as Main Southern Road (M.S. Road). It was at the time of Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao who was the Diwan of erstwhile Travancore (1858–1872) that this road was taken up for improvement to cope with traffic. Further improvements were made on this road, and it was cement concreted at the time when Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was the Diwan of Travancore.

In addition to this National Highway, which is the main line of communication that passes through the town, a number of roads connect it to the neighbouring rural areas. In the absence of rail-road, waterways and aerodrome, the roads assume special significance as the sole means of communication in this town. At present the total length of roads within the town comes to 121 km. The following are the important roads within the town:

Road	Surface	Distance in km.
1	2	3
(i) Constructed and maintained by the P.W.D.		
Main Southern Road (N.H. 47)	Cement Concrete	8.32
Neyyattinkara–Kattakada Road	Tarred	1.76
Neyyattinkara–Poovar Road	,,	1.92
Cutcherry Road	,,	0.64
Kanichamkode Road	,,	0.48
Thozhukkal Village Road	,,	1.76
Amaravila–Ottasekharamangalam Road	,,	0.64
Vazhimukku–Poovar Road	,,	0.32
Amaravila–Anappara Road	Metalled surface	0 16
Old M.S. Road	,,	0.48
Neyyattinkara–Kannankuzhi Road	,,	0.80

Road	Surface	Distance in km.
1	2	3
(ii) Constructed and maintained by the Municipality		
Chenkachoola Road	Metalled	0.32
Krishnapuram old Road	,,	0.48
Convent Road	,,	0.32
Ooruttukala Road	Tarred	0.32
Vadakkekottah Road	Earthen	0.32

Public Transport

The town falls within Neyyattinkara Transport Sub-district. The transport office and the garage are in the heart of the town. This is one of the first sub-districts in which road transport service was nationalized. As such, there are no private transport bus services either in the town or in the sub-district. The management of passenger transport on the Main Southern Road was taken over by Government as early as 1938. There is no bus service exclusively for the town. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, which is now in charge of road transport of the State, has a sub-office in the town. Municipal waiting shed in the town is the starting point of all important services run by the Transport Corporation in this area.

The transport sub-district has a fleet strength of 70, of which at present only 57 vehicles are said to be in running condition; the rest being in the workshop for repairs. Buses starting from the town reach not only every nook and corner of the town, but also distant rural and urban areas outside the taluk and the district and even the State. Places like Kollengode and Arumana in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu are connected by bus service from Neyyattinkara. During working hours, a bus starts from the town at every 15 minutes. The following table shows the places directly connected by bus services starting from the town:

Table 1.5

DETAILS OF TRIPS RUN BY THE KERALA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Route	Distance in km.	Frequency of service	
		Onward trips	Return trips
1	2	3	4
Neyyattinkara–Malayinkeezhu	33·9	2	4
,, Malayinkeezhu	16·2	2	2
,, Balaramapuram–Kattakada	18·3	1	1
,, Kattakada	14·9	16	13
,, Kottur	28·8	4	4
,, Aryanad	25·8	5	5
,, Neyyar Dam	24·0	5	8
,, Pentha	29·1	2	2
,, Kizharoor	22·5	1	1
,, Mandapathinkadavu	20·6	5	4
,, Mampazhakara–Perumkadavila	10·7	8	8
,, Perumpazhuthur	4·1	2	2
,, Pulluvila–Poovar	16·7	8	5
,, Kanjiramkulam–Poovar	13·7	4	5
,, Pattiakala–Poovar	13·7	2	3
,, Ammanoor–Poovar	10·7	13	18
,, Olathanni	3·4	2	1
,, Pazhavayakada	5·2	1	1
,, Kanjiramkulam	8·2	1	1
,, Nellimoodu	8·9	4	3
,, Venpakal	6·5	2	3
,, Kamukinkodu–Kanjiramkulam	11·2	4	4
,, Kamukinkodu–Kanjiramkulam–Poovar	15·7	1	1
,, Kochupally	15·2	3	3
,, Balaramapuram–Vizhinjam	16·9	1	1
,, Pozhiyoor	17	13	12
,, Pozhiyoor H. S.	19	..	1
,, Pozhiyoor-Uchakkada	13·9	1	1
,, Attupuram	17	2	1
,, Kulathur H. S.	13	1	1
,, Plamuttukada	10	4	5

Table 1.5—*concld.*

DETAILS OF TRIPS RUN BY THE KERALA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Route	Distance in km.	Frequency of service: Onward trips	Frequency of service: Return trips
1	2	3	4
Neyyattinkara–Vlathankara	10·7	3	3
,, Poozhanad Dam	28·8	2	2
,, Vazhichal	26·8	3	3
,, Chempur	19·7	9	8
,, Chempur–Vellarada	26·2	6	7
,, Perumkadavila	10·9	1	1
,, Perumkadavila–Keezharoor	13·8	1	1
,, Perumkadavila–Karakonam	22·9	5	4
,, Manchavilakam–Karakonam	11·4	11	11
,, Dhanuvachapuram	6·2	4	4
,, Narayancode	7·1	1	1
Dhanuvachapuram–Panachamoodu	17·4	4	4
,, Vellarada	20·4	8	8
,, Anappara	21·8	1	2
,, Kadukkara	23·6	2	1
,, Anchumaramkala–Vellarada	22·8	2	2
,, Parassala–Kadukkara	28·8	1	1
,, Parassala–Vellarada	25·3	3	3
,, Parassala–Anappara	31·0	..	1
,, Parassala–Karakonam	16·3	1	1
,, Parassala–Panachamoodu	22·3	2	2
,, Parassala	10·5	1	2
,, Parassala–Ayira	12·8	3	3
,, Kollengode	19·3	..	1
,, Arumana	25·3	1	2
,, Kaliekavila	12·3	8	6
,, Udiyankulangara	6	1	..

In addition to these buses starting from Neyyattinkara, all Kerala and Tamil Nadu buses plying between Trivandrum and places in Kanyakumari district pass through this town. In spite of the large number of buses going from and to Neyyattinkara, there is overcrowding during peak hours, i. e., between 9 a.m. and 10-30 a.m., and 4 p.m.

and 6·30 p.m. caused by large number of students going to colleges at Trivandrum and Dhanuvachapuram, Government servants going to and coming from Trivandrum and also by other sections of the public coming to the town, which is the seat of Taluk Headquarters, Government Hospital and Munsiff's and Magistrate's courts.

A number of taxis are also available in the town. Some 30 cars are parked near bus-stand junction and about 30 cars are parked at Alummoodu junction. The minimum rate charged for a taxi is Rs. 3 and the rate per km. is 50 p. Most of these taxis have interstate permit, i. e., Kerala-Tamil Nadu, which authorises them to ply to places like Nagercoil, Kanyakumari etc., in Kanyakumari district.

The nearest rail-head for Neyyattinkara is Trivandrum, situated at a distance of 20 km. and connected by the National Highway. There is a proposal to connect Trivandrum and Kanyakumari by a railway line, and it is expected that this line, which may pass through the outskirts of the town will be opened for traffic before the end of 1975. The nearest seaport is at Valiathura about 3 km. from Trivandrum city. There is also a small fishing harbour at Vizhinjam, which is about 16 km. from the town. Vizhinjam is a place of historical importance. It was attacked and sacked by the great Chola King Rajendra Chola (1014–1044 M.E.) in 1019 M.E. in his battle with the Chera Emperor, Bhaskara Ravi Varma.

A ferry service is provided at Thozhukkal, by the State P.W.D. to cross the Neyyar to the rural areas. The nearest aerodrome is at Trivandrum.

Post and Telegraph Offices

Postal communication was introduced in Travancore in 1857. The exact date on which the first post office was opened in the town is not known. However, it may be stated that a post office was opened at Neyyattinkara following the opening of the Trivandrum post office in the year 1863. Even before the introduction of the Indian postal

system, an indigenous system known as 'Anchal' was prevalent in Trivandrum district, including Neyyattinkara town. The Sarkar Anchal Department of the State was merged with the Indian Postal Department on 1st April 1951. The following are the post offices now located in Neyyattinkara town.

1. Alummoodu
2. Amaravila
3. Aralummoodu
4. Fort

The approximate sale proceeds of postal stationery during 1970–71 as also the amount of money order and number of telegrams received and issued, during the said period are given below:

Table 1.6

SALE PROCEEDS OF POSTAL STATIONERY, 1970–71

Post office	Details of postal stationery	Number sold during 1970–71	Total sale proceeds during 1970–71 Rs.
1	2	3	4
Total	**I Post Card**	**74,013**	**7,401·30**
	II Inland Cover	**1,46,422**	**28,459·50**
	III Envelope	**22,117**	**5,151·45**
	IV Stamp—		
	Private use	..	**39,064·75**
	Service	..	..
	Revenue	..	**5,316·00**
1 Alummoodu	I Post Card	37,200	3,720·00
	II Inland Cover	78,000	15,600·00
	III Envelope	10,080	2,520·00
	IV Stamp—		
	Private use	..	31,032·00
	Service	..	..
	Revenue	..	3,816·00
2 Amaravila	I Post Card	33,213	3,321·30
	II Inland Cover	49,822	9,964·50
	III Envelope	3,987	996·45
	IV Stamp—		
	Private use	..	5,647·75
	Service	..	..

Table 1.6—*concld.*

SALE PROCEEDS OF POSTAL STATIONERY, 1970–71

	Post office	Details of postal *stationery*	Number sold during 1970–71	Total sale proceeds during 1970–71 Rs.
	1	2	3	4
3	Aralummoodu	I Post Card	2,400	240·00
		II Inland Cover	16,500	2,475·00
		III Envelope	7,500	1,500·00
		IV Stamp—		
		Private use	N.A.	2,100·00
		Service	..	..
		Revenue	..	1,500·00
4	Fort (Neyyattinkara West-Sub Post Office)	I Post Card	1,200	120·00
		II Inland Cover	2,100	420·00
		III Envelope	550	135·00
		IV Stamp—		
		Private use	..	285·00
		Service	..	..

A statement showing receipt and issue of telegrams and money orders, and issue of radio licences during 1970–71 is given below:

Table 1.7

RECEIPT AND ISSUE OF TELEGRAMS, MONEY ORDERS AND ISSUE OF RADIO LICENCES, 1970–71

	Item	Name of post office			
		Alummoodu	Amaravila	Aralummoodu	Fort
I	Telegram				
	No. received	4,459	1,843	378	..
	No. issued	2,930	727	121	..
II	Telephone				
	No. of connections	82	1	1	1
	No. of total calls	N.A.	345	35	75
III	Money orders				
	Received				
	Number	20,946	13,276	5,955	..
	Amount	11,92,325·50	6,98,389·53	3,49,370·31	..
	Issued				
	Number	24,857	2,389	571	1,854
	Amount	19,58,721·07	79,821·15	20,111·60	63,907·97
IV	Radio licences				
	Domestic	117	40	32	92
	Commercial	10	11	4	10

The first telegraph office in Neyyattinkara town was opened in the year 1905. Facilities for the issue and receipt of telegrams are now available in all the post offices mentioned above.

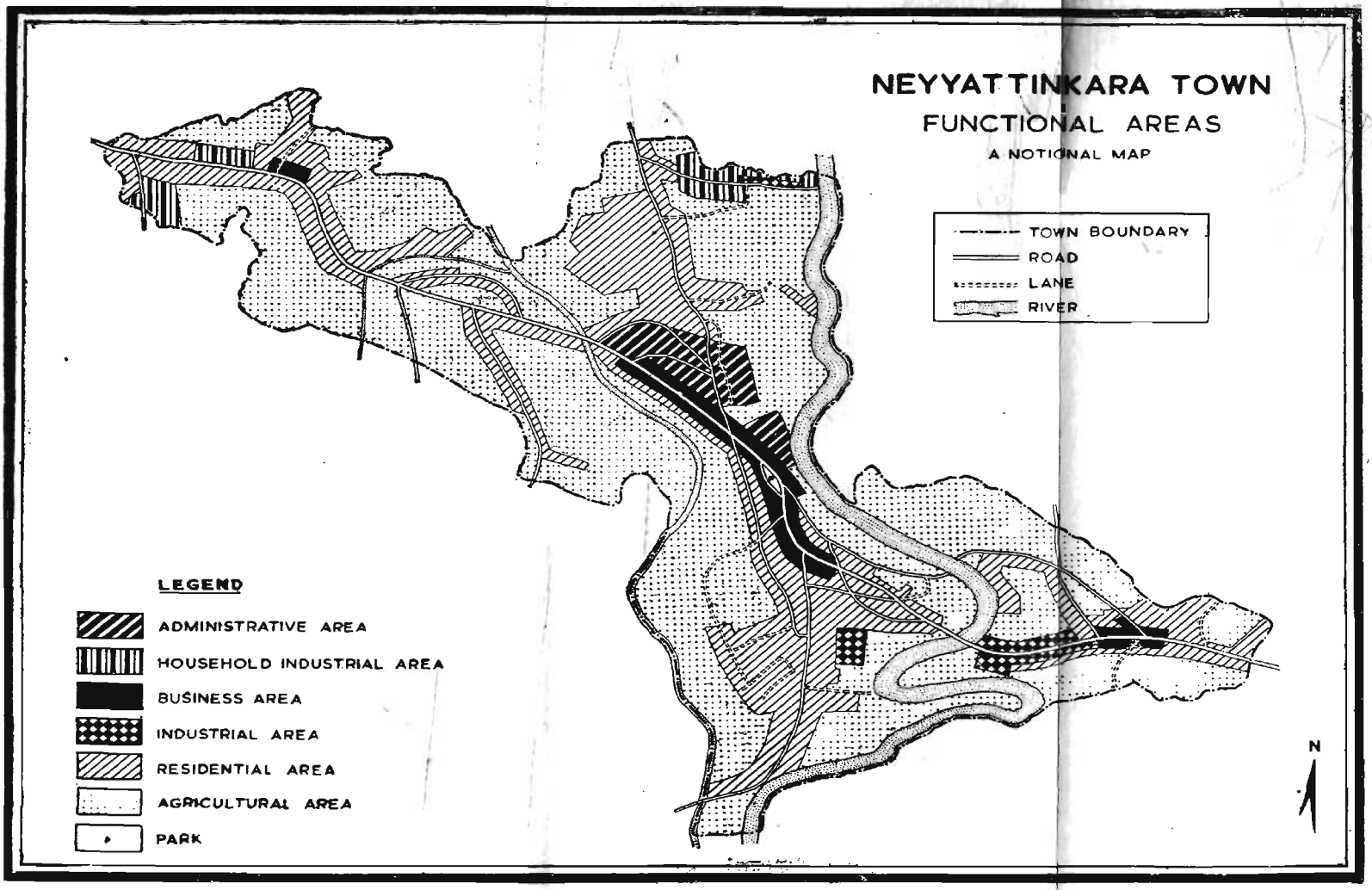
There is an automatic telephone exchange in the town in charge of a Telephone Inspector. The four public call offices in the town are located at Amaravila, Aralummoodu, Neyyattinkara and Neyyattinkara West. Total telephone connections come to 85, out of which about 40 are Government connections.

Functional Areas

The town is essentially an administrative area; being the seat of the headquarters of Neyyattinkara taluk. More than two-third of the area is comprised of agricultural lands with residential houses scattered all over. The shopping centre of the town is situated on either side of the National Highway, from T.B. junction to the bus-stand junction; a distance of approximately one kilometre. A person who visits the town, would get the impression that the shopping centre has developed around the Government offices, Government hospital and bus-stand. The town would not have attained its present status but for the various administrative offices situated there.

Administrative Area

Location of various administrative offices and other allied amenities appear to be the chief attraction of the town from very early times. The Government offices and other public institutions are concentrated almost in the centre of the town covering Koottappana, Alummoodu and Cutcherry wards, which form the nerve centre of the town life. Taluk office, Sub-treasury, Munsiff's court, Magistrate's court, Sub registrar's office, Police station etc., are some of the important offices that came into existence, from very early times. There is also a Government hospital (Secondary Health Centre) in the town, in Cutcherry ward. The exact date on which it was established is not available. It has,


NEYYATTINKARA TOWN
FUNCTIONAL AREAS
A NOTIONAL MAP
TOWN BOUNDARY
ROAD
LANE
RIVER
LEGEND
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL AREA
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
PARK
N

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Plate 1] ENTER NEYYATTINKARA [Page 1

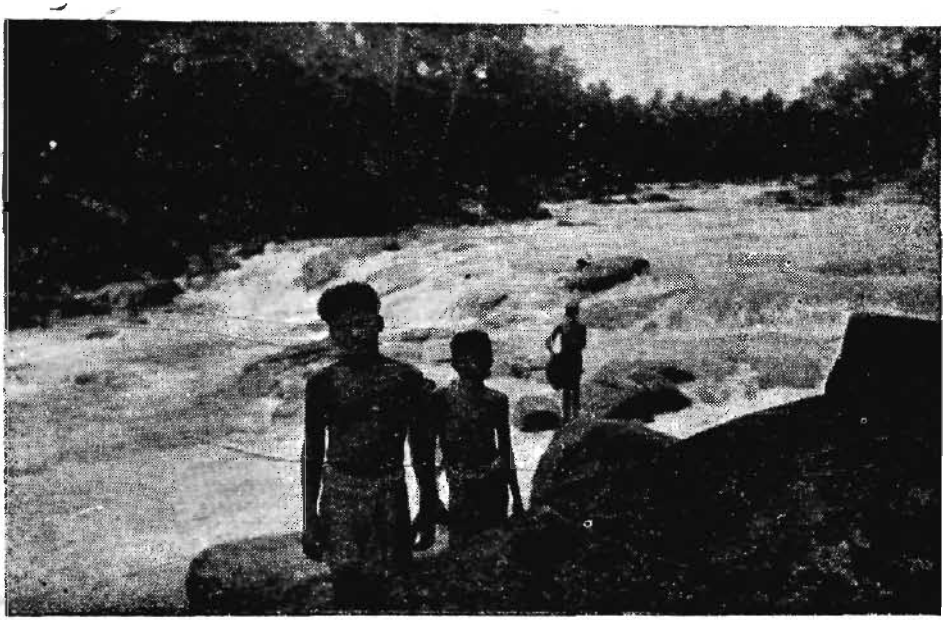


Plate 2] NEYYAR AT ARUVIPPURAM [Page 1



Plate 3] BUS STAND [Page 8



Plate 4] KERALA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AND GARRAGE [Page 8

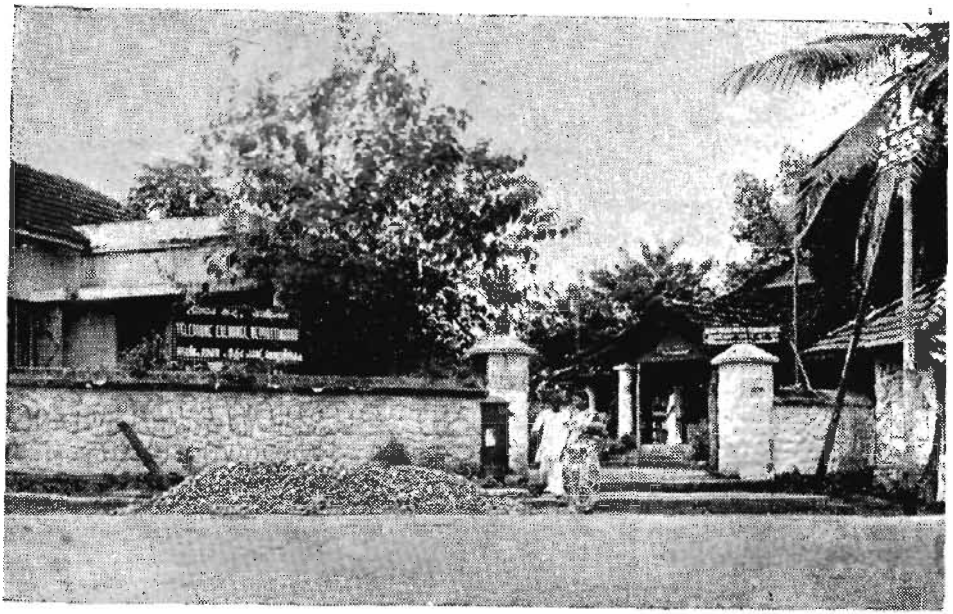


Plate 5] POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE [Page 11

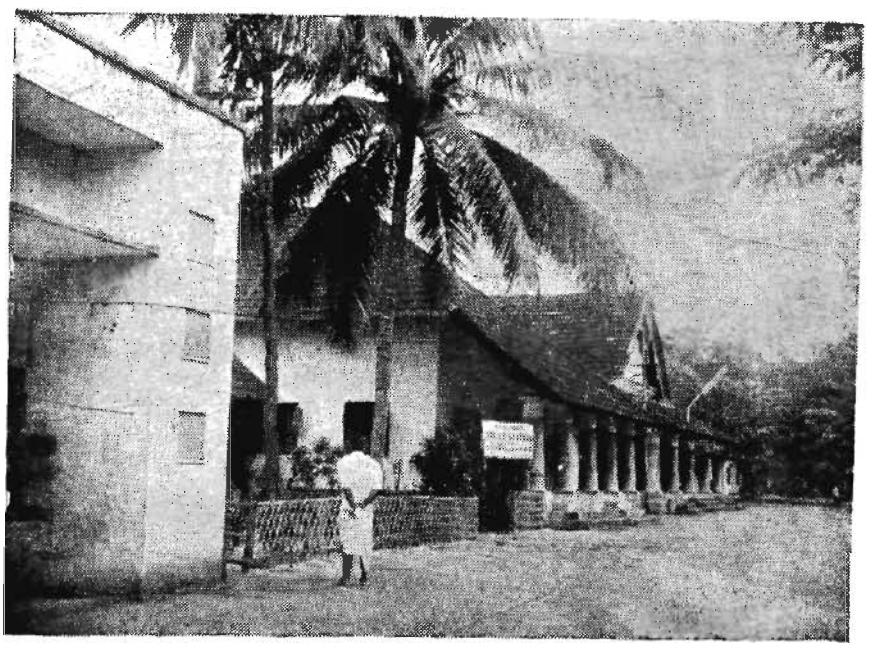


Plate 6] POLICE STATION AND TALUK OFFICE [Page 14

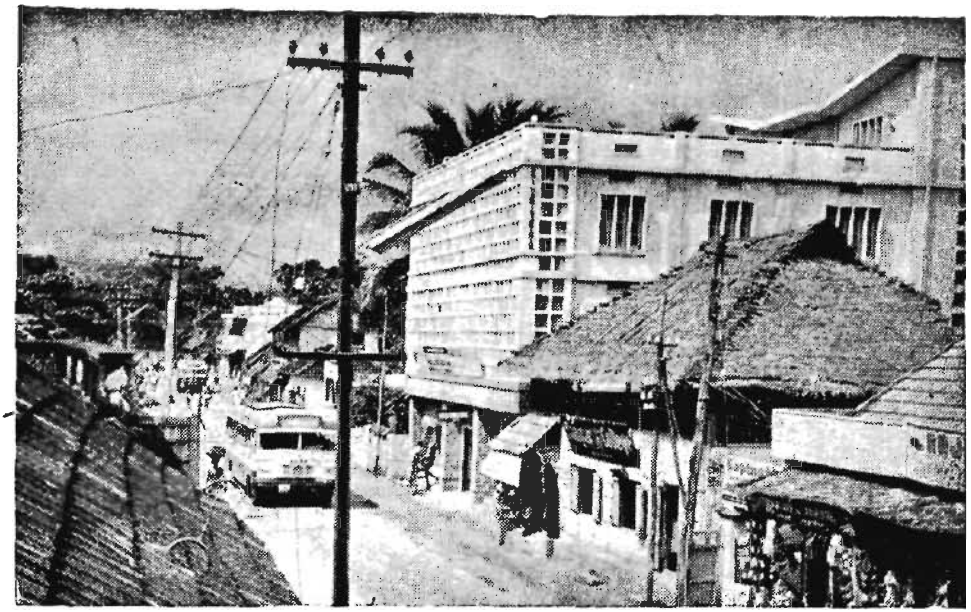


Plate 7] COMMERCIAL CENTRE [Page 15

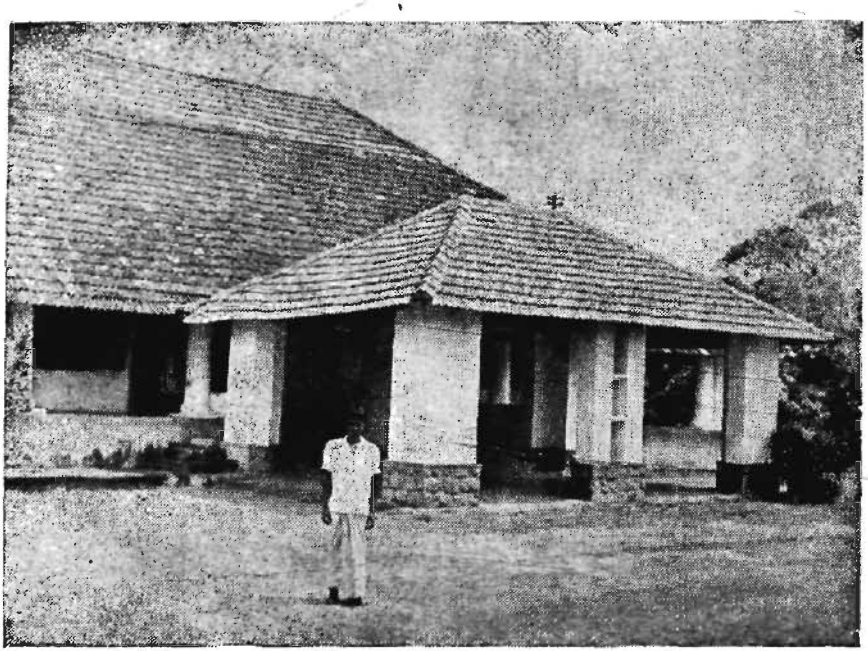


Plate 8] TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW [Page 15



Plate 9] A POOR CLASS HOUSE [Page 17



Plate 10] A POT-MAKER'S HOUSE [Page 17



Plate 11] HUTS OF POOR MUSLIM FAMILIES [Page 17



Plate 12] A TYPICAL UPPER CLASS BUNGALOW WITH TILED ROOF [Page 18

however, been in existence for more than 50 years. The Government High School for Boys and the Government High School for Girls are some of the oldest educational institutions in the town. In addition, a number of Government offices have come up in the town recently to cope with the changing requirements of administration. The subject is dealt with in detail in Chapter III.

Business Areas

The commercial activities of the town are concentrated on either side of the National Highway from T.B. junction to municipal bus-stand junction, a distance of about 1 kilometre. All kinds of shops, varying from pan shops to shops selling construction materials are clustered in Arasummoodu. Branches of the Canara Bank, the State Bank of Travancore, the Syndicate Bank and Co-operative Bank are located in the town area, in addition to six private banks, and three chitty funds. There is a small business centre at Amaravila also, which is about 4 km. to the south of the municipal bus-stand junction. It was said that Amaravila was once famous for its handloom products; but since the introduction of mill cloth at cheaper rates, the number of weavers dwindled and many of them had to resort to other occupations for their livelihood. The two or three weaving families in Amaravila, and the Chaliyan street in the adjoining area of Narayanapuram, remind us of the trade that once flourished in this marketing centre.

There are eleven wholesale shops in the town, made up of three grocery stores, one grain-shop, three tea-depots, one fertilizer depot and three copra stores. It is estimated that altogether there are some 60 grocery shops, 270 light refreshment stalls including pan shops and restaurants, 41 tailoring shops, 29 textile shops, 32 jewellery shops, 44 hair dressing saloons, one foreign liquor shop, five arrack shops and five toddy shops, in addition to a host of sundry establishments. In this connection, it is significant to note that milk-booths, and shops selling sports items are conspicuous by their absence.

Industrial Area

There is no clear cut industrial area as such in the town. However, there is a tile factory at Amaravila in public sector and a match factory at Valangamuri in private sector. While the former employs about 44 persons, the latter employs 70 persons. In addition to these industrial units, there are about 42 brick-kilns in the town, most of them clustering at Rameswaram, Amaravila, Thozhukkal and Vazhuthoor. Only man-power is used in this industry. About 17 households in the town, still carry on their traditional household industry of weaving. The contiguity of the town to Balaramapuram, one of the well-known handloom textile production and trading centres in Kerala continues to be the incentive to these families to carry on this industry.

Residential Pattern

The clustering of administrative offices and other public institutions round the centre of the town and the cropping up of the commercial activities around them have not in the least affected the basic characteristics of residential pattern. As in other parts of the district, the residential houses are scattered over the whole town area; of course the number of houses in each ward varying in accordance with the extent and the amenities and facilities available in the locality. The table below will give an idea of the scattered nature of residential houses in the town.

Table 1.8

OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES, 1971

	Ward	Extent in sq. km.	No. of residential houses
	Total	**9·70**	**3,567**
1	Athiyannoor	1·39	384
2	Aralummoodu	0·36	204
3	Puthanambalam	0·39	201
4	Koottappana	0·89	217
5	Maruthoor	0·41	214
6	Alummoodu	0·36	151

Table 1.8—*concld.*

OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES, 1971

	Ward	Extent in sq. km.	No. of residential houses
7	Fort	0·29	158
8	Thozhukkal	0·65	201
9	Vazhuthoor	0·54	162
10	Cutcherry	0·60	160
11	Krishnapuram	0·34	191
12	Rameswaram	0·24	157
13	Narayanapuram	0·20	148
14	Amaravila	0·71	205
15	Thannimmoodu	0·24	121
16	Arasummoodu	0·29	158
17	Valangamuri	0·61	192
18	Panangattukari	1·19	343

Building Type

According to the 1971 Census figures, there are 5,969 buildings in Neyyattinkara town, of which 3,402 have their roofs thatched, 2,284 tiled and 283 concreted. The total number of buildings given above covers all residential buildings, administrative offices and other public institutions, as also shops and business houses. The residential houses can be broadly classified into four groups with reference to the materials used for their construction, size and facilities available.

Huts or small tenements:—The first group consists of mere huts with walls of unburnt bricks, and thatched roofs. This type of houses will have a central room, with side verandahs, often closed on three sides. The central hall, and one of the closed side-verandahs used as kitchen, have a door each with shutters, made of wooden plank or plaited cadjan leaves. There are no windows in these types of houses. The services of skilled workers like carpenters and masons are very rarely utilised for constructing these huts. The walls and floors are smeared with cowdung. With all these cheap materials that go into their making, one would be surprised to know that many of them have withstood the test of time for over half a century. The maintenance of these buildings is confined to the annual thatching of the

roof and occasional smearing of walls and floors with cowdung. The residential houses of most of the agricultural labourers are of this type, and they are found scattered all over the agricultural areas of the town.

Middle class houses:—The second type of houses are those of middle class or lower middle class families. They are built on strong foundations of earth or bricks, plastered with cement or mortar. Unburnt bricks and very rarely baked bricks, are used for constructing the walls of these buildings. The wooden frame of the roof is made by skilled carpenters according to fixed measurements and this roof is later thatched or tiled as the case may be. These buildings very often do not have any wooden or other kind of ceiling under the roof. However, they are well ventilated with adequate number of doors and windows. The floor is either cemented or tiled. It is estimated that now the cost of construction of these types of buildings may vary from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 12,000 according to the quality of the materials used and the floor area.

Bungalow type:—There are also a few bungalow type houses in the town. They are built on solid foundations of granite. The ground plan of such types of buildings may be similar to those of the types described earlier, the difference being only in measurements; or they may be of a special type with a big hall or portico, as it is locally known, in front. The kitchen, the store room, etc., are built separately, and connected to the main building with a verandah. This is done in order to avoid the smoke and soot emanating from the kitchen entering the living rooms and blackening their walls and ceilings. Baked bricks and mortar, durable wood, tile and cement are used for the construction of these types of buildings. The rooms are well ventilated. These types are magnificent and majestic in their appearance and comfortable to live in. Only the rich class can afford to have such buildings.

Concrete buildings of modern type:—Some concrete residential buildings have also made their appearance in the town, very recently. They are of medium size, and self-contained.

The size of the building may, to a certain extent, reflect the economic condition of its owner, but in Neyyattinkara, it is said, that many rich people who can afford to have pucca buildings prefer to stay in small houses. There are no sky-scrapers in the town; even the number of two storeyed residential houses is very small.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups:—The census data do not provide caste or community-wise details of the population with the exception of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Hindus constitute the largest section of the town population, followed by Christians and Muslims. A table showing the division of population on the basis of religion is given below:

Table 1.9

POPULATION BY RELIGION

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
All religions	**23,983**	**11,963**	**12,020**
Hinduism	14,864	7,441	7,423
Christianity	5,689	2,866	2,823
Islam	3,426	1,654	1,772
Religion not stated	4	2	2

The Hindus constitute 61·97 per cent of the total population of the town, the Christians constitute 23·72 per cent and the Muslims 14·28 per cent. The corresponding figures for Trivandrum district, as per the 1971 Census are as follows:—

Hindus	..	70·71 per cent
Christians	..	17·26 ,,
Muslims	..	12·00 ,,

The percentage of population of Christians and Muslims in the town is higher than that in the district. The percentage of population of Hindus is lower than the percentage for the district.

There are 1,582 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and one person belonging to Scheduled Tribe in the town. Of the 1,582 persons, 804 are males and 778 are females.

The only member of Scheduled Tribe is a male. The percentages of Scheduled Caste population in the town, the district, and the State are given below:

State/District/ Town	Total population	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population
Kerala State	**21,347,375**	**1,772,168**	**8·30**
Trivandrum district	2,198,606	213,741	9·72
Neyyattinkara town	23,983	1,582	6·59

It is seen that the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population is lower in the town than that in the district and the State.

Among Hindus, Nairs constitute the predominant community in the town especially in Arasummood, Koottappana, Fort, Cutcherry and Alummoodu wards. The Nadars come second followed by Ezhavas. The Brahmins, who form the highest caste among the Hindus are found clustered in the Brahmin-street in Krishnapuram ward. A street in Narayanapuram, where the Chaliyans, the weaving community, live in group is named after them—the 'Chaliyan street'. The Velans, whose traditional occupation is pot-making, are found concentrated at Thozhukkal. Among the Scheduled Castes, there are the Pulayas, the Ayyanavar and the Parayans. Ayyanavar, a sub-division among 'Cheramar' or 'Pulaya' is found in the State in Neyyattinkara only.

Christians are found scattered all over in the interior parts of the town. Muslims, whose main occupation is trade, live around the public markets at Amaravila, Aralummoodu and Alummoodu.

Members of Scheduled Castes, who are mostly agricultural labourers, have their residential houses scattered in agricultural areas, particularly by the side of paddy fields, and in the midst of coconut gardens. This isolation might not have been accidental. Before the Temple Entry

Proclamation of H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore, dated 12th November 1936, the traditional caste system with all its rigour, rigidity and social exclusiveness had its grip on the people of Neyyattinkara also, as in other parts of the erstwhile Travancore. Members of Scheduled Castes, who were considered untouchables by the forward communities, were not allowed to live in developed areas occupied by the residences of the so called superior class. Even before the Royal Proclamation referred to above, the caste system had begun to lose its hold on the people, mainly due to the sincere efforts of religious men and social reformers like Chattampi Swamikal and Sree Narayana Guru. The services of Ayyankali, a Pulaya by birth, have also contributed, to a great extent to the uplift of the Scheduled Castes. All these persons were natives of Trivandrum district. Now the system of untouchability has been done away with for ever by the Constitution of India. Still because of their backward position in the field of education, economy and employment they hardly venture to live mingled with the affluent members of the society.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

There is no myth or legend connected with the origin of the town. Its location on the bank of the Neyyar, 'the river of ghee' has given it and the taluk, the name "Neyyattinkara". The small river, Neyyar, about 56 km. in length rises on the slopes of 'Agastya peak' in the Western Ghats, flows through the taluk and discharges itself in the Arabian Sea. How this river came to be known as 'Neyyar' is not known for certain. There is a story that 'the river of ghee' changed to water due to a curse. Some people think that the 'river of ghee' was a fitting name to the river which had its origin in the sacred 'Agastya peak'. It is pointed out by some that the land was once rich, flowing with milk and honey and the name of the river was such as to reflect the prosperity of the place.

Neyyattinkara fully shares the historical transformation that has come over Kerala, especially its southern region. In the early days, Kerala was divided into several petty kingdoms. The system of government in vogue was such that feudal lords wielded a great deal of influence and the rulers rarely came into contact with the subjects. "The chiefs held their lands on feudal tenure, undertaking to follow their leige lords at the heads of their men to defend them whenever necessary. The whole Nayar community formed the militia of the land, liable to be called for active service by feudal chiefs at any moment. There were no standing armies then".*

Neyyattinkara formed part of Travancore (then known as Venad) a small State comprising the present Kanyakumari district and part of Trivandrum district. However, Marthanda Varma (1729—1758) who is generally

* K. P. Padmanabha Menon—History of Kerala, Vol. I, page 263

regarded as the Maker of Modern Travancore, by his wars and conquests extended the boundary of the State to the south of Cochin in the north. He also introduced various reforms in administration whereby he exercised greater control over the affairs of the State. During the period of his rule, the army was "drilled, disciplined and equipped after the European model". The village was made the unit of administration under a *Pravrithikar*, or village officer. Above the *Pravrithikar* was the *Karyakkar* corresponding to the modern Tahsildar who was responsible for the proper administration of the larger unit called "Mandapathumvathukal". The present Sreekrishnaswamy temple and the palace adjacent to it are believed to have been built during the time of Marthanda Varma. The historic jack tree in the hollow of which Marthanda Varma is believed to have hid himself from his enemies who had pursued him, is found near the temple. One of the earlier kings of Travancore, Unni Kerala Varma, had his residence at Neyyattinkara.

The proximity of the river, the fertility of the soil, the gently undulating terrain, the hospitable climate, and communication facilities to the important towns including the capital of the State, are some of the factors which contributed to the development of the area into a town. The royal patronage and the establishment of the Sreekrishnaswamy temple by the powerful ruler Marthanda Varma in 1757 had added much to the importance of the place. The town became the headquarters of the taluk and as a consequence, a number of public institutions of importance like the government allopathic and ayurvedic hospitals and educational institutions of various grades were located there. This naturally attracted people from the various parts of the taluk to the town. The police station and the criminal and civil courts in the town have jurisdiction extending beyond the limits of the town. The first step towards local self government was taken in 1913 with the constitution of the Town Improvement Committee. This paved the way for the early establishment of municipal administration. The growth rate of population of the municipal town during the last five decades is given in the following table:

Table 2.1

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1921-71

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage of decade variation	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921	8,033	..	..	4,176	3,857	924
1931	9,264	+1,231	+15·32	4,670	4,594	984
1941	13,830	+4,566	+49·29	6,885	6,945	1,009
1951	16,376	+2,546	+18·41	8,183	8,193	1,001
1961	20,268	+3,892	+23·77	10,219	10,049	983
1971	23,983	+3,715	+18·33	11,963	12,020	1,005

The present extent of the town is 9·70 sq. km. It is understood that there was actually no change in extent from 1951 to 1971, although the area figure had to be changed to rectify mistake in computation.

The growth of population has been moderate during the five decades from 1921 to 1971 except during 1931–41 when the rate of growth shot up to 49·29 per cent. However, this variation was merely due to the extension of town limits effected in 1937 when Athiyannoor, Puthenambalam and Aralummoodu wards were newly brought under municipal administration. The growth of population thereafter has been moderate and even low compared with other towns. No major changes have come over the town; no large industries were started or projects with large employment potential established.

Even in the first survey of Travancore conducted about 150 years ago, mention is made of Neyyattinkara as the "Mandapathumvadukal" or seat of the Tahsildar. It continues to be the headquarters of the taluk and has offices and institutions usually associated with the taluk headquarters. Another matter of importance mentioned in the survey report was that "there was an alms house where a number of Brahmins are daily fed". This was of course discontinued as in other parts of the State. A century and a half is not too short a period in which the town could have changed beyond recognition. This did not happen in the case of Neyyattinkara as it continues to be nothing more

than a centre of administration. It is too far from Trivandrum to develop as its suburb and too near to it to become a big town in the absence of any large industrial undertaking.

There is no master plan for the utilisation of land in the town. Construction of buildings is regulated by the Kerala Building Rules, 1968. The Kerala Land Utilisation Order, which prohibits the conversion of paddy lands for cultivation of cash crops applies throughout the State.

The price of land in the town is subject to fluctuation and varies from ward to ward and within each ward according to the importance of the plot.

As indicated already, the town except for its core, is essentially an agricultural area retaining the characteristics of an old rural village. While the lands in the heart of the town comprising portions of Arasummoodu, Alummoodu, Koottappana, Cutcherry and Fort wards have an average market value of Rs. 500 or above per cent, lands in the interior parts of wards like Athiyannoor, Puthanambalam, Thozhukkal, Panangattukari and Rameswaram cost only Rs. 100 or less per cent. The location of various administrative offices, educational institutions and the Government Hospital and the proximity of the National Highway appear to be the reason for the comparatively high price of lands in the core of the town. The fact that these areas are valuable shopsites has also contributed towards the high cost of the land.

The local enquiry has revealed that the value of the land has ever been on the increase, but this rise in price has not been due to any specific reason such as sudden urbanization of any particular area or starting of a new industry etc. The rise in price is attributable to the general trend in the State.

The presence of people whose mother tongue is 'Tamil' in the town speaks of the immigration that has taken place in the past. The Chaliyans and Nadars, who had their home outside the State migrated to and settled down in this town from very early times. This aspect is dealt with in detail under Chapter VI.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

The town owes much of its importance to its status as a taluk headquarters. The amenities and services available in the town can be classified under two heads, viz. those that cater to the needs of the town-dwellers, and those that are available to the people of neighbouring areas also. The administrative offices form the nucleus, around which the town life throbs. The Taluk Office, Sub Registry Office, Police Station, Village Office, Criminal and Civil Courts, Post Office etc., are some of the important offices which were established in the town, even before it was declared a municipality. A number of offices have come up since then, to cope with the ever increasing needs of administration, and social welfare. Transport Sub District Office, Taluk Supply Office, Office of the Public Health Engineering Department, Block Development Office, Electrical Sub Division Office, Betterment Levy Office etc., come under this category. While the jurisdiction of Taluk Office, Taluk Supply Office, etc. extends to the whole of the taluk, the jurisdiction of other offices is confined to a portion of the taluk including the municipal area, only. A list of some of the important Government Offices, with their jurisdiction, staff strength and functions is given below:

Table 3.1

DETAILS OF SOME IMPORTANT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	Office	Ward	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
1	Taluk Office	Cutcherry	Over 50 years	Land revenue administration and other allied matters	Whole taluk	45

Table 3.1 — *contd.*

DETAILS OF SOME IMPORTANT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	Office	Ward	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
2	Munsiff Court	Cutcherry	Over 50 years	Administration of justice	Whole taluk	63
3	Magistrate Court (Sub Magistrate Court I and II and Sub Divisional Magistrate Court)	Cutcherry	Over 50 years	Administration of justice	Whole taluk	11
4	Police Station	Cutcherry	Over 50 years	Maintenanc of law and order, detection of crime etc.	Villages of Neyyattinkara, Athiyannoor and Perumkadavila—A	43
5	Sub Treasury Office	Cutcherry	Over 50 years	Payment of money due from and receipt of money due to Government	Whole taluk	23
6	Taluk Supply Office	Fort	1964	Distribution of foodgrains, kerosene and sugar through fair price shops	Whole taluk	39
7	District Educational Officer's Office	Koottappana	1971	Looking after the affairs of High School	Educational district	NA

Table 3.1—*contd.*

DETAILS OF SOME IMPORTANT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	Office	Ward	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
8	Assistant Educational Officer's Office	Kottappana	1948	Looking after the affairs of Lower Primary and Upper Primary schools	Educational Sub District	11
9	Excise Circle Inspector's Office	Alummoodu	1969	Collection of abkari revenue and prevention of illicit distillation	Neyyattinkara taluk	17
10	Salestax Office	Kottappana	1946	Assessment and collection of salestax	Neyyattinkara taluk	14
11	Village Office (Neyyattinkara Village)	Cutcherry	Over 50 years	Village revenue administration	Neyyattinkara Village	5
12	Electrical Sub Division Office	Kottappana	Over 20 years	Supply of electricity	Portion of taluk El. Sub Division	35+ NMR 13
13	Town Post Office	Alummoodu				
14	Transport Sub District Office	Kottappana	1958	Operation of transport services and minor repairs of vehicles etc.	Neyyattinkara Sub District	486 including line staff, mechanical staff and administrative staff

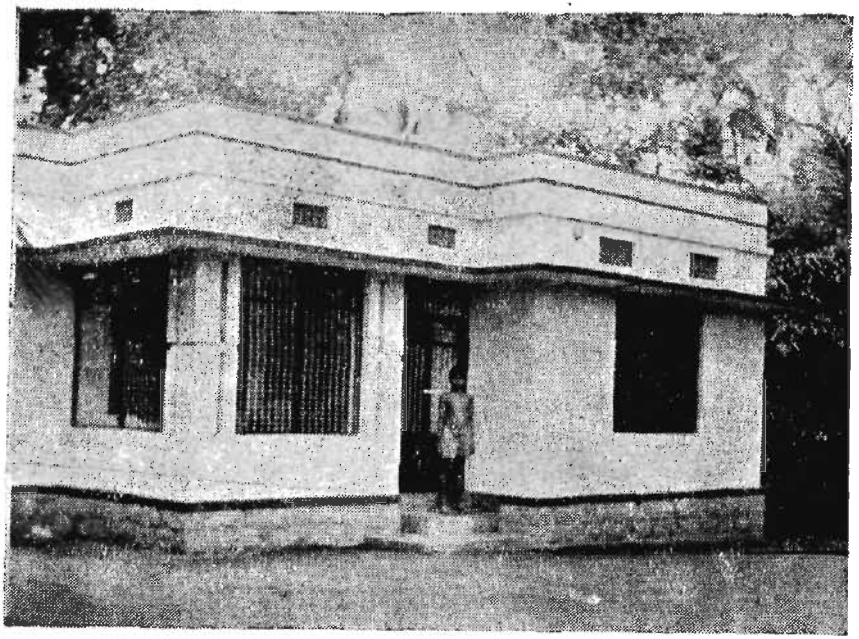


Plate 13] A MODERN MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE [Page 19

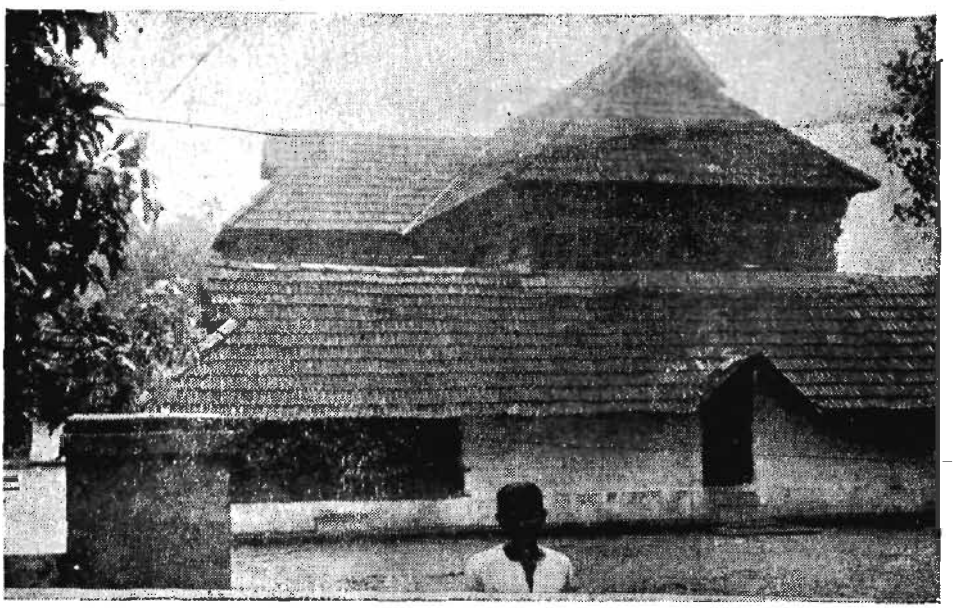


Plate 14] OLD PALACE BUILDING NEAR SREEKRISHNA SWAMY TEMPLE [Page 23

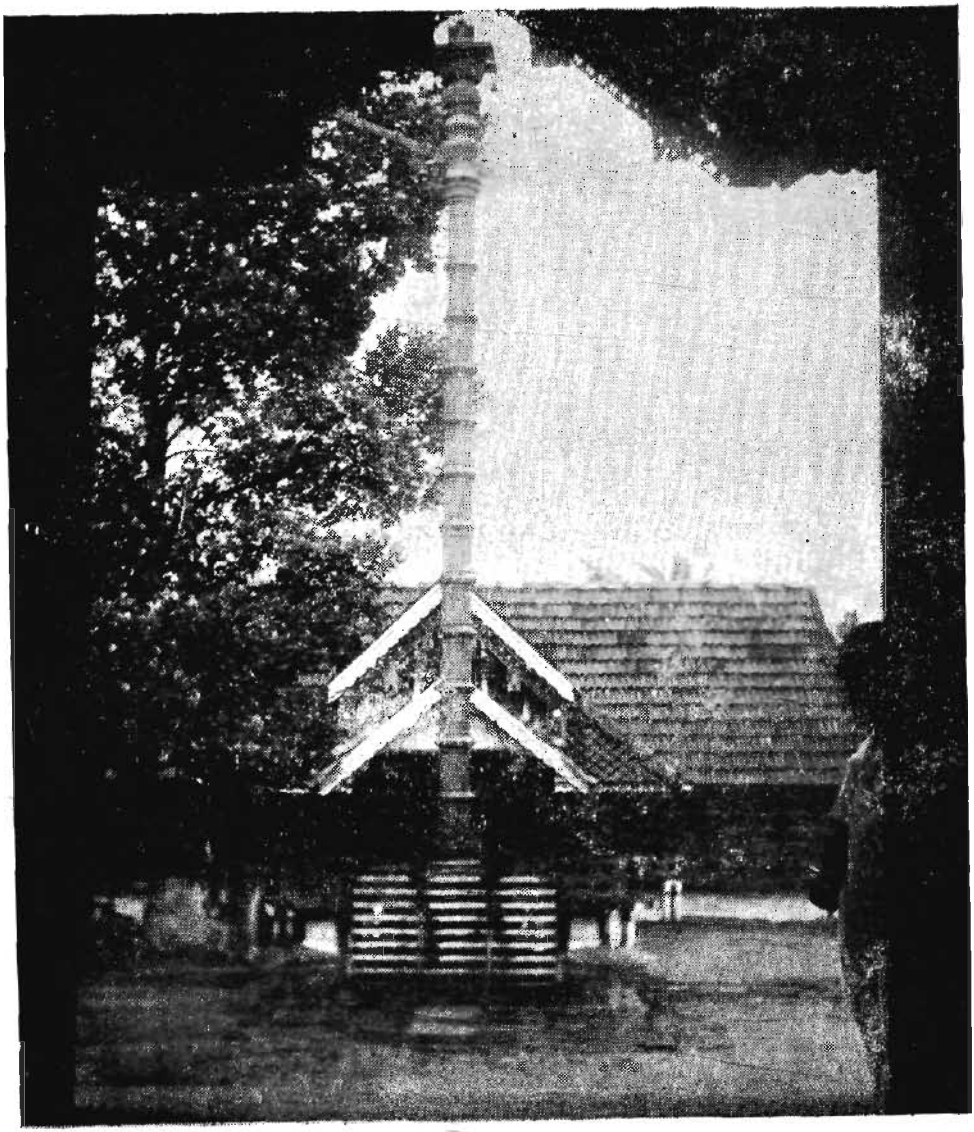


Plate 15] FRONT VIEW OF SREEKRISHNA SWAMY TEMPLE WITH THE FLAG STAEF AND AMMACHIPLAVU [Page 23

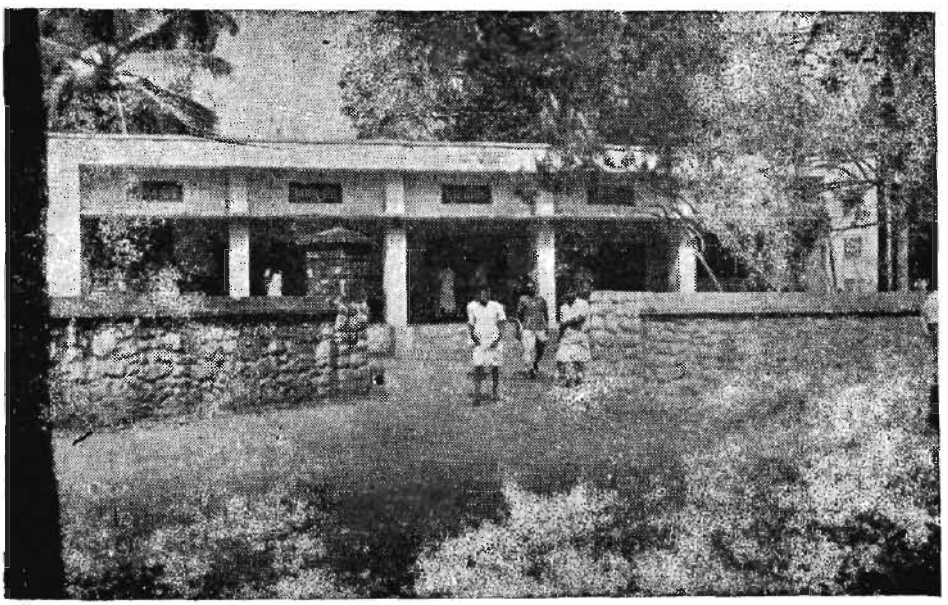


Plate 16] SUB TREASURY OFFICE [Page 27

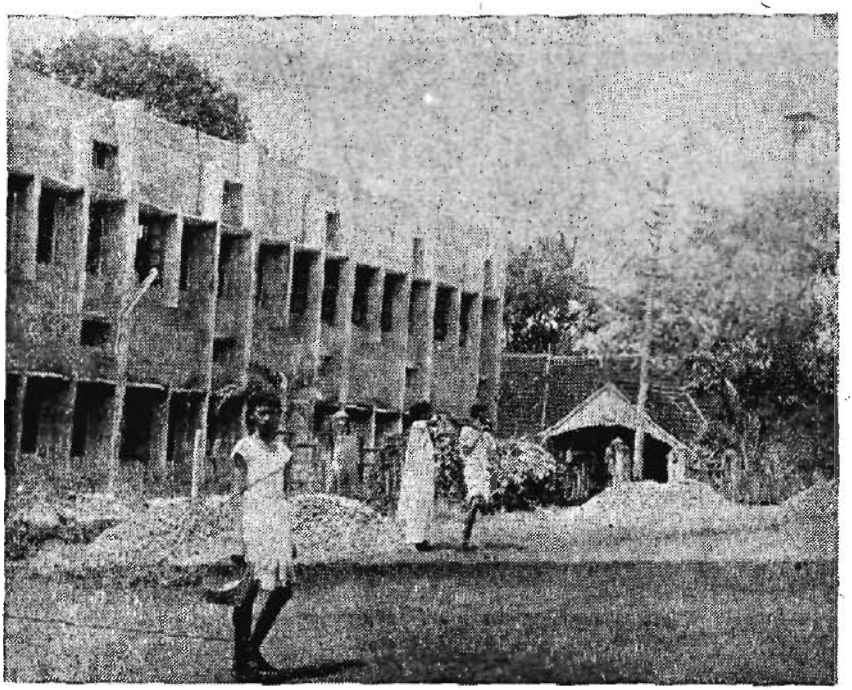


Plate 17] MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW [Page 29



Plate 18] INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDING BY THE GOVERNOR [Page 30



Plate 19] WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—MAIN RESERVOIR AT KRISHNAPURAM [Page 36

Table 3.1—*concld.*

DETAILS OF SOME IMPORTANT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	Office	Ward	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
15	Office of the Administrative Medical Officer	Alummoodu	Over 30 years	Hospital administration and conducting Orientation Training to the doctors of PHCs	Whole taluk	68
16	Sub Registrar Office	Cutcherry	1874	Registration of documents	Portion of taluk	9

It may perhaps be a contradiction that the office buildings and the attached garden-cum-nursery of Athiyannoor Community Development Block are situated in Athiyannoor ward of Neyyattinkara town. Community Development Blocks are intended to improve the community life in rural areas. The C. D. Block, Athiyannoor which came into existence in the year 1956, has jurisdiction over the rural areas of Athiyannoor, Kanjiramkulam, Karumkulam, Kottukal, Vizhinjam, Venganur and Thiruvallam Panchayats. It has been stated that this Post Stage II Block has been made permanent. The activities of the Block in the town area are confined to 'noon feeding programme'. The programme provides for feeding the pupils of primary schools in the town.

Municipal Office

Neyyattinkara Municipality was first established as a Town Improvement Committee in 1913 which was later constituted into a municipality in the year 1922. The municipality was governed by the Travancore District Municipalities Act 1116 M. E. (1941) till 18th September, 1961, when the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960 (Act XIV of 1961) was brought into force. Neyyattinkara Municipality is still a Grade III Municipality.

The entire municipal area is divided into wards. At the time of 1961 Census, there were only 16 wards. On the basis of the 1961 Census, the town has been delimited to 18 wards. Of the 18 wards, two wards, namely, Panangattukari and Athiyannoor are reservation wards, one reserved for a Scheduled Caste member and the other for a lady. Both are double member wards. Each ward except the double member wards, elects one member to the Municipal Council on the basis of adult franchise and these members continue in office normally for a period of five years. The councillors elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from among themselves. Their term of office is co-extensive with that of the councillors. The council, the chairman and the Municipal Commissioner are entrusted with the administration of the municipality. The executive authority rests with the Municipal Commissioner, who is appointed by Government, and he is directly under the control of the Director of Municipalities. The Municipal Chairman gets an allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. as car allowance and the councillors are paid an allowance of Rs. 7 per sitting, limited to a maximum of Rs. 35 per month.

Neyyattinkara Municipality has a statutory standing committee with five councillors as its members for auditing the accounts of the local body. In addition, there are the non-statutory committees, like the works committee for dealing with contracts up to Rs. 5,000, sanitation committee to deal with sanitary arrangements and market committee and compost committee, each with five councillors as its members. There are five sections in the municipal office to discharge the various functions of the municipality. They are the Administration section, Revenue section, Health section, Public Works section and the Statistical section.

The municipality looks after the following activities of the town:

1 Maintenance of roads other than those maintained by the State P. W. D. within the town limit

2 Provision of street light
3 Sanitation of the town
4 Maintenance of the town library
5 Maintenance of four public markets
6 Maternity and child welfare
7 Special nutrition programme

The income of the municipality during 1959–60 and 1960–61 was Rs. 80,024 and Rs. 87,921 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1969–70 and 1970–71 were Rs. 2,86,827·10 and Rs. 7,73,130·78. A table showing the income for 1969–70 and 1970–71 by source, is given below:

Table 3.2

INCOME OF NEYYATTINKARA MUNICIPALITY

Source of income	1969–70 Amount due Rs.	1969–70 Amount realised Rs.	1970–71 Amount due Rs.	1970–71 Amount realised Rs.
Total	**3,98,052·32**	**2,86,827·10**	**8,90,498·97**	**7,73,130·78**
1 MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES				
i House/Land/ Property/ General tax	1,31,819·52	69,396·60	1,32,978·76	75,319·39
ii Duty on transfer of property	18,499·45	18,499·45	23,583·28	23,583·28
iii Rent on land and buildings	7,580·90	6,483·10	8,430·15	6,910·45
iv Licence fee for construction of buildings	1,606·20	1,606·20	2,195·20	2,195·20
v Conservancy receipts	6,483·94	5,721·13	7,022·81	6,230·05
vi Tax on animals and vehicles	1,891·35	1,435·00	2,045·15	2,040·00
vii Show tax	1,768·00	1,728·00	1,802·00	1,790·00
viii Surcharge on show tax	484·00	474·00	450·50	447·50
ix Profession tax	29,070·62	12,166·00	35,994·62	15,300·00
x Surcharge on profession tax	501·19	230·05	651·34	314·70

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Table 3.2—*contd.*

INCOME OF NEYYATTINKARA MUNICIPALITY

Source of income	1969–70 Amount due Rs.	1969–70 Amount realised Rs.	1970–71 Amount due Rs.	1970–71 Amount realised Rs.
x Other taxes—Entertainment tax	21,645·98	12,401·50	18,771·53	9,752·13
xi Additional tax on entertainment tax	15,116·11	14,373·80	11,452·31	10,829·05
xii Advertisement tax	1,777·85	1,083·10	1,928·30	1,094·45
2 Realisation under Special Acts				
i Receipt under P. F. A. Act	2,665·00	357·00	3,338·00	887·00
ii Licence fee under D and O Trades	20,470·98	16,230·53	22,087·83	17,199·90
iii P.P.R. Act	803·00	803·00	406·00	406·00
iv Cinema Regulation Act	65·00	65·00	65·00	65·00
3 Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation				
i Market receipts	65,583·06	61,741·08	70,773·98	64,674·98
ii Others–cattle pound	3·00	3·00	3·50	3·50
iii Slaughter fee	4,788·00	4,788·00	3,837·00	3,837 00
iv D.N. and D.W. fee	3,292·94	429·59	3,609 44	1,326·50
v Fines and penalties	2,490·79	2,490·79	2,534·87	2,534·87
vi Interest on investment	2,853·77	2,853·77	688·20	688·20
vii Library receipts	344·75	344·75	360·50	360·50
viii Other items	179·51	145·71	1,157·94	1,124·14
ix Advances recovered	417·40	417·40	452·43	452·43
x Recoveries on account of services rendered	360·00	..	360.00	..
xi Deposit	1,905·00	1,905·00	478·00	478·00
xii Other receipts	81·00	81·00	72.00	72·00
xiii Sundry receipt	1,378·99	1,378·99	193·00	193·00
xiv Salestax	5·25	5·25	..	..

Table 3.2—*concld.*

INCOME OF NEYYATTINKARA MUNICIPALITY

Source of income	1959–70 Amount due Rs.	1959–70 Amount realised Rs.	1970–71 Amount due Rs.	1970–71 Amount realised Rs.
4 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)				
i From Government specific purpose grant	7,426·00	7,426.00	8,576·00	8,576·00
ii Library grant	432·70	432·70	432·70	432·70
iii General purpose grant	30,402·00	30,402·00	30,402·00	30,402·00
iv Vehicles tax compensation rant	3,057·00	3,057·00	2,751·00	2,751·00
v Grants for enhanced D.A.	10,802·07	5,871·70	13,131·77	3,378·00
5 PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION	..	..	2,481·86	2,481·86
6 LOANS	..	..	4,75,000·00	4,75,000·00

Of the total amount of Rs. 4,75,000 received by the municipality as loan during 1970–71 a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was granted by the L.I.C. of India and the balance of Rs. 75,000 by the Urban Development Finance Corporation. This loan was taken for the implementation of the water supply scheme in the town area.

Apart from the loan referred to above, the major sources of income of the municipality are tax on house/land/property and general tax, duty on transfer of property, and markets. More than 1/5th of the total income is derived from markets. Licence fee under 'D and O Trades' is yet another important source of income. Profession tax and entertainment tax also account in no small measure for the income of the municipality. The rate schedule for some of these items is given below:

Table 3.3

SCHEDULE OF TAXATION, 1971

	* Item	Rate
1	Building tax	10 per cent of the amount arrived at, after deducting from the annual rental value of the building 10 per cent maintenance value
2	Land tax	5 per cent of the annual value
3	Land appertinent to building	10 per cent of the annual value
4	Licence fee for construction	20 p. per sq. metre of the plinth area of ground floor and 25 p. per sq. metre of first floor
5	Profession tax	For half-yearly income between Rs. 600–1,200 Rs. 3 per half year Rs. 1,200–1,800 Rs. 6 per half year Rs. 1,800–3,000 Rs. 9 ,, Rs. 3,000–4,800 Rs. 18 ,, Rs. 4,800–6,000 Rs. 37 ,, Rs. 6,000–9,000 Rs. 50 ,, Rs 9,000–12,000 Rs. 75 with surcharge Rs. 12,000–15,000 Rs. 100 for above Rs. 1,500 Above Rs. 15,000 Rs. 125
6	Entertainment tax	18 per cent of the price of admission of each ticket
	Additional tax	5 p. for every ticket below Re. 1 10 p. for every ticket between Re. 1 to Rs. 2·50 20 p. for every ticket above Rs. 2·50

With the rise in income, the volume of expenditure has also increased year by year. In 1959–60 the total expenditure of the municipality was Rs. 79,609 and in 1960–61 it was Rs. 80,299. The corresponding figures for 1969–70 and 1970–71 are Rs. 2,83,299·37 and Rs. 3,15,320·29 respectively. A table showing the details of item-wise expenditure during 1969–70 and 1970–71, is given below:

* Items 1 and 3 together constitute building tax, and items 1, 2 and 3 together form the property tax

Table 3.4

EXPENDITURE OF NEYYATTINKARA MUNICIPALITY

Item		1969–70 Rs.	1970–71 Rs.
Total		**2,83,299·37**	**3,15,320·29**
1 General administration and collection (i.e. Management and Collection)		66,355·95	65,714·29
2 Public safety		..	..
3 Public health and convenience			
A. Public convenience	i Water supply	..	..
	ii Drainage and sewerage	..	..
	iii Public works	11,520·03	16,602·00
B. Remuneration enterprises			
i Markets and slaughter houses		3,827·70	3,928·56
ii Burial and burning grounds		25·00	24·00
iii Ferries		480·00	485·93
iv Electricity (street light and current charges)		46,774·45	42,836·49
C. Public health and medical relief			
i Sanitary establishment		27,443·21	31,380·18
ii Contingent bill		55,951·75	62,269·82
iii Anti-mosquito measures		6,132·70	6,061·28
iv Prevention of food adulteration		857·96	147·60
v Medical service (hospitals and dispensaries)		480·00	6,750·08
vi Maternity and child health		9,176·50	3,710·95
vii Health establishment		5,907·52	6,501·55
4 Education		3,049·08	3,352·36
5 Expenditure extra ordinary			
i Payment of debts	(Principal)	10,213·97	8,968·26
	(Interest)	4,729·30	4,864·02
ii Other payments		..	2,450·22
iii Miscellaneous		..	..
iv Capital account		30,374·25	49,272·70

Expenditure relating to 'Public health and medical relief' topped the list during 1970–71, followed by the expenditure relating to general administration and collection. The total expenditure has increased fourfold during 1970-71, when compared with the corresponding figure for 1960-61.

There is no underground drainage system in the town. The open drainage system, about 2 km. long, is cleaned by the sweepers of the municipality. The length of the municipal roads in the area is negligible.

Provision of Water Supply

Neyyattinkara town has at present, no protected water supply system. Steps are, however, in progress to bring pipe water to the town. The scheme was sponsored by the municipality, and it is being executed by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State. The expenditure towards the implementation of the scheme is also met by the municipality, for which it has taken a loan of Rs. 4,75,000 during 1970–71 from the L.I.C. of India and the Urban Development Finance Corporation. The scheme envisages the supply of drinking water to the town area by digging a well in the bed of river Neyyar at 'Kuravanikkadavu' north of Krishnankoilkadavu, and taking the waters to the filter beds in the office compound of the Public Health Engineering Department at Krishnapuram, wherefrom it will be pumped up into the main reservoir constructed nearby. This has a capacity of 225,000 litres. There will be two small overhead tanks, in the town one at Thozhukkal, and the other at Athiyannoor. Lands required for the construction of Public Health Engineering Department buildings and the tank have been acquired in Krishnapuram ward at a cost of Rs. 1,99,326·90. It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of 1973.

The municipality maintains 13 public wells to provide drinking water to the public. Almost all middle class and upper class houses have wells in their own compounds. Very poor people who cannot afford to have a separate well in their own compounds depend on their neighbours' wells or the public wells for drinking water.

As already indicated, the Neyyar river has its course across the town. Prior to the construction of the Neyyar Dam at Kallikad, the river used to be in spate during rainy seasons, submerging the adjacent areas. Though the river has been tamed it does not completely dry up even during

summer. Another source of water to the town is an irrigation channel from the Neyyar reservoir. There are also a few tanks mainly used for irrigation purposes. People who have easy access to the river, canal or tanks make use of them for washing and bathing, while others depend on wells for the purpose.

Conservancy

There is a sanitation committee of five councillors of the municipality to look after the sanitary affairs of the municipality. The conservancy staff consisting of three health assistants, two midwives, twenty-five sweepers, one scavenger and four peons work under the immediate control of the health inspector. Of the twenty-five sweepers, twenty-two are males and three females.

There are two maternity and child welfare centres in the town under the municipality, one at Amaravila and the other at Aralummoodu, each in charge of a midwife. The scales of pay of the conservancy staff are indicated below:

Health Inspector	Rs. 220–370
Health Assistant	Rs. 90–190
Midwife	Rs. 90–190
Peon	Rs. 70–115
Sweeper	Rs. 60–80
Scavenger	Rs. 60–80

The municipality does not have any provision for cleaning the private latrines. Of the total number of 3,567 residential houses in the town, about 30 have septic tank latrines, and 1,800 houses have borehole type latrines. Other houses have only latrines of the open type. Majority of the people go to nearby fields or garden lands to ease themselves.

The municipality has provided seven public latrines of septic tank type. There is no scavenging in town area. Sanitation has not yet become a problem in the town, as the residential houses are scattered. Most of the buildings found clustered are either administrative offices or shops of various kinds.

The sweepings, cowdung etc. collected from roads and market places by the municipal sweepers are utilised for making compost manure. The manure so made is sold by the municipality at the rate of Rs. 10 per metric ton.

Electricity and Road Lighting

The supply of electricity for the whole State is the concern of the Kerala State Electricity Board. The Board has its offices in the capital city of Trivandrum. A sub-division office of the Board is located in Koottappana ward of the town. This office takes care of the supply of electricity in the town. It is also responsible for the collection of dues from the consumers as per the bills issued by the Accounts section established at Kattakkada, about 15 km. from the town.

The town was electrified in 1948. In the beginning Pallivasal Hydro-electric project was the main source of supply of electricity to the town. But since the commissioning of the Neriamangalam Hydro-electric project it has become the main source of supply. This project is about 330 km. away from the town. The details of electric connections available in the town are furnished in the table given below:

Table 3.5

UTILISATION OF ELECTRIC POWER

Type of utilisation	No. of connections	Volume of consumption 1970–71 (capacity in K.W.)	Rate per unit
Domestic (a) Lighting	2,213	1,058·895	33p.
(b) Power	57	69·138	,,
	14	369·325	,,
Industrial	51	255·854	15 p. for first 2,000 units and 14 p. per unit thereafter
Irrigation	6	12·702	
Other establishment	29	61·679	..
Commercial	677	162·040	38 p.
Road lighting	773	..	..

Out of the total number of 5,969 buildings in the town only 2,213 have electric connections, and that too mostly for lighting purposes only. The number of fans and other electric appliances used is very limited and the number of houses using them does not come to even one per cent of the total number of residential houses.

The Municipality pays for the street lights provided by the K.S.E. Board. The details of street lighting are furnished in the table given below:

Table 3.6

PARTICULARS OF STREET LIGHTING

Unit of light (Watts)	Time of lighting		No. of points
	Total hours	Period	
1	2	3	4
60	6	18·30 to 0·30 hrs.	572
100	11	18·30 to 5·30 ,,	6
80	6	18·30 to 0·30 ,,	175
80	11	18·30 to 5·30 ,,	10
400	11	18·30 to 5·30 ,,	4
250	11	18·30 to 5·30 ,,	6

Light posts are generally provided between 45 and 50 metres in the Municipal area.

The increase in electricity charges paid by the Municipality from Rs. 9,071 during 1960–61 to Rs. 42,836·49 during 1970–71 indicates the extension of areas brought under road electrification since 1961.

Educational Institutions

There are 5 nursery schools, 10 primary and middle schools (L.P.S. and U.P.S.), and 4 higher secondary

schools, (three high schools and one post-secondary institution) in the town. Of these, 4 primary schools, 3 higher secondary schools and the post-secondary institution are run by the Government and the rest by private management. The particulars of these institutions are given below:

Type	Number	No. of students		No. of teachers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Nursery school (Private)	5	112	104	NA	NA
Primary school (4 Government and 6 Private)	10	2,713	2,362	49	71
Higher secondary or secondary schools (3 Government and one Private)	4	2,239	1,897	83	78
Post-secondary institutions (Government)	1	22	18	5	1

NA—Not available

In addition, there are also 6 private tutorial colleges, 3 typewriting institutes, 4 language schools and 5 institutions of other types in Neyyattinkara.

The tutorial colleges are private concerns. These institutions normally function from June to September and from December to March in a year. The majority of students in these institutions are those who failed in S.S.L.C. Examinations. Classes are also conducted for coaching the students to appear for the pre-degree examination. The number of school-going or college-going

students attending these institutions is very limited. Some of the tutorial institutions have also science laboratories attached to them. Altogether, about 420 students attend these colleges, in the town for preparing themselves for the March and September S.S.L.C. and pre-degree examinations.

As regards management, it may be mentioned that majority of these institutions are not run by any single individual. Three or four educated unemployed persons of the locality get together and start a tutorial college each investing a small amount for securing accommodation and furniture. One of the organisers act as principal, and the rest as teachers or tutors. The fee levied from the students, is apportioned among the principal and the staff, after setting apart a small amount for paying rent and for meeting expenditure for stationery and publicity. These tutorial colleges in the town are not recognised by Government or Department of Education. They are also not required to register themselves with any authority. The capital required for starting such an institution in the town varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000. The same teacher may be engaged part-time by two or three tutorial colleges. The income of a teacher from one such institution varies from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per month.

There are four language schools in the town under individual management. Three of them are Hindi schools and one an Arabic school. The number of students in each of these institutions varies from 20 to 50. The fee collected from the students is appropriated by the manager himself who is also the teacher in most cases, or apportioned between the manager and the teacher. Prior to the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory language in schools, a large number of students attended these private institutions coaching up for various Hindi examinations. But with the introduction of Hindi in schools consequent on the implementation of the 'three language formula', these private Hindi institutions have begun to lose their

importance, and they are now relegated to the position of mere tuition homes for the beginners. As for the Arabic school, only a few Muslim children attend this institution.

Of the three typewriting institutes in the town, the one at Alummoodu owned by Sri K. Madhavan Nair, imparts training in typewriting and shorthand, both in Malayalam and English. Young boys and girls who pass the S.S.L.C. examination, but who cannot afford to go for higher education enrol themselves in these typewriting institutes for acquiring additional qualifications, which give them a greater chance of securing employment. The number of students attending these institutions is in fact higher than the number of students attending the language schools.

Malayalam is the medium of instruction in all schools in the town. Besides Malayalam, the students are also taught Hindi from standard V, and English from standard IV. The various subjects taught in the L.P.S., U.P.S. and higher secondary level are given below:

Lower Primary (Std. I to IV)	Malayalam (Language), English Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies
Upper Primary (Std. V to VII)	English, Malayalam, Hindi, Science, Social Studies and Mathematics
High School (Std. VIII to X)	,,

Education up to and including higher secondary level is free in the State.

The rates of literacy in the town as revealed by the 1961 and 1971 Censuses are given below:

Table 3.7

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES, 1961 AND 1971

Census Year	Literate population			Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1961	11,096	6,269	4,827	54·74	61·34	48·07
1971	16,123	8,644	7,479	67·22	72·23	62·22

Trivandrum district as a whole has shown an increasing trend in general literacy rate during the last decade. It has increased from 45·30 per cent in 1961 to 62·54 per cent in 1971. The rate of female literacy has also increased from 37·34 per cent in 1961 to 56·48 per cent in 1971. Neyyattinkara taluk ranks last among the taluks in the district in total and male literacy, with 58·98 per cent and 64·24 per cent respectively. As against these figures, Neyyattinkara town has a total literacy of 67·22 per cent male literacy of 72·23 per cent and female literacy of 62·22 per cent. A statement showing the percentage of literacy of the urban population of the State, Trivandrum district and Neyyattinkara taluk is given below:

State/District/Taluk	Percentage of literate population		
	Total	Males	Females
Kerala	66·31	71·98	60·62
Trivandrum district	67·27	72·64	61·88
Neyyattinkara taluk	56·80	61·64	51·89

The percentage of literacy of the population of the town (67·22 per cent) is higher than the percentage of literacy of the urban population of the State and the taluk but is lower than that of the district. Among the four taluks of Trivandrum district, Neyyattinkara occupies a unique position in that its rural literacy rate is higher than the urban literacy rate.

The inclusion of the census town of Kovalam, a coastal area, which has a percentage of literacy of only 34·04 in the urban areas of the taluk appears to be the reason for this peculiar feature. The rural and urban literacy rates of Neyyattinkara and other taluks of the district in 1971 are given below:

Table 3.8

RURAL—URBAN LITERACY RATE, 1971

District/Taluk	Total		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Trivandrum district	60·87	67·27	67·22	72·64	54·60	61·88
Chirayinkil taluk	59·84	66·46	67·21	72·11	52·91	61·13
Nedumangad ,,	61·01	63·80	67·58	70·62	54·43	57·11
Trivandrum ,,	64·82	68·79	71·26	74·14	58·37	63·38
Neyyattinkara ,,	59·22	56·80	64·52	61·64	53·87	51·89

Orientation Training Centre

The Orientation Training Centre and the Field Study Demonstration Centre in the town call for special attention among the educational institutions. The former, which was established in the year 1962, is the only institution of its kind in Kerala. It is intended to impart training to the doctors of Primary Health Centres of the State, in office administration and public health activities. The training centre also aims at moulding the young doctors into good social workers.

The scheme was originally sponsored by the World Health Organisation. This world body had also supplied some library books and one vehicle to the institution. The institution is now financed by the State Government.

The course of training in the centre lasts for seven weeks. The trainees are young doctors drawn from the Primary Health Centres in the State. Normally two doctors from each district selected by the District Medical Officer concerned are deputed for training in the centre. The training courses are conducted almost regularly every year with intervals of two to three months. Twenty-two training classes have been conducted in this institution, so far. The following are the subjects dealt with in these classes:

1 Environmental sanitation
2 Rehabilitation and physical medicine
3 Mental health
4 Preventive dentistry
5 Preventive paediatrics

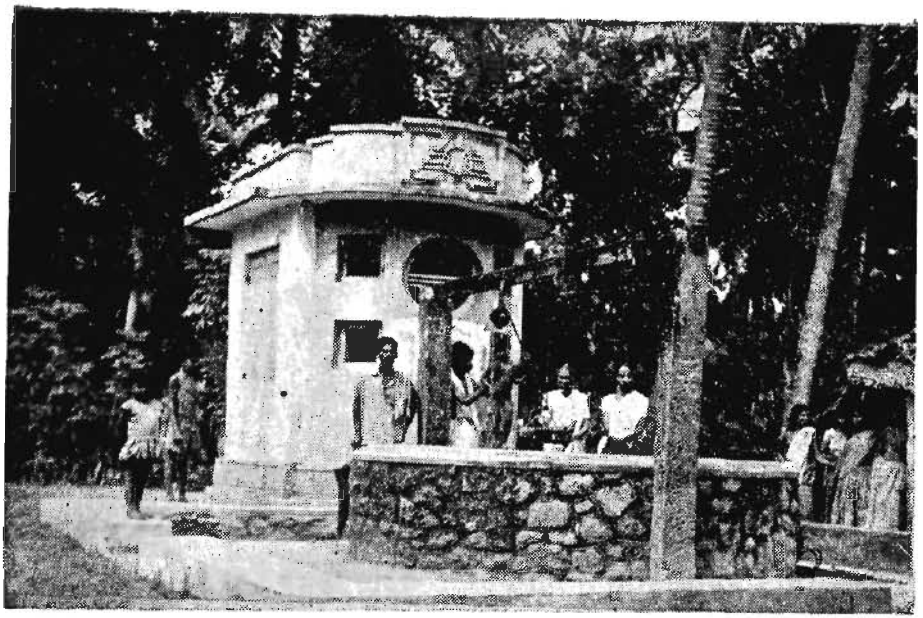


Plate 20] A PUBLIC WELL AND RADIO KIOSK [Page 36

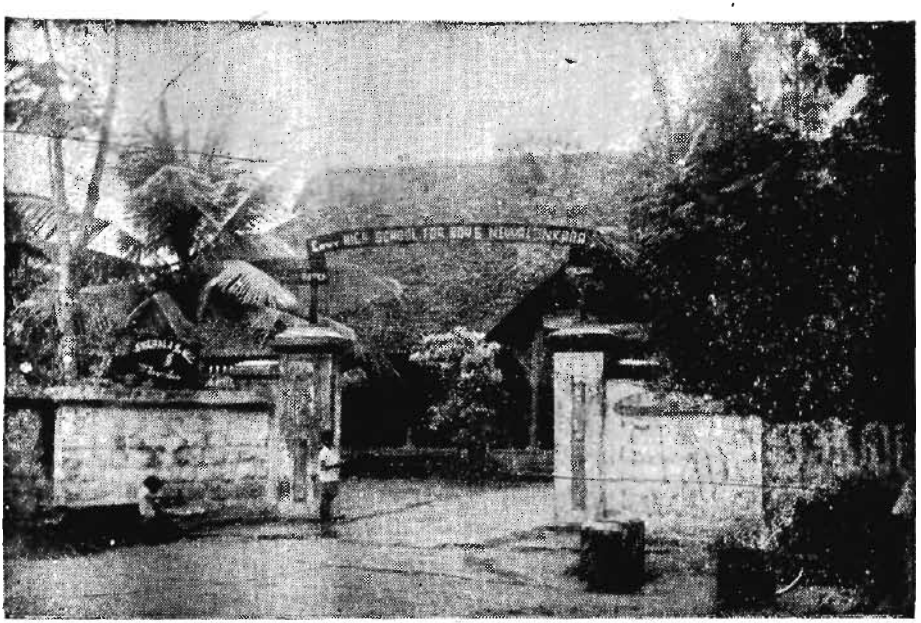


Plate 21] GOVERNMENT BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALUMMOODU [Page 40

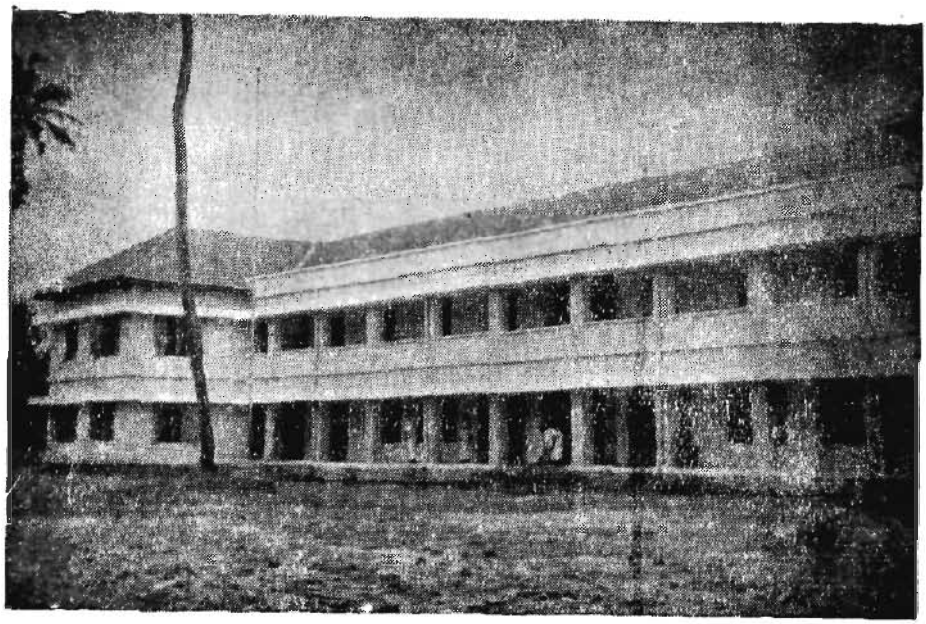


Plate 22] GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, NEW BUILDING [Page 40

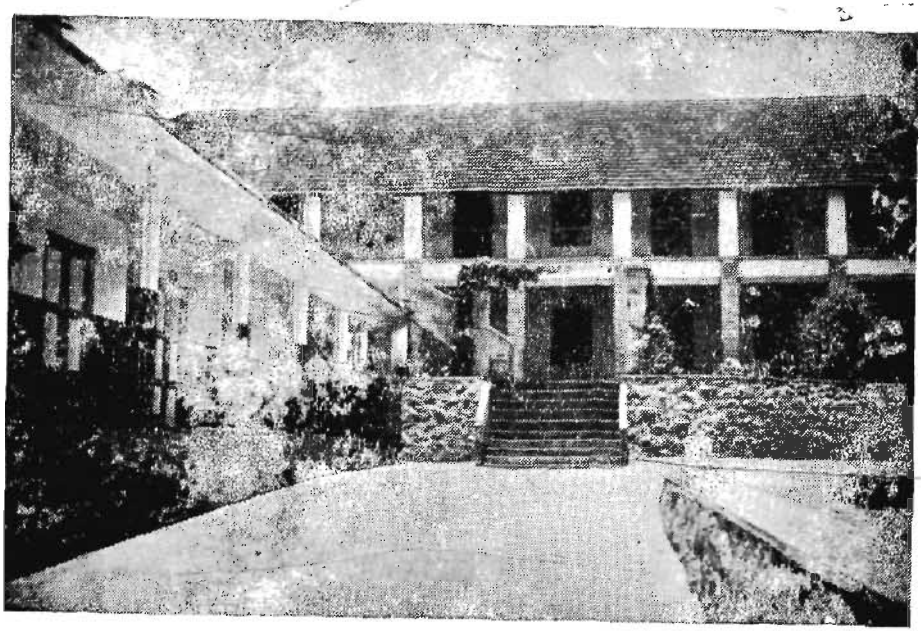


Plate 23] CONVENT SCHOOL, ARASUMMOOD [Page 40

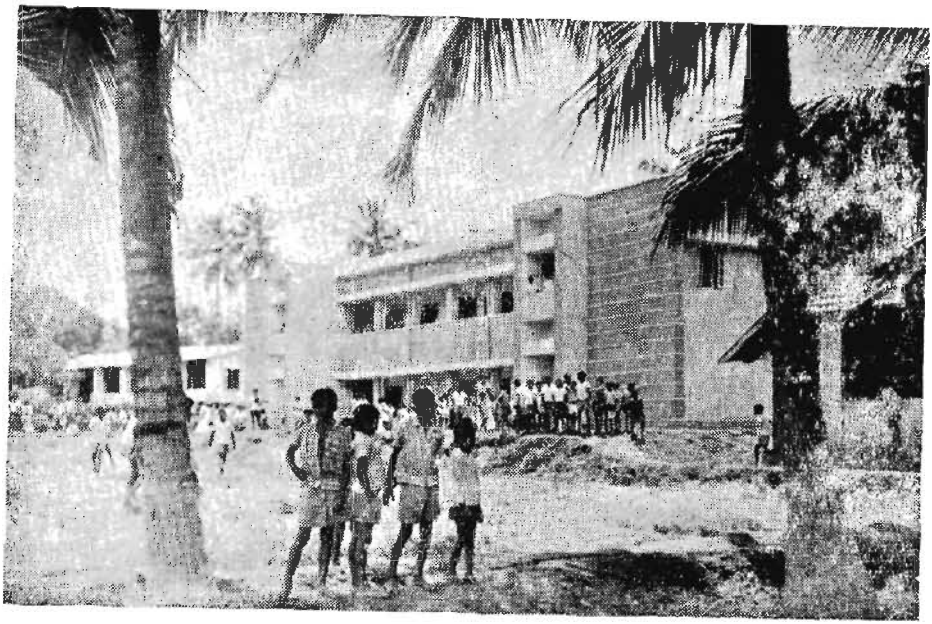


Plate 24] M. T. M. GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, MARUTHOOR [Page 40



Plate 25] GOVERNMENT SECONDARY HEALTH CENTRE [Page 44



Plate 26] MATERNITY WARD IN THE GOVERNMENT SECONDARY HEALTH CENTRE [Page 44

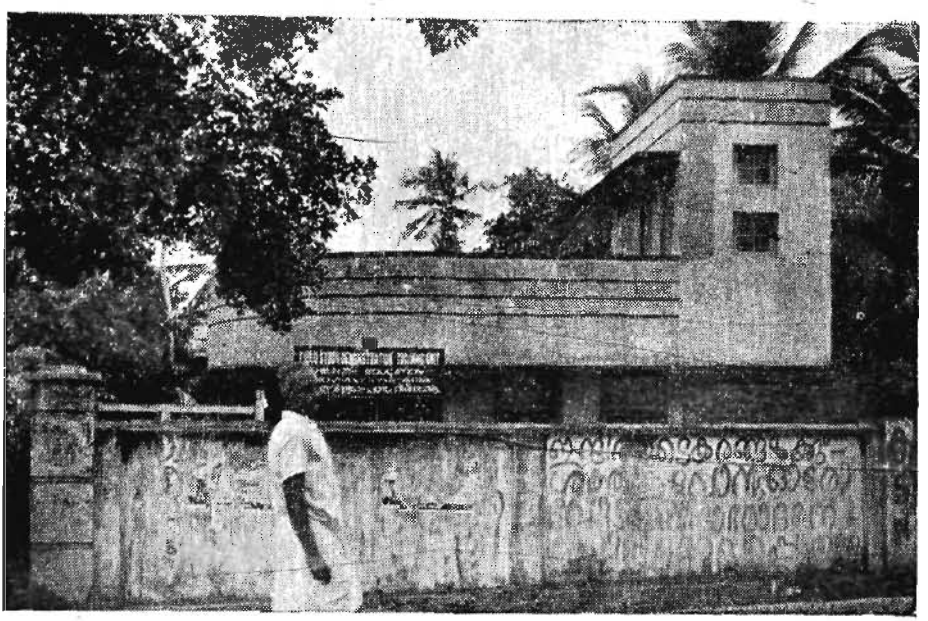


Plate 27] FIELD STUDY DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING UNIT, NEYYATTINKARA [Page 47



Plate 28] MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, ARALUMMOODU [Page 48



Plate 29] GOVERNMENT AYURVEDA HOSPITAL—OUT-PATIENT BUILDING [Page 50

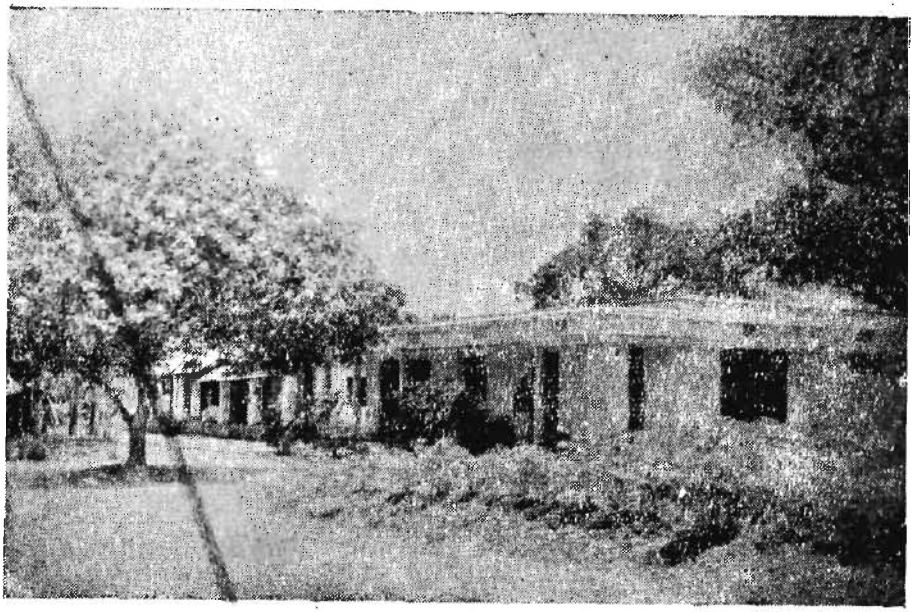


Plate 30] GOVERNMENT AYURVEDA HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT WARDS [Page 50



Plate 31] A TODDY SHOP [Page 59

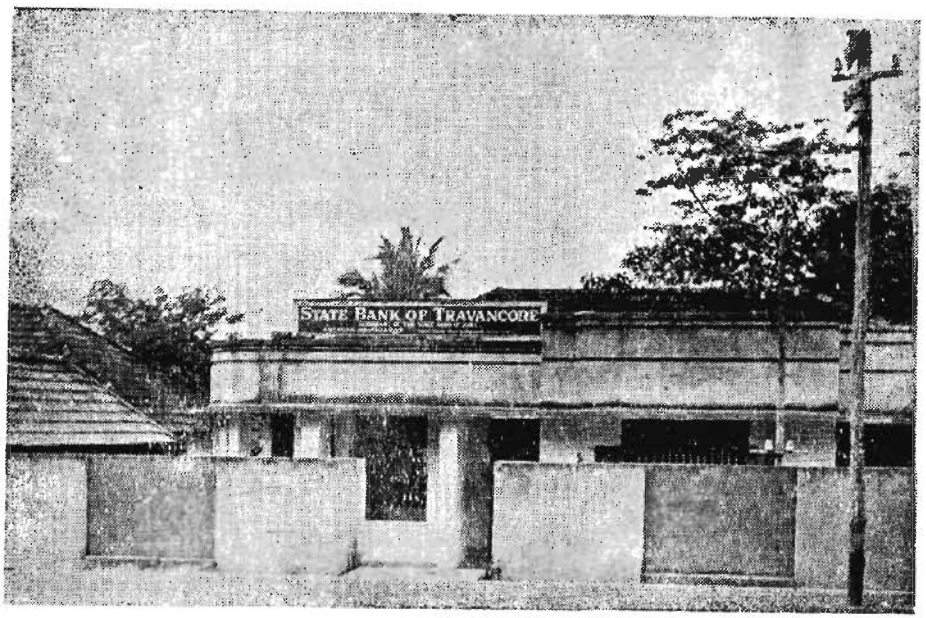


Plate 32] STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE, VAZHUTHOOR [Page 60



Plate 33] STATUE OF SWADESHABHIMANI RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI ERECTED IN SWADESHABHIMANI MAIDAN [Page 62

6 Family planning
7 Nutrition
8 Food sanitation
9 Water analysis
10 Forensic medicine
11 Prevention of food adulteration
12 I.U.C.D.
13 Health education
14 Leprosy control programme
15 Vital statistics and family planning
16 Industrial health
17 T.B. Centre programme
18 Vital statistics
19 Maintenance of vehicles
20 Trachoma and allied diseases
21 Office administration
22 Public health nursing

In addition to the lecture classes, the doctors have also field-training, in which they watch and supervise the work of midwives and health assistants in public health centres. They also visit Block Offices, water supply, pasteurisation and other projects concerned with development and public health.

The Administrative Medical Officer, Neyyattinkara is in immediate charge and he is the head of the institution. Professors of Medical College, Trivandrum, doctors of government hospitals and public health laboratories and also officers experienced in office administration and financial matters take classes for the trainees as guest lecturers. The duration of a lecture class on a single subject varies from two to four hours. The lecturers are paid remuneration at the rate of Rs. 10 per hour of lecture.

Field Study Demonstration and Training Unit (Health Education)

Sponsored by the State Government, it was established in 1962 with a view to organising the health education programme on a scientific basis in selected areas. The scheme is to demonstrate the importance of health education

in the promotion of health activities and also to conduct study programmes to test various health education methods and materials, for extensive use later. A study programme on integrated health education in the primary health centres in Athiyannoor Block area, is also organised by this unit.

The development of health education in the State could be traced back to 1930, when a health publicity and programme wing started functioning in the Public Health Department of the erstwhile Travancore State. Health education on modern scientific lines was in fact started only in 1960 with the constitution of the State Health Education Bureau. The Field Study and Demonstration Centre was started in the year 1962 as a part of this Bureau with the Athiyannoor Block area as the operational field. Seven panchayats, three primary health centres, and one secondary health centre and the Orientation Training Centre are also functioning in this area. The Demonstration Centre in the beginning functioned in collaboration with the Orientation Training Centre and the secondary health centre in the town. In October 1962, a Health Education Training unit was also sanctioned to function along with the Field Study Demonstration Centre, under a Health Education Officer. Recently, the Government sanctioned the post of a Health Education Officer (Training) in the unit, to be directly in-charge of the health education training programmes.

The office was originally functioning in the Orientation Training Centre. But towards the end of 1962 a separate building on Neyyattinkara—Kattakkada road was rented out for accommodating this unit, including the office section, library, audio-visual section and also the lecture-hall. The most important function of this unit is to develop health education on scientific basis. For the purpose, the institution plans and works out studies on the various aspects of health education. In short, conducting studies in the field, to feed back knowledge gained to improve the regular health education programme and assisting the State Health Education Bureau in the production and procurement of

materials are the leading functions of this institution. Besides, this unit assists the regular staff in the primary health education activities and participates in the training programme for para-medical personnel.

The Field Study Demonstration and Training unit also organised a training course of four weeks' duration for public health personnel in health education.

This unit received valuable assistance from UNICEF. The vehicle, the audio-visual equipments and the set of library books, available in this unit are those supplied by the abovementioned world body to the State Health Education Bureau.

The various programmes taken up by the unit are the following:

1 Attitude survey
2 Training programme
3 Health education demonstration and study programme and
4 Integration of health education with other general health programme

The Health Education Officer, Grade I has a scale of pay of Rs. 325–625 and the Health Education Officer, Grade II is on the scale of pay of Rs. 310–600. Besides these officers, there is one health educator, one clerk-typist, one driver, one peon, one driver-cum-operator and two part-time sweepers attached to this institution.

Medical Facilities

Before the introduction of allopathic system of treatment, people of the area, as in other parts of the erstwhile Travancore State, depended on ayurvedic physicians for treatment. These physicians were not fully qualified in the sense that they did not have their education in any recognised ayurvedic institution. Very often they were hereditary physicians. Even specialisation was not unknown among these physicians. Fractures of bones were attended to by the physicians specialised in the field locally

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known as 'Marmanis'. Some physicians also attended to cases of snake-bites, the treatment of which was often a closely guarded secret handed down from generation to generation.

In spite of the fact that people had faith in the ayurvedic system of medicine, the official recognition came rather late. In fact a government ayurvedic hospital was opened in the town only after the establishment of a government allopathic hospital. With the development of the area the medical facilities available have also increased. Now there are the following health and medical institutions, both public and private, in the town:

	Type of institution	No.	Ward
1	Government Hospital	1	Cutcherry
2	Government Ayurveda Hospital	1	Maruthoor
3	Private Ayurveda Hospital	1	Thozhukkal
4	Private Hospital/Clinics and Dispensaries	8	Athiyannoor, Aralummoodu, Alummoodu, Krishnapuram, Thannimoodu and Arasummoodu
5	Homoeo Dispensary—		
	Private	1	Alummoodu
	Government	1	Alummoodu
6	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	2	Aralummoodu and Amaravila
7	Dental Clinic	1	Alummoodu
8	Ayurveda Vaidyasala	2	Koottappana and Alummoodu

In addition to these institutions, there is a government veterinary hospital and a veterinary cross-breeding centre in the town.

The government hospital, Neyyattinkara is a secondary health centre. The medical, maternity and family planning facilities available in the hospital are availed of not only by the people of the town but also by the people of the neighbouring rural areas in the taluk. The exact year in which the institution was established is not known; but it is stated that it is more than 50 years old. The Administrative Medical Officer, Neyyattinkara is in charge of the hospital

administration. The staff consists of four Assistant Surgeons, one Dental Surgeon, two Head Nurses, eleven Staff Nurses, two Midwives, two Pharmacists and one Pharmacist-cum-store-keeper in addition to the last grade employees.

The hospital has a capacity of 122 beds. During the year 1970-71, 1916 persons both from and outside the town, availed of this facility as indoor patients. A total of 49,058 persons were treated as out-door patients during the corresponding period. Incidence of diseases treated in this institution during the period is furnished below:

Table 3.9

PATIENTS TREATED CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DISEASE

	Category of disease	Number treated	
		Indoor	*Out-door*
	Total	**1,916**	**49,058**
1	Infective and parasitic diseases	138	1,013
2	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	252	1,731
3	Diseases of the circulatory system	220	11,615
4	Diseases of the respiratory system	183	1,695
5	Diseases of the digestive system	472	21,738
6	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	351	8,134
7	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	102	382
8	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	141	2,750
9	Accidents, poisoning and violence	57	..

The government ayurvedic hospital at Maruthur, a ward of this town, was established in 1115 M.E. (1940 A.D.) to commemorate the 60th birthday (Shashtyabdipoorthi) of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the then Diwan of Travancore. It is situated in an extensive compound by the side of the National Highway. In addition to the old building, used as wards for the indoor patients, there is a small five-roomed new building used by the physicians as their consulting room, dispensary and store room. A kitchen for preparing the medicines (Kashayams, etc.) and a store room for preserving

firewood, and vessels are also found in the hospital compound. One senior physician, three physicians, one Grade I pharmacist, one Grade II pharmacist, four nurses, four nursing assistants, three pharmacy attenders, one attender, one peon, one cook, one scavenger and one part-time sweeper constitute the staff strength of the hospital. Of the three physicians one is an eye specialist. Two of the physicians are holders of D.A.M. and the remaining two are 'Vaidyakalanidhis'. Of the two pharmacists, one is a 'Vishavaidyan', specialist in the cure of 'snake poison'.

The hospital has a bed strength of 20. About 308 persons were treated as indoor patients in this institution during 1970–71. The number of persons treated as out-door patients during the said period is 92,342. The hospital serves the town as well as the rural areas of the taluk.

The physicians prescribe the medicines, most of which are supplied from the hospital itself. In spite of the keen competition from other systems of medicine, the faith in this indigenous form of treatment has not diminished to any extent. It is believed that for certain diseases like rheumatism, skin diseases, general weakness, etc. the system of ayurveda is more effective. Almost all kinds of indigenous treatments like *Pizhichil, Nasyam, Dhara*, etc. are available here. Besides the public institutions mentioned above, there are also a few private medical institutions in the town, of which the Lissie Hospital, C.H.M.A. Homoeo Clinic, and the 'Chintharmani Marma Vaidyasala' are worth mentioning.

'Lissie Hospital' established in 1968, is sponsored by the All-India Catholic Association, New Delhi. Rev. Fr. S. Stella Gomez is the local manager of the institution. The hospital had 6 beds during 1968–69 but the treatment of indoor patients was discontinued from 1970–71. Dr. Chandrasekhar, in-charge of the hospital, examines the out-patients twice a week and prescribes medicines. Common mixtures and tablets are supplied from this hospital on payment of cost, but the patients have to purchase costly

medicines from the medical stores. No specific rate is fixed either for consultation or for mixtures. This private hospital has no facilities for blood-testing, X-ray, surgical operations, etc. Only cases of asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, fever and cold, etc., are normally treated here.

Dr. Chandrasekhar is not a full-time doctor of this institution, nor does he permanently reside in the town. He visits the hospital only twice a week. Besides the doctor, there is a nurse and an attender in the hospital. The annual income of this institution comes to about Rs. 7,800. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is provided for the purchase of medicines. The amount payable to the doctor and other staff comes to Rs. 10,000 per annum and the annual rent of the building is Rs. 1,200. These figures themselves speak of the charitable nature of the institution.

The private homoeo clinic located at Alummoodu just one-fifth km. away from the government allopathic hospital, was established in 1964 by the Christian Homoeopathic Medical Association, Kurichi. The clinic is open from 9-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. and from 4-00 p.m. to 8-00 p.m. on all days except Sundays. On Sundays it functions from 4-00 p.m. to 8-00 p.m. The present physician Dr. K. V. Mathew, D.H.M., was appointed by the Association on the death of his predecessor. No specific amount is fixed as salary for the doctor. He is allowed to take what is left over after meeting the expenses connected with the purchase of medicines and payment of rent, from the fee collected from the patients. The total income of this institution by way of consultation fee and sale of medicines comes to about Rs. 3,600 per annum. About 4,000 patients attended this clinic during 1970–71, of whom women and children formed the majority. The common diseases treated at the clinic are chicken-pox, measles, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, mumps, fever, etc. Except the doctor, there is no other employee attached to this clinic.

The 'Chintharmani Marma Vaidyasala', established in 1945 by the present Vaidyar (physician) Kaviraj D. Nesan

Vaidyar specialises in the treatment of rheumatic complaints, poisoning, fractures, wounds, etc. The medicines administered are of indigenous type.

The ayurveda vaidyasalas in the town are all private owned. The medicines are prepared under the supervision of the Vaidyan, who also happens to be the proprietor of the vaidyasala.

Recreational and Religious Centres

Except for a cinema theatre, three small parks, and one municipal library and reading room, there are no other recreational facilities in the town. The following are the religious institutions in the town:

1. The Hindu Temples at Koottappana, Maruthoor, Fort, Krishnapuram, Thannimoodu, and Panangattukari.

2. Salvation Army church at Koottappana, C.S.I. churches at Athiyannoor and Thozhukkal, L.M.S. churches at Amaravila and Panangattukari, the Pentacost churches at Valangamuri and Thozhukkal, R.C. churches at Athiyannoor, and Alummoodu, Luthur Mission church at Thozhukkal, the Marthoma church at Thozhukkal and the church of God in Cutcherry ward.

3. The mosques at Alummoodu and Amaravila.

4. Krishnan's Ashram at Puthanambalam. Some of these institutions and recreational centres are dealt with in detail under Chapter XII.

Hotels and Restaurants

There are six hotels, three lodges and 121 restaurants or tea-shops in the town. None of the hotels has any lodging facilities nor the lodges any hotel facilities.

Out of the six hotels, five are in Fort ward and one in Cutcherry ward. These hotels cater mainly to the needs of government servants coming to the town from outside, as also to others coming to the Munsiff's and Magistrate's courts in the town.

Union hotel: It was purchased in 1967 by the present proprietors Shri P. P. Viswambharan and Shri C. Sasibhushanan both local men for Rs. 6,000 from one Chellappan who was forced to sell it due to heavy losses. Though the current rental value of the building may come to Rs. 150 per mensem, the proprietors are paying a monthly rent of Rs. 100 only. The hotel is located just opposite the municipal waiting shed. A large hall is used for serving food to the customers. Long tables, benches and chairs are the items of furniture available. In addition to this hall, there is a room which is used as kitchen. The family of one of the proprietors resides in an adjacent room. The main hall is fitted with tube lights and two fans. On the whole, the sanitary condition of the hotel is satisfactory.

There is no administrative, clerical or supervisory staff other than the proprietors of the hotel. Out of the five workers, one is a cook and another his assistant and the remaining three are waiters who serve the food and clean the tables.

The hotel serves both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals. A vegetarian meal with curd is charged Rs. 1·25. Non-vegetarian curries are served as extra items charging Re. 0·30 to Rs. 1·50 per dish. Besides rice and curry, other items such as '*dosa*', '*appam*', '*vada*', '*bhaji*', etc., and drinks like tea, coffee, bournvita, etc., are served. The rates of these items are given below:

Item		*Paise*
Appam	..	10
Dosa	..	10
Vada	..	5
Bhaji	..	5
Tea	..	15
Coffee	..	20
Bournvita	..	30

Soft drinks like Goldspot and soda and cigarettes are also available for sale in this hotel. On an average some 40–45 persons, who are mostly outsiders take their mid-day meals

from this hotel. The number of customers visiting this hotel in the morning and evening together comes to 70. The employees are given free meals and also wages ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45 a month, the cook being the recipient of the highest pay. After meeting all expenses the proprietors earn a net profit of approximately Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Asoka hotel: This hotel is also located in the Fort ward. It was established in 1950. The present proprietor, Shri G. Sankara Pillai, belonging to Nair community purchased the hotel from one Shri S. Reddiyar in 1967, on payment of Rs. 7,000. It was said that the previous proprietor had sold the hotel as it was running at a loss.

The building is used both as the residential quarters of the proprietor's family and as hotel. A large hall fitted with fans and tube lights, is used for serving meals. The hotel employees are one cook, one clerk, and four unskilled labourers. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served here. The hotel opens at 6-30 a.m. and closes at 10 p.m. The items served and the rates thereof are the same as those at Union hotel. About 120 persons visit this hotel a day of whom 70 per cent are those coming to the courts and other government offices. The owner earns a net profit of Rs. 1,200 per annum on the average.

Rajeswari hotel: Located in Fort ward, opposite the municipal bus stand, this hotel is the only Brahmin hotel in the town. Shri Manjunathan Potti is the proprietor. Majority of the government servants in the town, who are not residents of the area, depend on this hotel for their mid-day meals. Visitors to the taluk headquarters for various purposes also frequent this hotel for their meals. One rupee is charged for an ordinary meal, and 25 p. extra for a small cup of curd. A long hall fitted with fan and lights is used as the dining room. Chairs and tables are arranged in rows in this room. This room cannot be said to be very tidy. However the hotel is always crowded as it is the only Brahmin hotel in the town.

Only the proprietor is a Brahmin. The cook and other employees are Nairs. In addition to vegetarian meals,

drinks like coffee and tea and snacks, such as 'iddli', 'dosa', 'puttu', 'bonda' and 'bhaji' are available. While the snacks and meals are served in plantain leaves, coffee and tea are served in glass tumblers. No restriction is placed on the customers on the basis of caste or community. The proprietor allows government servants and other regular customers to open accounts in the hotel and settle the bills monthly. The supervision and management are all done by the proprietor himself. He makes a net profit of about Rs. 3,000 per annum.

The abovementioned are some of the flourishing hotels of the town. None of them has any lodging facilities nor any liquor bar attached to it. As already indicated, most of the patrons of these hotels are the staff of the government offices and those coming to the courts and Sub Registrar's office in the town. Of the six hotels, proprietors of three belong to Ezhava community, one hotel is run by a Nair, another by a Brahmin, and the remaining one by a Muslim.

Tea-shops: As for smaller types of tea-shop-cum-hotels and tea-shops, there are 121 establishments of the kind in the town. They cater to the needs of the local people and those coming to the markets and courts. Majority of the customers are lower class or lower middle class people.

(i) *Saraswathivilasam*: It is a small hotel situated near the National Highway in Fort ward. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served here. The number of customers visiting this hotel for meals varies from 15 to 20 per day. In addition, tea or coffee and snacks such as 'vada', 'unniappam', 'bhaji', etc., are served to 30 to 40 persons a day.

A portion of a small residential building is used as tea-shop and hotel. The working hours are from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. A woman helped by her daughter is managing the hotel. Her husband who owned the hotel left the place in 1962. She continues the business as the only source of livelihood for her and her daughter. A rent of Rs. 5 per

month is paid for the building. There are no employees. A cup of coffee or tea is served at 15 p. and ordinary meals at 85 p.

(ii) *Raghavan's tea-shop*: Established in 1952, it is located at Aralummoodu, a marketing centre in the town. The nearness of the tea-shop to the cattle and vegetable markets in the area is the important factor that contributes to the business there.

The working hours on all days, except market days, are from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. and on market days the working hours start from 5 a.m. A portion of a building taken on a monthly rent of Rs. 15 is used as tea-shop.

No rice and curry is served here; only tea and snacks such as 'appam', 'dosa', 'puttu', 'vada', 'unniappam', etc., are sold. Tea costs 15 p. per cup and 'appam', 'dosa', and 'puttu' cost 10 p. each and 'vada' 5 p. The customers are those coming to the nearby vegetable and cattle markets and the local lower and middle class people. On market days, the number of customers varies from 100 to 150 and on other days from 40 to 60. The majority of customers on market days are those coming from rural areas.

The utensils and furniture used are of poor quality. The proprietor belongs to Ezhava community. The two workers in the tea-shop are his sons. The proprietor earns a profit of about Rs. 500 per annum.

It has to be mentioned in this connection that on market days, the verandahs of a number of small hutments near the markets are converted into small tea-shops. The sales are conducted by the womenfolk. The main items sold are snacks such as *'puttu'* and *'kadala'*, *'appam'*, etc. Tea, very often without milk, is also supplied. No furniture is provided in these temporary shops. The snacks are exhibited on a small wooden box or shelf, placed in the verandah. The customers sit on the floor or sometimes on mats provided in the verandah. Majority of the customers

are womenfolk coming to the market as vendors of vegetables and fish. The female members of the house assisted by their minor children prepare and serve the items. Boiled tapioca is also available in these shops. No licence is obtained from the municipal authorities for opening such shops. On a market day these temporary shops earn a profit of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

Tea-shops are conducted by members of almost all communities. Nairs, Muslims, Ezhavas and Nadars (Christians) own such shops. They serve all those who visit them, irrespective of caste or community.

Liquor shops: Liquor is not served in any of the hotels. The licences to sell foreign liquor, arrack and toddy are issued by the government under the provisions of the Abkari Act, in public auction.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the town was a dry area prior to the lifting of prohibition in the State, in 1967. As regards the drinking habit of the people, in the " Kerala District Gazetteers–Trivandrum " it is stated that " it will be interesting to recall in this connection that in the beginning of the 16th century, drinking was practically unknown to Travancore but with the advancement of civilisation, when the drinking habit set in during the 18th century, the Maharaja of Travancore in 1787 formally prohibited the use of thakara or palm brandy on the pain of forfeiture of property ". In the year 1948, prohibition was introduced in Neyyattinkara taluk. However, in the year 1967, the Kerala Government after considering the various aspects of the question lifted the prohibition. Now there are the following shops selling and serving alcoholic drinks in the town:

Type of shop	*Ward*
(i) Foreign liquor	1 Arasummoodu
(ii) Arrack	1 Rameswaram
	2 Thannimoodu
	3 Panangattukari
	4 Athiyannoor
	5 Aralummoodu

Type of shop	*Ward*
(iii) Toddy	1 Maruthur
	2 Panangattukari
	3 Aralummoodu
	4 Amaravila
	5 Arasummoodu

(i) *Foreign liquor shop*: The foreign liquor shop is situated by the side of the National Highway at Arasummoodu. This retail shop was established in 1967, by the licensee who belongs to Ezhava community. Though the building looks impressive from outside, it is not kept quite clean and tidy inside. The sales begin at 9 a.m. and close for the day at 10 p.m.

The main hall of the building is partitioned by screens and in each cell one table and three or four chairs are provided. Both cheap and costly varieties of liquor are served here. The varieties of drinks are exhibited in a glass almirah in the front hall. In addition to rum, brandy, whisky, gin, beer, etc. ice water and soda are also available here.

The manager is paid Rs. 150 per month and the two suppliers are paid at the rate of Rs. 60. On the average some 20 to 30 persons visit the shop daily. The customers are from the town area itself. According to the manager the business is not profitable as the sale proceeds per day rarely exceed Rs. 100.

(ii) *Arrack shop*: Four of the five arrack shops in the town are owned by persons belonging to Ezhava community, and the remaining one by a Hindu Nadar. Except one shop, all are located in the interior parts of the town where the labour class live in large numbers. The very appearance of these shops is clumsy. Normally the shop consists of a big hall, or one or two rooms of a building. They are furnished with plain benches and long tables. The hall is ill ventilated and the entrance to the hall is provided with a screen. The surroundings are also not very clean. The utensils used are thick glass tumblers and tin plates. In addition to arrack,

boiled tapioca, curries of fish or meat, boiled egg etc., are supplied. The alcohol required by these shops is supplied by the government. On the average, the sale proceeds of these shops per day comes to Rs. 100–125. The customers are mostly local people.

(*iii*) *Toddy shops*: Of the five toddy shops in the town, one is run by a Muslim, one by a Nadar, and the rest by persons belonging to Ezhava community. They are all located in the interior parts of the town, far away from educational institutions and government offices. A long hall is used as bar. The halls in almost all cases are not sufficiently ventilated, and their floor and surroundings are untidy. Ordinary benches and plain desks are the items of furniture. Toddy is available in 24 ounce bottles or in bottles of bigger size. The bottles are kept cool by occasionally dipping them in cold water. Thick glass tumblers are used for serving toddy and tin plates for other items, such as boiled tapioca, meat or fish curry and boiled eggs.

The customers are mainly male agricultural labourers of nearby areas. People coming to the markets from outside the town also occasionally visit these shops. The shops open at about 7-30 a.m. and close at 9-00 p.m. The business in these shops becomes brisk in the evening when the agricultural labourers and other manual labourers frequent them after their work. Many labourers resort to the toddy shops for drinking as well as for relaxation.

Lodges

Besides the Rest House owned by the government, there are three private lodges in the town; one in Fort ward and the remaining two in Cutcherry ward. Of the three lodges, particulars in respect of one lodge were collected and they are given below :

Vasudevan Nair's lodge, known after the name of the owner is a small building with 8 rooms. There is only a common bathroom and a latrine for the whole building. Though the building has electric connection, only lights are provided. There are no fans or other facilities. The rooms

are furnished with the bare minimum of furniture, a bed, a table and a stool. The rent for a room is Rs. 20 per month or Rs. 2 per day. But there are no lodgers paying daily rent as there is no floating population in the town. The visitors either return to their homes or seek better accommodation at Trivandrum which is only 20 km. away. Only government servants posted to the town far away from their native places stay in the lodge, paying monthly rent.

Banking and Co-operation

Besides the Co-operative Bank, there is a branch each of the State Bank of Travancore, Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank in Neyyattinkara town. There are also the following private financial institutions in the town:

1	Sivathanu's Bank	.. Amaravila
2	Krishnan Kutty's Chit Fund	.. Amaravila
3	Thankappan's Chit Fund	.. Amaravila
4	Kuttan Nadar's Chitty Office	.. Arasummoodu
5	Radhakrishnan's Bank	. Arasummoodu
6	Vasudevan Nair's Bank	.. Arasummoodu
7	Ayyappan's Bank	.. Thannimoodu
8	Sree Hari Chit Fund	.. Fort
9	Chellayyan Nadar's Bank	.. Narayanapuram

Some of these establishments are dealt with in detail in the next chapter.

The following are the co-operative institutions, other than the Co-operative Bank, in the town :

1	Hantex Co-operative Society	.. Amaravila
2	Co-operative Tea Depot	.. Narayanapuram
3	Khadi Industrial Co-operative Society	.. Vazhuthoor
4	Co-operative Society	.. Cutcherry
5	Co-operative Textile Shop	.. Fort
6	Town Urban Bank	.. Fort
7	Industrial Co-operative Society	.. Koottappana

Printing Presses

Particulars of the printing presses in the town are furnished below :

	Name of press	Ward	No. of employees	Power used
	1	2	3	4
1	Kesava Pillai's Press	Arasummoodu	2	Man power
2	Selvaraj's Press	Alummoodu	4	Man power and Electricity
3	Jose's Press	Fort	14	Electricity
4	Joy's Press	Fort	3	Electricity
5	City Press	Fort	2	Man power
6	Sankaran Nair's Press	Fort	3	Man power

Selvaraj's Press: This printing press was started in 1964 by J. Selvarajan with a capital of Rs. 5,000. It is situated in Alummoodu ward. The proprietor is a Nadar Christian. Of the four workers—all males—two belong to the community of the proprietor and the remaining two are Nairs. Facilities for both hand printing and machine printing are available in this press. Printing is done in Malayalam as well as in English. It was stated that the volume of business in this unit during 1970–71 was to the tune of Rs. 4,000.

Jose's Press: Only hand printing is done in this press. It was started in 1970 by one Ulahannan, a Nadar Christian. Of the two workers in the press, one is a Nair and the other a Nadar Christian. The proprietor stated that he had invested a capital of Rs. 5,000 in the establishment and that it had earned a profit of Rs. 700 during 1970–71. Both Malayalam and English printings are attended to in this press.

Journals and Periodicals

Except for a single weekly, there are no journals published from Neyyattinkara town. The weekly 'Viswajothi' in Malayalam is published by one Thalayil Rajasekharan Nair. About 1,000 copies of the weekly are printed and they are in circulation mainly in the town area. The particulars of the dailies, monthlies and weeklies published from outside the town and are in circulation in the town are furnished under Chapter XII.

It will not be out of place in this connection to mention the name of Shri K. Ramakrishna Pillai, one of the most popular and fearless editors of his time. He was born in Neyyattinkara town in the year 1878 A.D. After having his primary education in the town which was then only a rural area, he left for the capital city of Trivandrum, for higher studies. With his shifting to Trivandrum began his career in journalism. In the beginning he contributed articles to the various dailies then in circulation. In the year 1905 he started a monthly by name 'KERALAN'. Later in 1906 he assumed the editorship as well as the ownership of the daily 'Swadeshabhimani'. Through this daily he strongly criticised the Dewan administration and its nepotism and malpractices. Even personal allegations were made against the Dewan. Shri Ramakrishna Pillai was such a fearless and undaunted person that no amount of persuasion by his friends and relatives could dissuade him from publishing articles which were then considered treasonable. The Travancore Government took strong exception to this and finally in the year 1910, he was banished from the State and his press and library confiscated. Shri Ramakrishna Pillai spent the rest of his life in the British territory and breathed his last at Cannanore, which was then under the British rule. His mortal remains are in Cannanore beach.

With the dawn of independence and setting up of democratic government in the State, a bust-size statue of this illustrious journalist was erected in Trivandrum in front of the Accountant-General's Office building facing the place where the 'Swadeshabhimani' press and library stood. His name has become synonimous with fearlessness and straightforwardness in journalism. The name of the daily he was conducting has become associated with his name and he is known as 'Swadeshabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai'.

In the heart of the town, a small park is named after him 'Swadeshabhimani maidan' to commemorate this son of the soil.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The classification of population into economically active and economically inactive groups is done during every census. According to the 1971 Census, a worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. As such, students, housewives or retired persons who make a marginal contribution to work only at times are considered as non-workers because participation in work is not their main activity. It is very likely that due to this strict adherence to 'main activity' in the classification of population, some who had been included among workers in the previous censuses might have been classified as non-workers in the 1971 Census, their contribution to work being treated only as secondary work.

It is found that due to the high density of population and other reasons, the rate of participation in work in Kerala is less than that in other States. In Kerala only 29·12 per cent of the population are economically active compared to 32·92 per cent at the all-India level. The following table shows that the town under study has the lowest rate of participation in work compared to the taluk, district and the State:

State/District/ Taluk/Town	Population	Workers	Percentage of workers to total population
Kerala	21,347,375	6,216,459	29·12
Trivandrum district	2,198,606	628,293	28·58
Neyyattinkara taluk	559,488	156,060	27·89
Neyyattinkara town	23,983	6,430	26·81

The workers are generally drawn from the age-group 15 to 59 years of age. In the town, the workers in this age-group form 44·17 per cent of the population in the corresponding age-group.

The workers are grouped into the following 9 industrial categories in the 1971 Census.

I Cultivators
II Agricultural Labourers

III Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities

IV Mining and Quarrying

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs
(a) Household Industry
(b) Other than Household Industry

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, Storage, and Communications

IX Other Services

The distribution of workers among the industrial categories in Neyyattinkara town is compared with that in Trivandrum district in the following table:

Table 4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS, 1971

	Category of workers	Neyyattinkara town		Trivandrum district	
		Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers
	1	2	3	4	5
	Total workers	**6,130**	**100·00**	**628,293**	**100·00**
I	Cultivators	880	13·69	88,287	14·05
II	Agricultural labourers	1,563	24 31	187,558	29 85
III	Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	27	0·42	33,913	5·40
IV	Mining and quarrying	..	..	2,836	0·45
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				
	(a) Household industry	338	5·25	33,266	5·30
	(b) Other than household industry	427	6 64	74,828	11·91
VI	Construction	86	I 34	10,094	1·61
VII	Trade and commerce	9 2	14·96	52,518	8·36
VIII	Transport, storage and communications	492	7·65	23,274	3·70
IX	Other services	1,655	25·74	121,719	19·37

In this town there are no workers engaged in mining and quarrying. In industrial category III which comprises mainly forestry, fishing and plantations, there are very few workers in the town. This is because the town has neither any forest area nor any coastal belt. While the proportion of workers in household industry is almost on a par with that of the district, the proportion of workers in manufacturing other than household industry is very low.

It has already been stated that the town does not have any large industrial undertaking. In 'other service', 'transport and communications', 'trade and commerce' and 'cultivation', the town reflects almost the same pattern as the district in the distribution of workers among the industrial categories.

Between 1961 and 1971, the number of workers has increased by 11·6 per cent. In 1961 also the industrial categories were almost the same except for category III which then included mining and quarrying also. Another difference was that household industries and other industries were given as two separate categories in 1961 instead of as subdivisions of the same category V in 1971. The trend in the distribution of workers among the industrial categories between 1961 and 1971 is compared in the following table:

Table 4.2

TREND IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS 1961–71

	Category of workers	1961		1971	
		Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers
	1	2	3	4	5
	Total workers	**5,760**	**100·00**	**6,430**	**100·00**
1	Cultivators	882	15·31	880	13·69
2	Agricultural labourers	414	7·19	1,563	24·31
3	Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	32	0·56	27	0·42

Table 4.2—*concld.*
TREND IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS' 1961–71

	Category of workers	1961		1971	
		Number	Percentage to total workers	Number	Percentage to total workers
	1	2	3	4	5
4	Household industry	462	8·02	338	5·25
5	Manufacturing other than household industry	324	5·62	427	6·64
6	Construction	141	2·45	86	1·34
7	Trade and commerce	663	11·51	962	14·96
8	Transport, storage and communications	234	4·06	492	7·65
9	Other services	2,608	45·28	1,655	25·74

There is actually a reduction in the number of cultivators and a substantial increase in the number of agricultural labourers. This can partly be explained by the difference in the concept of workers adopted in the two censuses and the method used for classification. The continuous fragmentation of agricultural land into uneconomic holdings is going on everywhere in the State, forcing some of the cultivators at least to seek employment as agricultural labourers. Thus, some cultivators, unskilled in other economic activities, in course of time, became agricultural labourers. Even this does not fully explain the increase of agricultural labourers in the town by nearly fourfold. In the 1961 Census, workers whose activities were inadequately described or not specified at all were included in ' other services '. It is very likely that some agricultural labourers also could have gone wrongly to that category in 1961. In Neyyattinkara town itself there is a substantial reduction in the number of workers in 'other services' between 1961 and 1971, which goes to show that wrong classification and not any drastic change in pattern of employment has contributed to a large extent

in the reduction of workers in 'other services' and the increase in workers employed as 'agricultural labourers'. All the same the increase of workers in the agricultural sector in the town is a sign of the want of diversification of the employment opportunities in the town. The already overcrowded agricultural sector cannot absorb any more workers or even provide full employment to the persons already dependent on it. There is a decrease in the number of persons engaged in household industry but the number of workers in manufacturing other than household industry has increased. Though it is a fact that the traditional household industries in the town are not thriving, the decrease in number of workers in this field may partly be due to the strict adherence to ' main activity' in the classification of the population into workers and non-workers in 1971. Housewives, students etc. making marginal contribution to work by engaging themselves during their spare time in some household industries would have been grouped as workers in the earlier census though they are non-workers according to the present concept. In trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications there has been an increase in the number of workers. However, there has been no notable change in the pattern of economic activity and the distribution of workers among the industrial categories in the town between 1961 and 1971.

The functional category of a town was decided in 1971 Census by grouping the nine industrial category of workers into five broad groups and by finding which group or combination of groups of workers predominate in the town. The five groups are (1) primary activity (categories I, II, III and IV), (2) industries (categories V (a), V (b), and VI), (3) trade and commerce (category VII), (4) transport (category VIII), and (5) service (category IX).

The comparative distribution of workers among these five groups in the census towns of the district, the urban areas of the district, and the State in general is given in the following table:

Table 3.3

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES, 1971

Name of town	Percentage of workers				
	Primary activity	Industries	Trade and Commerce	Transport	Others services
Kerala (Urban)	**19·27**	**24·87**	**18·58**	**9·87**	**27·41**
Trivandrum District(Urban)	**21·33**	**18·22**	**15·33**	**7·36**	**37·76**
Attingal (M)	31·16	22·70	14·12	7·94	24·08
Neyyattinkara (M)	33·41	13·24	14·96	7·65	25·74
Varkala (NM)	37·84	20·83	13·48	7·58	20 27
Trivandrum (C)	14·98	16·55	16·13	7·74	44·60
Balaramapuram (NM)	35·69	37·85	11·55	3·77	11·14
Kazhakuttam (NM)	45·37	19·94	13·44	4·97	16·28
Kovalam (NM)	65·24	14·74	9·57	3·30	7·15
Nemom (NM)	39·65	18·11	12·20	7·89	22·15
Nedumangad (NM)	37·92	20·46	16·82	5·20	19·60
Chirayinkil (NM)	9·96	48·72	11·23	5·42	24·67

By comparison, the number of workers in the industrial sector is the lowest in Neyyattinkara town. In primary activity which is agriculture and allied occupations, the percentage of workers in Neyyattinkara is pretty high. The functional category of the town is 'primary activity-cum-service' as the two major avenues of employment in the town are agriculture and 'other services'. Though the town was raised to the status of a municipal town half a century ago, agriculture continues to be the main occupation of the people of the town. Of course there has been a slight increase in the number of persons engaged in clerical and other services, connected with administration. The expansion of employment has been of the lateral type, the same group of occupations merely expanding with hardly any new occupations to absorb the ever increasing job seekers.

The participation of women in work is at a low rate in the town. While 45.04 per cent of the male population are economically active only 8·67 per cent of the females are engaged in economically productive work as their main

activity. Considering only the population in the working age-group 15 to 59, 74·27 per cent of males and 14.04 per-cent of the females in the town are workers according to the 1971 Census. The sex-wise participation of workers among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors may be examined now. The industrial categories I, II and III form the primary sector, categories IV, V (a), V (b) and VI and gas and electricity of category IX constitute the secondary sector, and categories VII, VIII and IX excluding gas and electricity come under the tertiary sector, according to the classification in the 1971 Census. While making comparison with the 1961 Census, wherever it is not possible to get separate figures for workers under mining and quarrying and gas and electricity, the entire category III of 1961 has been includ-ed in the primary sector and category IX in the tertiary sector.

Table 4.4

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Sector	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Primary	23·06	23·22	22·37	38·41	40·35	28 41
Secondary	16·09	15·16	20·07	13·24	13·14	13·72
Tertiary	60·85	61·62	57·56	48·35	46·51	57·87

There has been an increase in the percentage of workers in the primary sector and a decrease in both secondary and tertiary sectors. According to the 1961 Census report " A vital contribution has been made to the tertiary sector by a number of workers who have neither fixed place of work nor affiliation to any particular industry and have returned themselves as general labourers or coolies". As such a large number of workers with unspecified occupation which swelled the ranks of ' other services' in 1961 would have been shifted to category II in 1971 because most of them were actually agricultural labourers. Hence the increase in the primary sector and the decrease in the tertiary sector almost balance each other and do not show any marked departure from the normal pattern of distribu-tion of workers. Among the female workers 57·87 per cent

are in the tertiary sector, 13·72 in the secondary and 28·41 per cent in the primary sector. Compared with the distribution of males in these sectors it is seen that a greater proportion of females are employed in the tertiary sector. While the percentage of males in the tertiary sector decreased from 61·62 to 46·51 per cent in 1961–71, the percentage of females in this sector remained steady around 57 per cent during the same period.

Out of 80 per cent of the population of Neyyattinkara taken as sample, 45·12 per cent of the males and 8·64 per cent of the females are workers. The distribution of male and female workers by educational level is given in the following table:

Table 4.5

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level	Total population		Male workers		Female workers	
	Males	Females	Number	Percentage to total male population	Number	Percentage to total female population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**9597**	**9614**	**4330**	**45·12**	**831**	**8 64**
Illiterate	2617	3655	779	8·12	308	3·20
Literate up to matriculation	5729	4908	2827	29·46	269	2·80
Matriculation	876	744	443	4·61	173	1·80
Above matriculation	375	307	281	2·93	81	0.84

The largest group of workers among males is literate up to matriculation level while the largest group of workers among females is illiterate. Among female workers the second place goes to literates up to matriculation. It may however be mentioned that there are 3,655 illiterates among females as against only 2,617 among males. At all other educational levels, the males outnumber females.

Table B-III Part-A appended to this report gives the distribution of male and female workers among the industrial categories by educational levels. Among the illiterate males, 13·95 per cent are labourers and among the illiterate females 3·86 per cent are agricultural labourers. Even literate males up to matriculation level get work mostly in agriculture and allied occupations, though a few are found in trade and commerce. However, the matriculates and higher qualified persons in both sexes are employed mostly in other services. In other words, at higher educational levels more persons are found in white collar jobs irrespective of sex.

Table B-I Part-B shows the distribution of female workers according to main activity by marital status. Out of the 9,614 females, only 8·64 per cent are workers. When classified according to marital status it is found that 5·02 per cent of never married, 12·13 per cent of married, 13·56 per cent of widowed and 39·44 per cent of divorced women are workers. The percentage of workers in ' never married' is lowest mainly due to the higher proportion of school going children, infants and dependants among them.

Table B–IV Part-A in Appendix gives the distribution of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, by household industry and non-household industry. Here the National Industrial Classification is adopted to classify the economically active population. The N.I.C—1970 has 10 divisions at the first digit level, 66 major groups at the second digit level and 386 minor groups at the third digit level (Registrar General, India, N.I.C. 1970, P IV). Out of the 609 persons engaged in manufacturing 44·99 per cent are in household industry and the remaining in non-household industry. Among this category of workers 18·56 per cent are females. If the proportion of participation of males and females in each industry is looked into, it can be seen that out of the 496 males only 39·31 per cent are in household industry, whereas out of 113 females, 69·91 per cent are in household industry, the rest being in non-household industries. Thus the proportion of females

is higher in household industry and that of males higher in non-household industry. The N.I.C. Divisions 2&3 together form manufacturing and servicing. Division 2 has 345 persons consisting of 282 males and 63 females whereas Division 3 has 264 persons, 214 males and 50 females. When the major groups of Division 2 are examined, it is found that 62 persons are engaged in manufacturing of food products like edible oils, bakery products etc., 44 persons in bidi making, 86 persons in cotton and handloom weaving, 39 persons in tailoring, 71 persons in making bamboo or reed products, 36 in manufacturing of paper products, printing industry etc., and 3 persons in making foot-wear. In the major groups of Division 3, there are 12 persons engaged in mat-making, 89 in making clay products like brick and pottery, 15 in hand tools and general hardware, 80 in jewellery, 11 in repair of motor vehicles and 11 in repair of cycles. In the household industry relating to manufacture of wooden and cane furniture females outnumber males. In the household industry of oil-manufacturing, handloom weaving and pottery also women are well represented.

Table B-IV Part-D shows that according to industrial classification by sex and class of workers at work, in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, 35·20 per cent among male workers and 83·24 per cent among female workers are in Division 9—'Community, social and personal services'. Division 6, i.e., wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels, has 24·79 per cent and Division 7, i.e., transport, storage and communication has 15·85 per cent of male workers whereas Division 6 has 4·05 per cent of the female workers. There is no return of females from Division 5, i.e., construction.

Class of Workers

Employer, employee, single worker and family worker form the class of workers. Table B-IV Part-B gives the class of workers in household industry. Out of the 195 males in this industry 33 are employees and 43 single workers,

whereas out of the 79 females 7 are employees and 9 single workers. In both the cases the remaining persons are grouped as 'others'.

Table B-IV Part-C furnishes information relating to class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. Out of the 2,372 male workers in this group majority, i.e., 71·25 per cent are employees, 21·25 per cent single workers, 5·10 per cent employers and 2·40 per cent family workers. The female workers of the above categories number 519 only. Among the female workers the number of employees comes to 93·06 per cent, single workers 4·24 per cent, family workers 2·31 per cent and employers 0·39 per cent. If the class of workers is analysed according to age-group, it can be seen that the largest number of male workers are in 30–39 age-group, whereas the largest number of female workers are in the 20–29 age-group. Among the decennial age-groups from 20 onwards, 30-39 age-group has a higher proportion of male workers as employees, employers and single workers whereas 20–29 age-group has more family workers. Among females 20–29 age-group has more employees, 40–49 has more single workers and 0–14 has more family workers.

Occupational Classification

The persons at work have been classified according to different occupational division, group and family in which they fall. Table B–V Part–A gives the occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation. The maximum number of workers falls under the 7, 8 and 9 Divisions (production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers) and it is composed of 887 males and 108 females. It is followed by Divisions 0–1 (professional, technical and related workers) which have 370 males and 193 females. Division 6 (Service workers) has the smallest number of workers, and is composed of 18 males and 4 females. In all the divisions there is a preponderance of males over females, and in Division 2 there is no female at all. The maximum number of males are in Divisions 7, 8 and 9 whereas the maximum number of females are in Divisions 0–1 and 5.

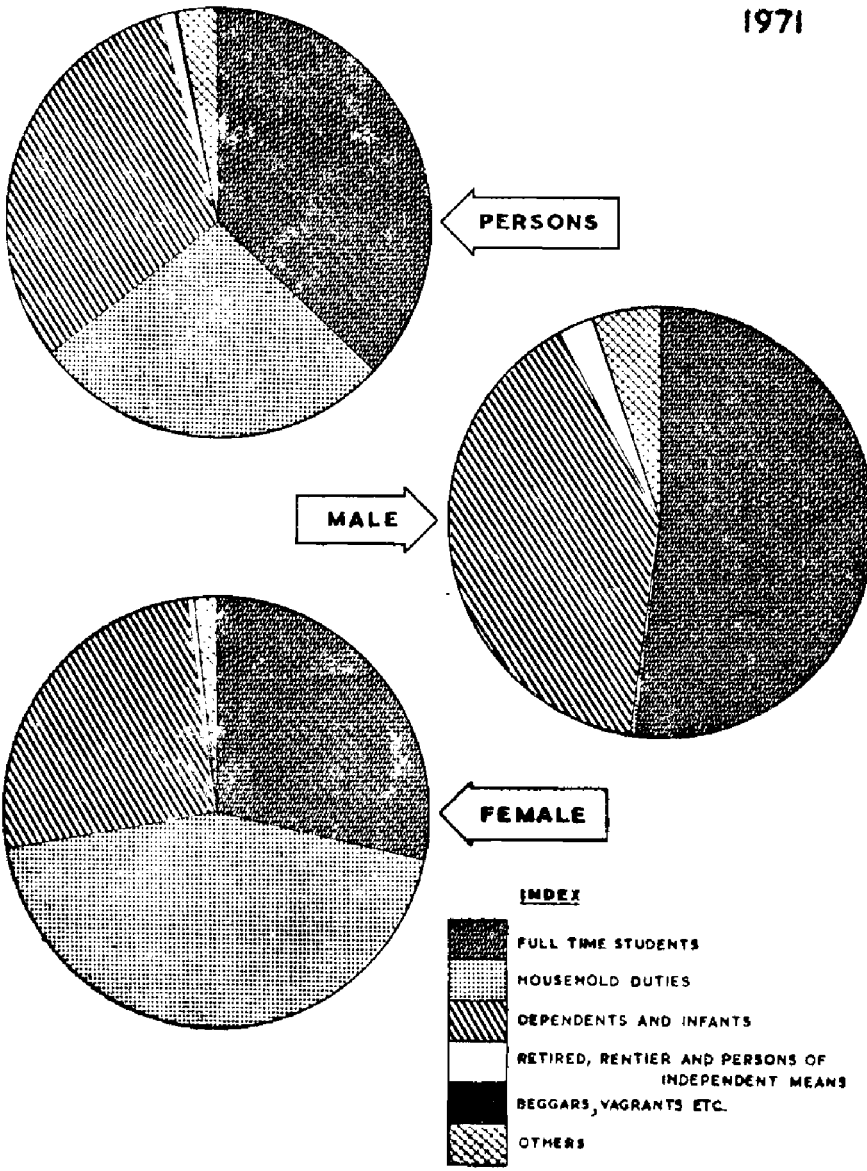
If the groups and families are examined, it can be seen that there are 10 male and 17 female nurses, 1 female and 31 male lawyers and 147 male and 141 female teachers. Among the primary and craft teachers the females outnumber males. In Division 3 there are 14 village officials and 41 transport conductors who are all males. There is only one woman among 90 office attendants. In Division 4, shop-keepers there are 338 males and 14 females, and among salesmen, shop assistants, etc., there are 104 males and 4 females. In Division 5 the number of hotel and restaurant keepers comes to 61 males and 1 female, butlers to 36 males and 2 females, watchmen to 18 males, policemen to 81 males and 1 female, whereas among cooks, domestic servants and sweepers females are in a majority. In the Divisions 7, 8 and 9 among carpenters (54), blacksmiths (13), motor vehicle mechanics (16), mechanics and repairmen—others (47), jewellers, goldsmiths, etc., (80), stone masons (28), motor vehicle drivers (105), etc., there are only males and no females. Table B-VI gives the occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and age-groups. The maximum number of persons at work is in 30–39 age-group, followed by 40–49 age-group. Table B-V Part B would show that among the class of workers the number of employees is the largest followed by single workers.

Dependency Ratio

The dependents in 0–14 and 60+ age-groups come to 80·42 per cent of the population in the working age-group of 15–59, the young dependents forming 69·59 per cent and the old dependents 10·83 per cent.

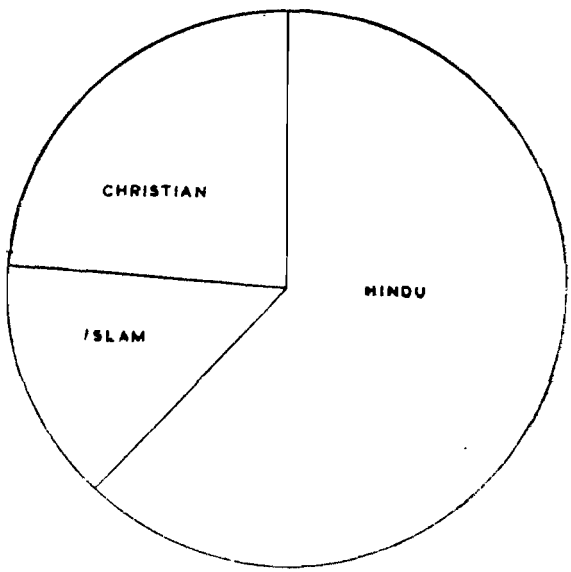
Out of the total non-working male population, 69·77 per cent and non-working female population 41·23 per cent are in 0–14 age-group, 53·42 per cent of the males in this group are full-time students and 46·48 per cent are infants and dependents. Likewise 51·20 per cent of females in this group are full-time students and 47·28 per cent infants and dependents. The male non-working population of 15-29 age-group is just half that of females in the same group.

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY NEYYATTINKARA 1971



RELIGION IN NEYYATTINKARA

PERCENTAGE



The male non-workers of 15–29 age-group form 23·87 per cent of the total non-working males, whereas the female non-workers in this age-group is 29·07 per cent of total non-working females. In this group also, there are full-time students and dependents, but the peculiarity here is that 60·28 per cent of the women of this group are on household duty. The 30–59 age-group of non-working male population forms only 2·18 per cent of non-working males whereas the corresponding figure for females is 22·99 per cent. Here also 94·80 per cent of the females are engaged in household duty. The swelling of females under 'household duty' is due to the return of housewives in this age-group. In the 60+ age-group males form 4·18 per cent and females 6·71 per cent of the non-working population of the respective sexes. Generally the expectation of life at birth of females is more than that of males. This and the fact that some males continue to work beyond the age of sixty, have led to the increase in the proportion of female non-workers in this age. 55·46 per cent of the males in this age-group are dependents and 40·91 per cent retired, rentiers or of independent means. 55·69 per cent of the females of this age-group are on household duty, 38·54 per cent dependents and 5·43 per cent retired, etc. Thus in the non-working population of both sexes there are infants, dependents and students but among females the number of those on household duty is considerable.

Table B–IX Part–A gives the details of non-workers returned as 'others'. These persons belong to 15 and above age-group, with no work but are available for service. Out of the 428 persons of this group 65·42 per cent are males and the remaining females. The bulk of the persons (i.e., 55·14 per cent) in this category fall in 20–24 age-group. It is found that majority of the 'others' (42·06 per cent) are matriculates and 35·28 per cent illiterates and literates up to matriculation and 22·66 per cent graduates and technical diploma holders. Among males 45·71 per cent are illiterates and literates up to matriculation, 38·93 per cent are matriculates, and 15·36 per cent are above matriculation level in education. Among the females, matriculates form 47·97 per cent, those having qualification above matriculation level

form 36·49 per cent and those whose education level is up to matriculation form 15·54 per cent. Those who are above the matriculation level include non-technical, and technical diploma and degree holders like persons with qualification in typewriting, shorthand, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, teaching, etc. Just as in other parts of Kerala the problem of unemployment, especially among the educated, is acute in this town also.

The household schedules canvassed in the town may give an idea of the strength of workers in each of the households. Altogether 185 households covering 1,087 persons were studied in Neyyattinkara. Of the 185 households, there are no workers in 10 households. 90 households have 1 worker each, 57 households have 2 workers each and 18 households have 3 workers each. The number of households having 4 workers is 5, and that having 5 workers is 3. Of the remaining 2 households 1 has 6 workers and the other 7 workers.

Out of the 1,087 persons covered by the sample households, only 306 are workers, or the workers form 28·15 per cent of the population.

Among the 306 workers, 71 are members of Scheduled Castes. Of these 71 persons, 42 males and 26 females are in the age-group 15–59, and the rest, all males, are in the age-group 60 and above. Among the 235 workers belonging to other communities, 216 are in the age-group 15–59, 18 in the age-group 60 and above and one in the age-group 0–14. Of these 235 persons, 176 are males and 59 females. These figures would show that while the females constitute 38·02 per cent of the workers among the Scheduled Castes members, they form only 25·10 per cent of the workers among other communities.

Among the 306 workers, 214 are those born in the town itself, and the rest are migrants. Out of the 92 migrants, 66 are those migrated to the town from places within the district of enumeration, 18 are from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu, and 8 persons are from other districts of the State. The distribution of these workers by their occupational status is as follows:

Table 4.6

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status	Persons		
	Total	Males	Females
Employer	13	13	..
Employees	234	163	71
Single worker	30	24	6
Family workers	29	21	8

The table shows that there is no employer among females in the sample taken.

Out of the 781 non-workers, 28 persons—19 males and 9 females—fall under the category of 'seeking employment'. Five persons are in the age-group 15–19, 15 persons are in the group 20–24, 6 persons in the group 25–29, and one person each in the groups 30–34 and 35–39. Of the 28 persons, 8 belong to Scheduled Castes. Among the persons seeking employment, two have primary education, 10 have middle school education, 8 have education up to higher secondary level, 5 have technical diplomas or certificates, one is a graduate and another has teaching qualification. Out of the 28 persons, 26 are unmarried, and one male and one female are married. Three persons had held appointments previously, one as a hotel owner for 10 years, one as a clerk in an oil mill for 2 years and another as fitter for 3 months in the Indian Space Research Organisation. The hotel owner had given up his business due to financial difficulties and the others were thrown out as the vacancies were temporary.

Organisation, operational and other particulars in respect of various Agricultural and Industrial Categories

No particular caste or community is specially associated with agriculture. Almost all who own lands, cultivate them either by themselves or by hired labour. Most of the agricultural lands in the town are owned by Nairs, Ezhavas and Nadar Christians. The Muslims too own lands, but

they are pre-occupied more with small business and petty trades than agriculture. The agricultural labourers employed for paddy cultivation are mainly Pulayas and Ayyanavars, majority of whom do not have lands of their own. Both male and female members participate in agricultural operations. Though, nowadays ploughing, levelling, sowing, wetting, and harvesting are carried out by others also, transplantation of crops and weeding are invariably attended to by the femalefolk of the Pulaya or Ayyanavar community.

Paddy

Paddy, locally known as 'Nellu' is the chief crop in the town, and it forms the staple food of the people. Normally two crops are raised in a year. They are the 'Viruppu' (April–September) watered by 'Edavappathi' or the south-west monsoon and the 'Mundakan' (August–February). The sowing and harvesting seasons of the two crops are as follows:—

Crop season	Sowing	Harvesting
Viruppu (Autumn)	April–May	August–September
Mundakan (Winter)	August–September	January–February

(*i*) *Mundakan* : After the harvest of the previous crop, the fields which are mostly small plots, are ploughed and cross ploughed, and the bunds trimmed and straightened. Wherever irrigation facilities are available green manure is applied. Cowdung is also applied in advance. The land is ploughed in standing water, and thereafter it is levelled by using a wooden leveller locally known as 'maram'. Seedlings, 30 to 40 days old, raised in the nursery ('Njattadi') are pulled out and brought in bundles to the field prepared for plantation. Normally three to four seedlings are planted per hole with a spacing of about 15 cm. × 15 cm. Number of seedlings and spacing vary according to the fertility of the soil, and variety and duration of crop. Following the 'Japanese method', sometimes a rope is stretched across the field and the seedlings are transplanted equidistant from each other. This method of transplantation facilitates easy weeding. Weeding is done by women

labourers one month after transplantation. After weeding, chemical fertilisers are used in majority of cases. Harvest begins when the ear is ripe. It is done by human labour. The crop is cut and taken to the threshing yard, which is very often the courtyard of the cultivator's residential house, in bundles and threshed there on the floor. The produce is then winnowed, dried and stored.

(*ii*) *Viruppu*: "During Viruppu season rice is invariably raised either as a broadcast crop or dibbled behind plough furrows under dry conditions. Once the crop has germinated and the first weeding under dry conditions is over, water is let in and allowed to stand as in the case of transplanted crop".

With the increased irrigation facilities in some parts of the town after the construction of Neyyar dam and its water ways some of the cultivators have resorted to raising a third crop of paddy in the year using short duration-all-season strains. They have been using chemical fertilisers without any hesitation, and this has certainly increased the yield. As the paddy fields owned by individual holders are small in size, there is no scope for mechanised farming using tractors, etc., unless the holders agree to pool their resources for co-operative farming.

Rotation of crops is not followed in the rice fields in the town, but occasionally leguminous crops like black gram, greengram or horse gram are raised immediately after the Mundakan crop in January. Some cultivators grow bananas in rice-fields. It is said that as banana is a heavily manured crop the succeeding crop of paddy is benefited by the residual effect.

The ploughs and marams (levellers) used for agricultural operations in paddy fields are the old and indigenous types. They are animal-drawn implements. Those who cannot afford to plough the field, resort to digging using 'mammatties' (spades). They say that one digging by mammatties is equivalent to four ploughings. 'Mammatties' are used for trimming and straightening the bunds as also to regulate the flow of water in paddy fields by opening and closing the bunds.

Tapioca

'Maracheeni' or 'Kappa' as it is locally known is the second important food crop in the town. It grows well in almost all types of soil except in marshy and waterlogged areas. But the yield is poor when grown under shades.

After adding some ash, and in rare cases cowdung to the soil, the earth is raised to mounds at a spacing of about 1 metre both ways and the crop is planted. The material planted is 15 to 20 cm. long cuttings taken from the stems selected from the previous harvest. The planting nowadays is done throughout the year, without strictly confining to any season. Normally one cutting is planted on a mound. When four or five leaves sprout up some ash is added to the soil and the field is lightly mulched with a spade so that the roots may go deep into the loose soil. A second mulching is done after a period of two to three months. Tapioca-mixture, a fertiliser for the crop, is rarely used by the cultivators in this area. The average yield varies from 12 to 15 tons per hectare.

The old varieties used for cultivation were 'Kalikalan', 'Noorumuttan', 'Sundarivella', etc. But now improved varieties like M4, M5 and M6 which are not only good yielders but also of good cooking quality, are widely used by the agriculturists of the area.

Coconut

The coconut palm is of vital importance in the economy of the common people. It thrives on the alluvial deposits of silt and sand found on both banks of Neyyar flowing through the town, as also on huge bunds bordering paddy fields and other low lying areas. People also plant this palm tree in their residential compounds. It is considered that "Full moon, Mercury and Venus aspecting the seventh rasi and the Jupiter aspecting the fifth, seventh and ninth rasis are also favourable" for planting the seedlings. Usually the seedlings are planted in pits about a month ahead of the monsoon, so that they may develop roots and have their hold on the soil when the monsoon arrives. The depth of the pits varies from 60 cm. to 100 cm. according to the nature of the soil. It is normal to plant

some 200 to 250 seedlings per hectare. But in the town, there are areas of over-plantation. Such over-plantation reduces the yield. Some ash and salt are also buried with the seedlings so as to prevent them from being attacked by pests and white-ants. When once the plants have taken roots in the soil, no further protection, except annual manuring, is necessary. On an average, the tree comes to bearing within 10 years. The full bearing period lasts about 30 years. The nuts are plucked 6 or 8 times a year. Usually the annual yield per tree varies from 60-180 nuts.

The old and unproductive trees are cut and made use of as beams, rafters and reepers for the roofs of buildings. The plaited coconut leaves are used for thatching.

With the lifting of prohibition in the State, the coconut trees have an added importance in the economic life of the people, as a tree would normally fetch about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 if given on lease for tapping for six months.

Household Industries

338 persons consisting of 238 males and 100 females are engaged in 'Household Industry' in the town according to the 1971 Census. The important household industries in Neyyattinkara town are handloom weaving, and pot-making. Blacksmithy and cutlery, and making of gold and silver ornaments are also carried out as household industry.

Weaving: About 17 households in the town are engaged in small-scale weaving. Of these 17 households, 10 are in Athiyannoor and Aralummoodu wards situated close to the census town of Balaramapuram renowned for its handloom textiles. Amaravila, on the eastern bank of Neyyar was also once famous for its handloom cloths, but now there is only one household and a co-operative society engaged in handloom weaving in the area.

The handloom industry was, in the past, the monopoly of the Chaliya community. "The Chaliyas claim that their industry was founded by the original ancestor of their race-Chaliya Rishi". There is still a 'Chaliya street' in the town at 'Narayanapuram' which is close to Amaravila.

There are about 70 residential houses belonging to Chaliya community on either side of this street. With the coming of mill cloths at cheaper rates in the market, the handloom industry began to dwindle down and many of the weavers who could not profitably run the industry were forced to leave the field. Except for one household still continuing this household industry, all families in the Chaliya street, have resorted to other occupations.

Now, the handloom weaving in the town is carried on by Ezhavas, Nadars, and of course by some Chaliyans also. Two units of the industry, one at Aralummoodu and the other at Athiyannoor have been specifically studied.

Shri Velayudhan Nadar, a Hindu Nadar, started the industry in the year 1952 at Aralummoodu. To begin with he had only one set of equipments and he started weaving in the verandah of his house. Later, he purchased another set of equipments, and also constructed a long shed for weaving. Now weaving is carried on both in the verandah of his house and in the shed. Five persons all males, are employed in this weaving centre. The main raw materials used in this industry are cotton yarn and starch which he obtains from Balaramapuram, on payment. Both shuttle-looms and pit-looms are used for weaving. The cloths produced are 'Erattamundus' (double dhotis) and 'Thuvarthu' (Towel). While shuttle-looms are used for weaving 'dhotis' of 1·3 metre size, pit-looms are used for weaving 'thuvarthus' of 0·8 metre size. On the average, some 900 dhotis and 900 towels are woven a year. The proprietor pointed out that while it was possible to weave 3 towels daily only one dhoti could be produced per day. A dhoti is sold at Rs. 8 and towel at Rs. 1·30. The items produced are mainly sold in the weekly market at Aralummoodu and sometimes they are taken to the neighbouring town of Balaramapuram and sold to the shop owners there.

This weaving unit functions from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval for lunch, for about 300 days in a year. The employees there are of the same caste as that of the owner.

The tools and equipments used are one pit-loom, one 'ratt' and 'chalayam', three sets of 'aradu' and 'poottuthala' and three shuttle-looms, which together cost about Rs. 600.

One weaving unit at Athiyannoor is owned by an Ezhava. Started in 1950 the unit has only two workers; the proprietor himself and his son, both skilled workers. The owner is a pretty old man and his son a T.B. patient. Therfore they are not regularly attending to weaving now, instead a girl from the neighbouring house is employed for weaving. There are four shuttle-looms in this unit of which only one is in working condition. The weaving shed is made of unburnt bricks and its roof is thatched with plaited cadjan leaves. The floor is smeared with cowdung. There are no pit-looms in this shed. Some 300 dhotis are woven a year and they are sold at the rate of Rs. 8 per dhoti. The unit functions, about 300 days a year. No working hours as such are fixed. The owner stated that because of his old age and his son's ill-health, the household industry was on the verge of breakdown. He also expressed difficulty in getting hired labour.

Khadi Vastralayam: Sponsored and financed by the Kerala Sarvodaya Sangham, the 'Khadi Vastralayam' in the town was established in 1960. It is located in Vazhuthur ward about 0·40 km. away from the municipal office junction on the road to Kattakkada. The head office of the Sangham is at Calicut. Both spinning and weaving are carried out in the Khadi Vastralaya. Cotton which is the main raw material for the industry is supplied to this institution by the regional office of the Sangham at Mavelikkara. Twenty-five 'Ambar charkas' and about fifty 'Kisan charkas' are available in this centre. Cotton is sold to the spinners at the rate of Rs. 9 per kg. and they are allowed to use the charkas in the centre for spinning. The yarn produced is purchased back by the institution at the rate of 46 p. per hank. The spinners are not paid any wages as such by the institution. It was stated that a labourer would on the average, earn a sum of Rs. 7 on spinning one kilogram of cotton.

Weaving of 'Khadi cloths' is also carried out in this institution. Cotton yarn is issued to the weavers free of cost, and they return the cloth to the Vastralayam. The weavers are paid remuneration varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 18 per ten sq. metres according to the quality of the cloth produced. It was stated that during the year 1971 about 6,000 sq. metres of Khadi cloth worth Rs. 91,000 was produced in this institution.

The 'Vastralaya' has also a sales depot. All varieties produced are sold here, but major portion of the cloths produced is sent to the regional office at Mavelikkara. The Khadi Commission at Bombay arranges the purchase of finished goods as also the supply of cotton. The institution is under the supervision of a paid manager. Besides the manager, there are two salesmen attached to the institution. The manager pointed out that though minimum wages were fixed for labour in other industries, the employees of the institution were denied the benefit of minimum wages.

The office, sales depot, and the spinning and weaving unit are all housed in a rented building. The spinners and weavers are all women and they avail themselves of the facilities provided in the institution. The manager said, that the industry was run not with any profit motive, but on charitable considerations to provide employment opportunities to the people in the lower rungs of society. About 100 persons, majority of whom are females, drawn from the neighbouring areas, depend on this institution to eke out their living.

In addition to the Khadi cloths produced in this centre honey in sealed bottles, and hand made toilet and washing soaps supplied from the head office at Calicut, are also available for sale in the sales depot attached to the institution.

Weavers Co-operative Society: The handloom industry in the town, as in other parts of the erstwhile Travancore State, suffered a setback during the Second World War due to shortage of yarn. The decontrol of textiles in 1950 had also adversely affected the industry.

However, in late 1950s, the Government stepped in to place the industry on a co-operative footing with the guidance of the Department of Industries.

In Neyyattinkara town, there is only one Weaving Co-operative Society. It is located at Amaravila. This society formed by the weavers themselves, is managed by a Board constituted by the selected members of the society. There are also a secretary and a salesman. About 100 looms spread over not only in the town area but in the neighbouring suburban areas as well, have been brought within the co-operative fold. The Kerala Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, the central institution in the field, supplies yarn to the societies which in turn distribute it among the member-weavers. The weavers take the yarn to their houses and weave the cloths, using their own looms. The cloths produced are given to the society on payment of weaving charges. Normally a weaver gets Rs. 2 per 'Thuvarthu', Rs. 4. per dhoti, and Rs. 6 per sheets, shirting-cloth etc. as wages. Payment of 6 per cent of the remuneration to the weavers is withheld by the society by way of 'thrift' and this amount is added on to the capital account of the society. The society has a sales depot and the goods produced are sold here at 5 per cent rebate. But a major portion of the finished goods are acquired by the Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

The Co-operative Inspector appointed by Government occasionally inspects the accounts of the society. He also visits the weaving centres to assess the number and condition of the looms installed there.

The weaver's co-operative society plays a vital role in the economic life of its members and their families, in the town. It was stated that in the absence of the society the weavers were not able to get reasonable price for their finished goods as the shop owners usually tried to exploit their poor economic conditions.

Blacksmithy and Cutlery: There are five establishments of blacksmiths in the town; three at Puthanambalam, one at Maruthur and the other at Alummoodu. The proprietor

is also the worker in all these establishments. Only one establishment has an additional worker. The owners of all these establishments are 'Kollans' (hereditary blacksmiths). Of the blacksmiths in Neyyattinkara it is stated in the "District Gazetteer of Trivandrum", that "those in Neyyattinkara taluk are skilled not only in the ordinary blacksmiths' work but in the making of cutlery and knives as well. The workers are hereditary blacksmiths and they turn out good quality articles. The smiths are engaged primarily in making or repairing agricultural implements and domestic articles".

Goldsmithy : There are 32 establishments in the town employing 54 persons. Of the 18 wards in the Municipal town, seven wards do not have any establishments making gold or silver ornaments. These wards are Vazhuthur, Rameswaram, Valangamuri, Aralummoodu, Puthanambalam, Alummoodu and Thozhukkal. Fourteen, out of the 32 establishments are clustered in Arasummoodu ward.

All these establishments, except one owned by a Christian are run by people belonging to 'Achari' community. Making of ornaments in gold and silver was stated to be the traditional household industry of these goldsmiths. A room or very often the front verandah, which is easily accessible to the customers, of their residential houses is used as the work area as also the show room. No costly items are made and exhibited in this room. Usually the customers approach these goldsmiths for the repairing and remodelling of their ornaments. Occasionally they are approached for making fresh ornaments also. In this case, gold or silver as the case may be is very often supplied by the customers themselves. Some of the goldsmiths of the town were stated to be experts in their field. It was stated that the Gold Control Order had adversely affected their business and that it could not recover yet from the blow in spite of the concessions allowed subsequently.

In most of the establishments the proprietor himself is the only worker. Only one establishment employed five workers all belonging to the proprietor's community.

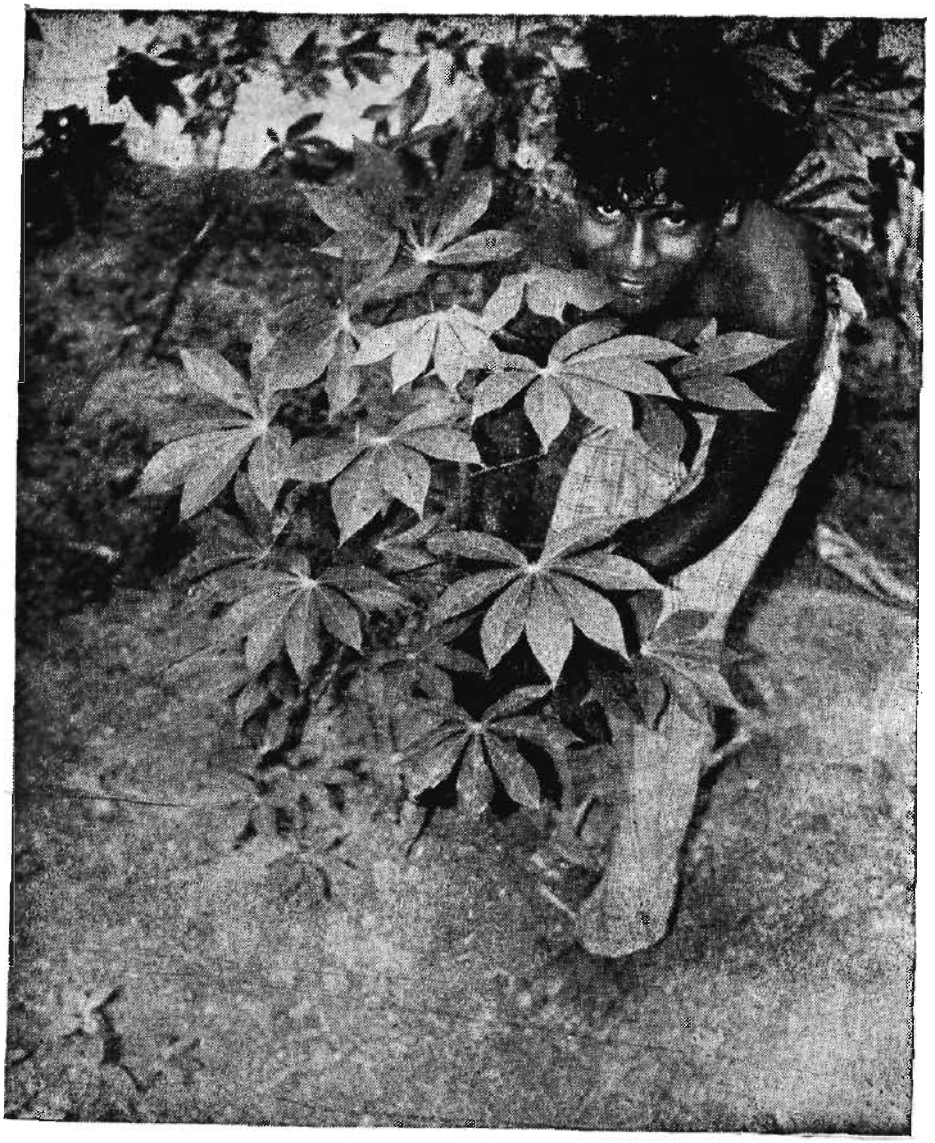


Plate 34] TAPIOCA PLANT [Page 80



Plate 35] *TAPIOCA CULTIVATION—RAISING OF MOUNDS* [Page 80



Plate 36] TAPIOCA CULTIVATION WITHIN RESIDENTIAL COMPOUND [Page 80

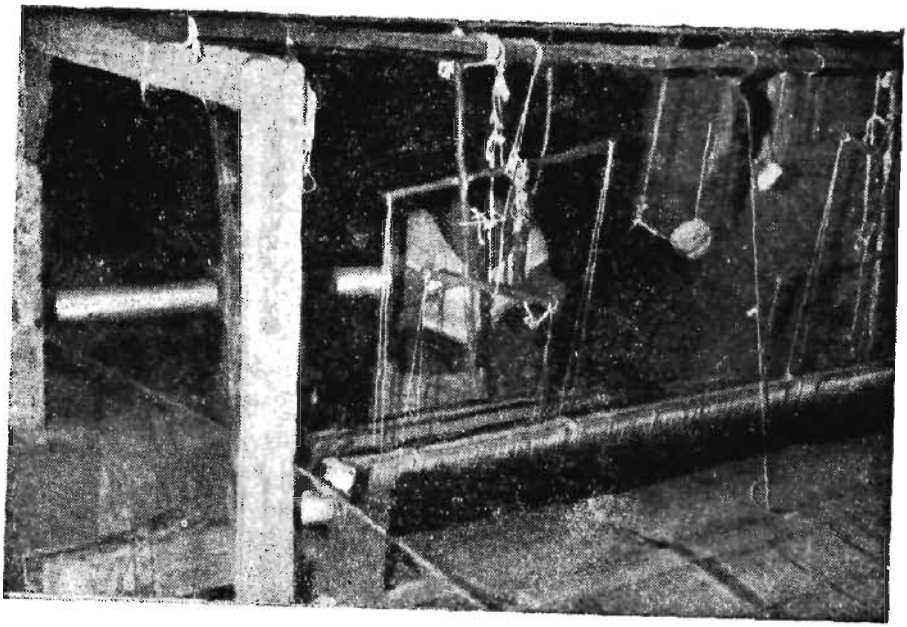


Plate 37] PITLOOM WEAVING WITH THROW SHUTTLE [Page 82



Plate 38] A JEWELLERY SHOP [Page 86

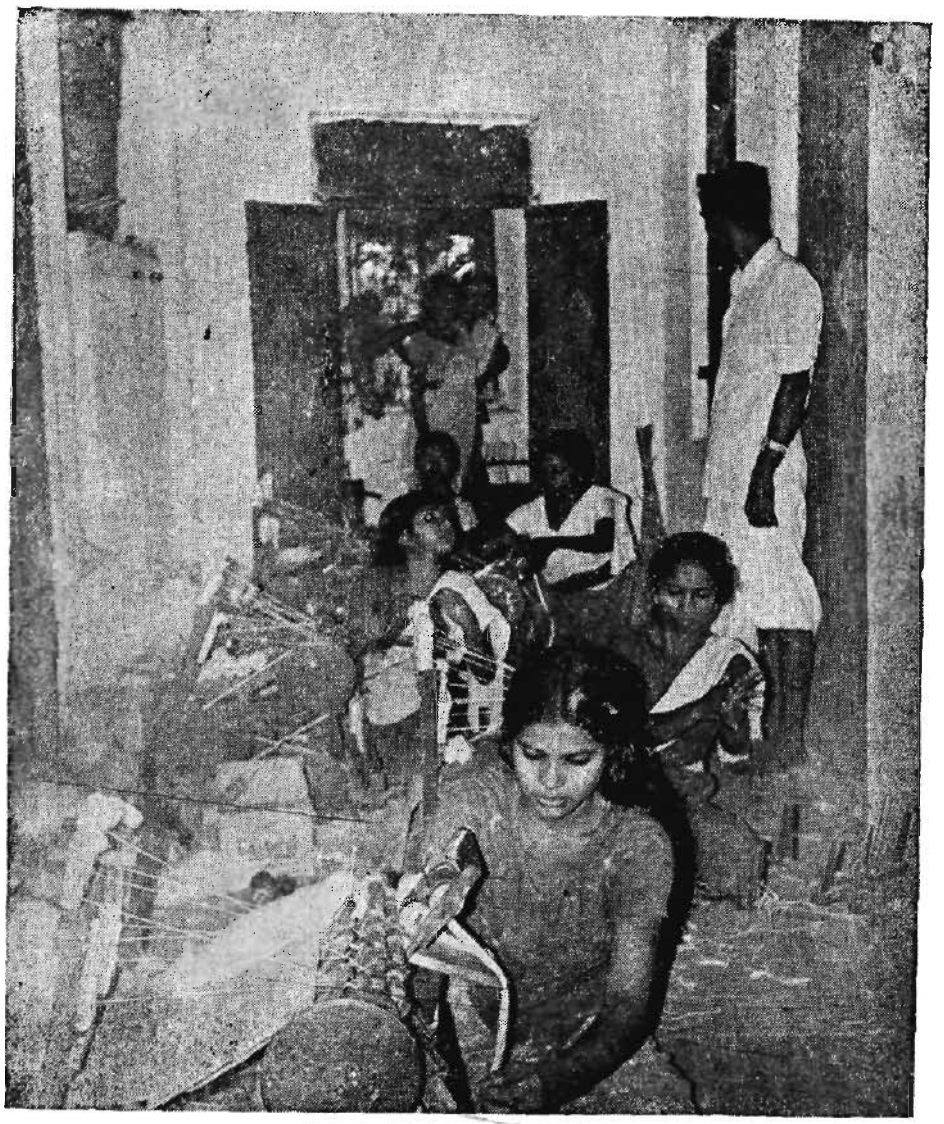


Plate 39] KHADI VASTRALAYAM—SPINNING YARN [Page 84



Plate 40] THE POTTER AT HIS WHEEL [Page 87

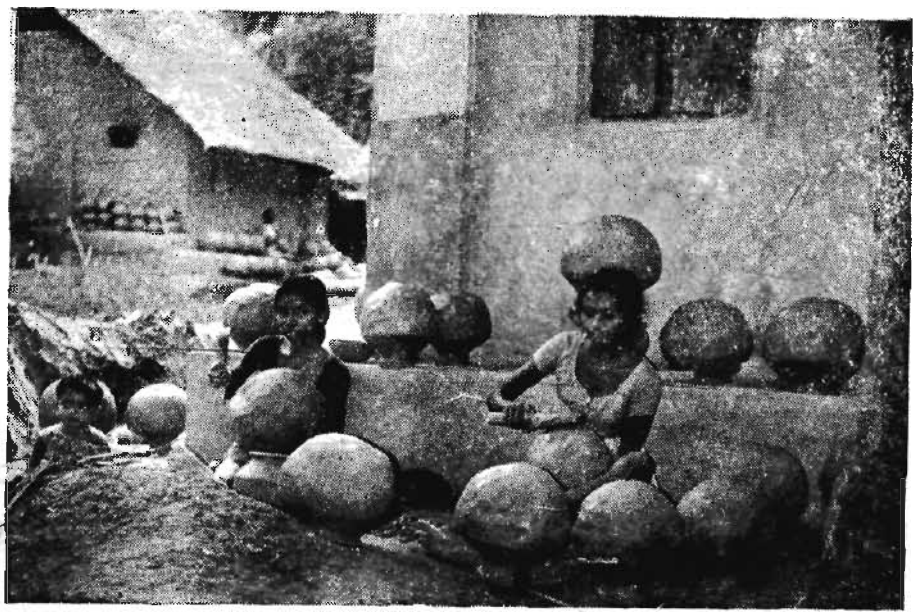


Plate 41] POTTERY—BEATING THE BOTTOM WITH HANDLE AND STONE, THOZHUKKAL [Page 87



Plate 42] MATCH FACTORY, CROSS CUTTING OF WOOD, VALANJAMURI [Page 89

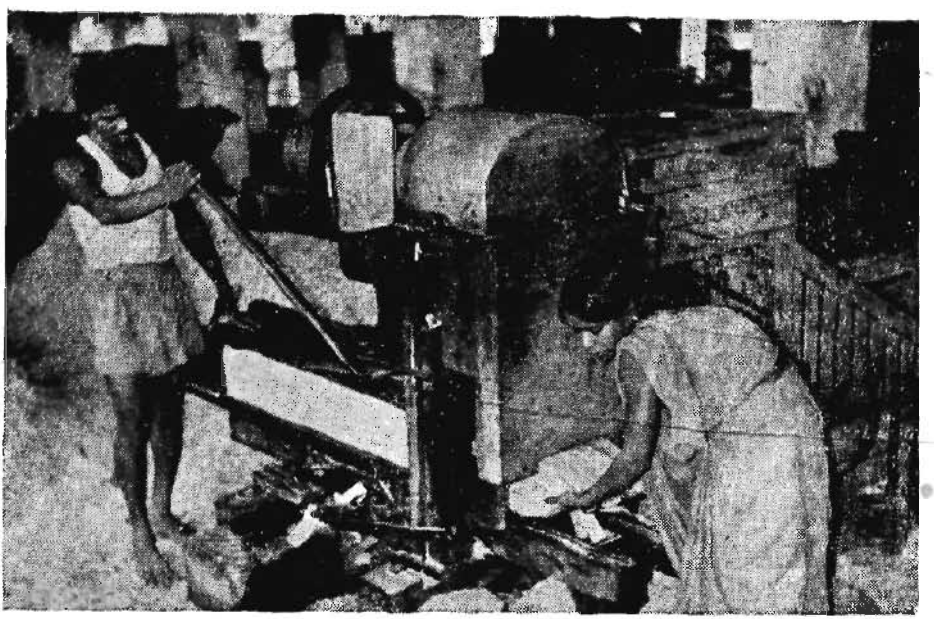


Plate 43] MATCH FACTORY—CHOPPING OF PEELS [Page 89



Plate 44] GOVERNMENT TILE FACTORY, AMARAVILA [Page 90



Plate 45] PRESS—TILE FACTORY [Page 91

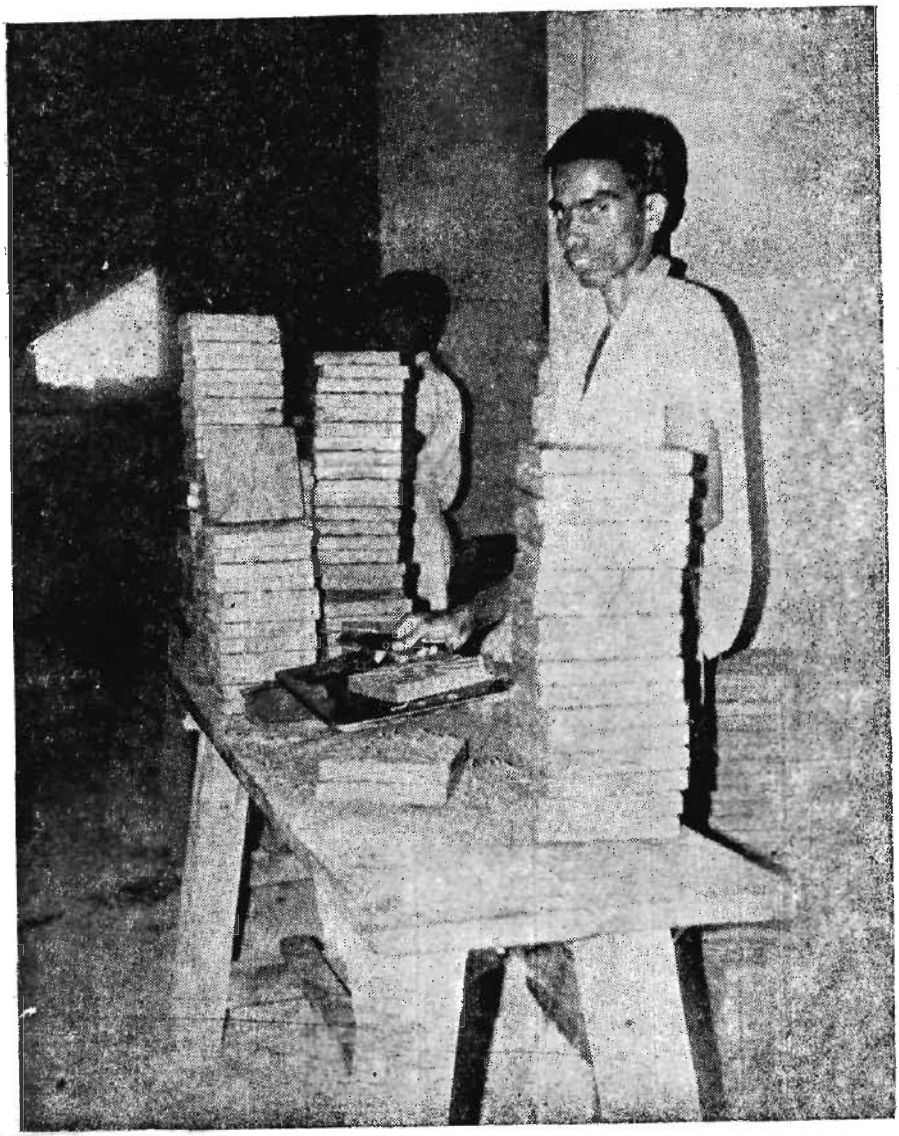


Plate 46] TRIMMING OF THE GREEN FLOOR TILES—TILE FACTORY [Page 91

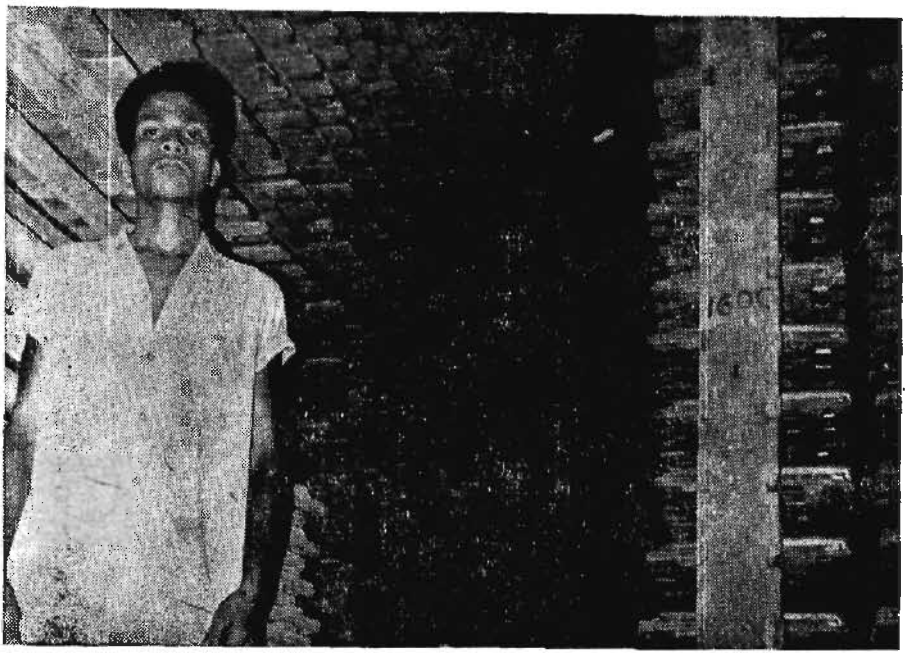


Plate 47] GREEN TILES ON WOODEN RACKS—TILE FACTORY [Page 91

Pot making : Village pottery continues to be a household industry in the town. In Thozhukkal ward of the town there are about 30 households engaged in pot making. The members of these households are all Hindus belonging to 'Velar' or 'Kusava' community. All members of the household including women and children contribute their share of labour in making the pots. Pot making is not the full time work of these people. During agricultural seasons they work as hired labourers in fields and gardens. When there is no demand for hired labour, they resort to their traditional occupation of pot making.

Clay is the main raw material used for the industry. It is brought from the nearby paddy fields, dried well in the sun for a week, and then powdered using wooden clubs. Water is then added to this powder according to necessity and a paste is made. Small quantities of the paste are shaped into pots of required size by beating them with small wooden planks. The pot so made is then taken to the potters wheel, made of stone, for giving final shape and for smoothening. The finished goods are first dried in the sun, and then burnt in a furnace for about two weeks. As regards the quality of these pots, it is stated in the District Gazetteer of Trivandrum that "the quality of the pots made in the southern parts of the district especially in Thozhukkal in Neyyattinkara is well known".

The finished goods are sold locally; and they are also transported to the neighbouring towns of Balaramapuram, Vizhinjam, Poovar and even Trivandrum.

Manufacturing Industries : The 1961 Census returned 324 persons, 253 males and 71 females, under 'manufacturing other than household industry'. According to 1971 Census, 427 persons, 384 males and 43 females, are engaged in manufacturing industries. The industries found in Neyyattinkara are generally of a small scale. The match factory, the tile factory, and a number of brick kilns in the town, are worth mentioning in this connection.

Vincent Match Factory : It was established in 1954 by Sri Viswasam, a Christian native of Koilpatti in Tamil Nadu who made Trivandrum his permanent place of

residence for the last 30 years or more. The factory is located at Valangamuri about three km. away from the municipal waiting shed. It is situated in an extensive compound covering about 0·8 hectare and protected by high granite walls. The factory is a big rectangular shed with an extension or projection on one side. In addition to the main factory building there is a long tiled shed intended for storing the manufactured goods. There is also another building in the compound consisting of 3 or 4 rooms for the accommodation of the office and for the use of the proprietor, when he visits the factory. There is a big cemented courtyard inside the factory compound to sundry the splinters. At the entrance there is a shed, where the industrial wastes like bark, small cross cut pieces of wood, etc., are collected and sold to the local people who use them as firewood. A long shed known as 'waiting shed' affords accommodation to the unmarried male workers of the factory all hailing from Tamil Nadu. This shed has five rooms. The factory is also provided with telephone connection.

Veneers and splinters are manufactured in this factory. The chief raw material for the industry is softwood. The various items of work in this factory can be classified as (1) cross cutting of wood, (2) debarking, (3) splinters and veneers-peeling, (4) chopping, (5) tray setting, (6) bundling of inner and outer veneers and bottom pieces, (7) packing and (8) yardwork. There is no dipping unit in this factory. Two peeling machines and three chopping machines are installed here, and they are worked by electricity. The softwood is cut into small pieces of required length, peeled off, and again cut into inner, outer and bottom pieces of veneers, or splinters as the case may be. One hundred gross each of outer pieces and inner pieces and 25 gross of bottom pieces together constitute one bundle of veneers.

Eighty workers, 10 males and 70 females, are employed in this factory. The mother-tongue of all male workers is Tamil and they hail from Tamil Nadu. The Assistant Manager is a native of Kadayanallur. The female workers are all local people, whose mother-tongue is Malayalam. They are drawn not only from the town area but also from

the neighbouring rural areas within a radius of 8 km. All the machine operators, and the managerial and ministerial staff are Tamilians. The female workers do all other items of work, such as carrying and placing pieces of softwood in the peeling machines, arranging the peels in trays and placing them in the chopping machines, collecting and processing the peels and splinters, bundling them etc. One or two women workers also help the male workers in operating the machines.

The female workers are all on daily wages, and the payment is made once a week at the rates prescribed by the Minimum Wages Act. The male workers are paid monthly salary. The daily wages are calculated with reference to the rates prescribed for each item of work; for instance, the rate fixed for arranging the veneers is 13 p. per tray, and the rate fixed for bundling them is 40 p. per hundred knots. On the average, a woman worker earns Rs. 2·50 per day. All the workers are allowed the benefit of bonus, D.A., provident fund, leave with wages, and national and festival holidays. Two month's wages are paid as bonus and one day's leave with wages is allowed for every 20 working days. Seven national and festival holidays with wages are allowed in a year. The workers contribute $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of their wages towards provident fund and an equal amound is contributed by the employer. All days except Sundays and national and festival holidays are working days; but no wages are paid for Sundays. The working hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

It was stated that in the beginning softwood was cheaply available locally and from neighbouring areas; but nowadays it was difficult to get the required quantity of raw materials. They are now brought mainly from the forest depots at Chirayinkeezhu, Ranni, Kulathupuzha, Aryancavu and other places. Of course local purchase is also made. There are a good number of local agents who bring cart-loads of softwood to the factory. The manufactured veneers and splinters are sent to the factory's sales depot at Koilpatti WIMCO, Madras, also places orders with this factory for veneers and splinters. The production

during 1970–71 was about 3,000 quintals of splinters and 3,000 bundles of veneers. The total sales turnover during the corresponding year was stated to be round about Rs. 4,50,000.

Except for the rise in price of softwood, which soared from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per cubic foot in recent times there are no problems faced by the industry. All the women workers were stated to be members of C.P.I. organised union, leaders of which were all outsiders. There was no labour problem of any serious dimension in this industrial unit during the year 1970–71. It was stated by the Assistant Manager that there was no occasion since the establishment of the factory to refer any dispute to the Labour Court or Tribunal.

Tile Factory : There is only one tile factory in Trivandrum District, and it is located in Amaravila ward of Neyyattinkara town. Sponsored by the Kerala State Small Scale Industries Corporation, it was established in 1964 with a capital investment of Rs. 55,000.

The factory and the small office building are situated in a 0·6 hectare plot very near to paddy fields. A motorable road, 0·2 km. long, connects the factory premises to the National Highway. There are 44 workers in this undertaking of whom five are males. In addition, there is also the office staff consisting of seven members. The factory is under the direct supervision of a superintendent. The labourers are paid as per the Minimum Wages Act.

The factory has a two chambered kiln. "The biggest advantage of this type of kilns is that the fire once started need not be put out and the flue gas can be regulated and directed from one chamber to the other". Clay is the most essential raw material required for the manufacture of tiles. The manufacturing process comprises the preparation and processing of clay, making of blocks and slabs, the pressing of clay slabs into tiles, drying of unburnt tiles and kiln firing. The equipment of the factory consists of grinding rollers, pug-mill, tile presses, drying racks and pallets and kiln. After proper weathering the clay is removed from the clay yard to the souring pits where it is allowed to sour for about

fifteen days. If found necessary a certain proportion of sand is also mixed with the clay to get the required consistency. Before it is used, the clay is mixed properly and converted into a more homogeneous mass by prolonged rubbing and grinding operations. For the plastic mixing and grinding of clay, water is added in required quantities. The pug-mill is used for extruding the mixed clay in the form of blocks sliced into slabs of required size for pressing them into tiles. As the blocks extruded from the pug-mill contain excess moisture they are preserved for a day or two for curing. After curing, the blocks are split and pressed into tiles. The unburnt tiles coming out of the press are trimmed and dried before they are sent for kiln firing. Drying unburnt tiles is considered a delicate job. The process of drying has to be slow and gradual so as to prevent warping and cracking. The unburnt tiles received in pallets from the presses are trimmed and carried to wooden racks for drying. The dried tiles are removed from the pallets and arranged in sets inside the kiln chamber for firing. "Much experience on the part of the workers is necessary for the proper setting and drawing of tiles in the kiln. Similarly the firing of the kiln and the regulation of heat also require much experience and knowledge on the part of the concerned workers. The temperature to which the tiles are generally fired is 800°C to 900°C". The tiles are sufficiently baked by firing for 16 to 24 hours after which they are allowed to cool. Then they are unloaded from the kiln chambers, and sorted out into different quality grades.

Besides roofing-tiles and flooring tiles, bricks, ridges, and potteries are also manufactured in this factory. The raw materials, namely, clay and firewood are procured through contracts entered into with private parties. The annual turn over in terms of tiles comes to 8 to 9 lakhs. During 1970–71 tiles and other items worth Rs. 1,93,000 were manufactured in this factory. It was stated that the industry was not running profitably due to the increase in production cost, depreciation and overhead charges.

Brick making : There are about 42 brick kilns in the town, most of which are located in Amaravila, Rameswaram, Thozhukkal and Vazhuthur wards. Availability

of quality clay, firewood, and improved road communication and cheap labour appeared to be the important factors that contributed to the growth of the industry in the town. Almost all kilns are owned by Nadars, majority of whom are Christians.

Big square or rectangular thatched sheds erected in isolated areas are used for firing the bricks. Tall wooden poles, very often the stems of coconut palms, are used for erecting the sheds. Though the roof is thatched, the sides of the sheds are kept open. Clay is the chief raw material for the industry. The manufacturing process includes processing of clay, pressing of processed clay into wooden moulds, drying of unburnt bricks, and firing them in the kilns. Clay brought from paddy fields and other suitable areas is made soft by repeated trampling by the workers. Water in required quantity is also added to the clay while trampling and the mud paste made is allowed to sour for three or four days. The soft mud is then pressed into a wooden mould of required size for making the bricks. The pressing is done by the workers, in open space on plain ground. The unburnt bricks so made are allowed to dry up for about three days and then they are arranged in rows in such a way that air freely passes through them and takes away the excess moisture. The dried bricks are then arranged on the ground in the centre of the shed in layers. The bricks are arranged in such a way as to leave equidistant spaces for the ovens. Usually four or six ovens are provided at the base. Again bricks are arranged in layers over this oven. When the piling reaches a height of about 1·5 metres space is again provided for another set of eight ovens. One more set of ovens, normally four, is provided at the top and this is also covered with layers of bricks. After the arrangement is complete, the kiln is fired inserting firewood in the oven. When the wood becomes red hot the mouths of the ovens are closed with unburnt bricks and also with a layer of mud paste. The fire in the kiln dies down in a period of 10 to 15 days. Now the kiln or 'the choola' as it is locally known, is broken open and the baked bricks are ready for sale.

The tools used for the manufacture of bricks in the town are a 'mould or Kattala' and four small pieces of wooden planks. Some 50,000 bricks are burnt in a kiln of normal size. There are kilns which accommodate more than one lakh pieces at a time. The number of employees in each kiln varies with its size. There will however be a minimum of 20 to 25 employees in each kiln for attending to the various items of work including carrying head loads of clay from the field to the pressing ground and loading finished goods in lorries and carts. Both males and females work in the kilns. Females carry head loads of clay to the pressing yard, arrange the bricks in rows for drying and also help to pile them up in the kilns. Softening of clay and pressing of moulds are exclusively the work of males.

Wages to the labourers are paid with reference to each item of work; for instance the rate fixed for processing of clay sufficient to make 1,650 bricks is Rs. 4·50 and the rate for moulding them is Rs. 4·50. The rates for the head load workers vary according to the distance to be covered by them as also the number of loads carried. Even young boys and girls are employed for carrying the unburnt bricks to the kilns. Majority of kiln-workers belong to Nadar community. Ezhavas, Ayyanavars and very rarely Nairs are also employed as workers in this industry. More than half of the total workers hail from neighbouring rural areas. The brick manufacturing industry has its impact on the economic life of the people of the town, in that it has not only provided direct employment to a number of unskilled and semiskilled workers in the production field, but also afforded opportunities to the local agents to earn their livelihood by supplying firewood, to the kilns and transporting the bricks to distant places.

In addition to the medium-size manufacturing industries mentioned above, there are a few small industrial units in the town, employing a limited number of persons in manufacturing, processing, and repairing.

Kerala Latex Products: Kerala Latex Products, an industrial enterprise producing rubber bands,

balloons and gloves was started by a Christian. In 1970, the employees of the unit went on strike to press their demand for higher wages and bonus. As the proprietor could not meet the demand the factory was closed. The present proprietor who is a Hindu belonging to Nair community, purchased the unit in 1971 on payment of Rs. 10,000 to the former owner.

The three skilled workers employed in this unit belong to the religion of the proprietor. The raw material latex is obtained from Nagercoil. The industry is in the beginning stage. During 1971, 600 kg. of rubber bands worth Rs. 6,600 were produced in this unit.

Soda Water Manufacturing Concerns: There are three aerated water manufacturing concerns in the town; one at Aralummoodu, one at Krishnapuram, and the other at Thannimoodu. All these concerns are unregistered, and employ only manpower for production. The owners of the concerns at Aralummoodu and Thannimoodu are Ezhavas and the owner of the concern at Krishnapuram is a Nair, all being Hindus. Five workers each are employed in the factories at Krishnapuram and Thannimoodu, whereas the factory at Aralummoodu employs only two workers. The soda water produced in these concerns is sold in the town itself.

Carpentry: There are four establishments in the town engaged in making furniture, of which one at Koottappana is sponsored by an industrial co-operative society and the remaining three are owned by private individuals, of whom one is a Nair and the other two are carpenters (Asaris). The industrial co-operative society, Koottappana employs three persons and the remaining two, two workers each. The items manufactured are mainly almirahs, cots, chairs and tables.

Carpentry is still the traditional occupation of Asaris. Manufacture of furniture on industrial basis is a recent development in the town. In the past, people who were in need of furniture brought carpenters to their homes and arranged to make them with the timber secured by them

for the purpose. The fashion of furniture has undergone a thorough change during the last decade. Costly and magnificent carvings are no more in demand, nor are the present carpenters skilled in such intricate and artistic carvings. Usually furniture of plain designs and moderate costs are made.

Female workers are not employed for carpentry work. The establishments in the town, have no branches.

Motor Repairing Workshops: There are 5 motor repairing workshops in the town. All except two are unregistered and owned by private individuals. Of the five workshops, the one at Athiyannoor is the largest. It is owned by a Hindu belonging to Nair community. It employs 6 skilled workers and 4 unskilled workers all of whom are males. The workshop is situated by the side of the National Highway leading to Kanyakumari. Only repairs are attended to here. Of the other four workshops, the one at Puthanambalam is owned by an Achari (Blacksmith). It employs only three persons. The workshop at Panangattukari having 4 workers is owned by a Brahmin. The workshop at Arasummoodu owned by a Nair Hindu has seven workers. The workshop at Amaravila is owned by a Christian. None of the workers nor the owners of these workshops holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering. Many of the workers have only some practical experience in the field. A few, however, have had their training in the Industrial Training Institute at Dhanuvachapuram which is only about four kilometres away from the town. No major items of repairs are attended to in any of these workshops, except the one at Athiyannoor. Departmental vehicles and taxi cars in Neyyattinkara are repaired in this workshop.

Toy Making: There is a private toy making establishment in the town at Maruthur. The proprietor is a Hindu. The establishment which is an unregistered one, employs six workers, all of whom are males. Toys are made of cheap wood using simple machines operated by power. The toys produced are marketed in the town, and they are also transported to Trivandrum where they find a ready market.

Soaring production cost and lack of adequate capital were stated to be the main hindrance to the expansion of industry.

Watch Repairing: There are five establishments in the town engaged in watch repairing. They are located at Koottappana, Narayanapuram, Fort, Thannimoodu and Arasummoodu. Except the one at Arasummoodu which employs two workers, all these establishments have only one worker each, who is also the owner. Of the five establishments, two are owned by Nairs, two by Ezhavas and one by an Achari, all Hindus.

Soap-Making: There are two small soap-making establishments in the town. One is situated at Alummoodu and the other at Amaravila. The former employs 4 workers while the latter employs only two workers. Owners and workers of both establishments are Muslims. There are no female workers. Only washing soaps are produced in these units. The raw materials, mainly non-edible oil and caustic soda, are obtained locally. The soaps produced are sold in the local markets and shops.

Flour Mills: There are six flour mills in the town. Electric power is used for powdering corns. Wheat obtained from the fair price shops is brought to these flour mills by the local people. Of the six mills, one is owned by a Muslim, three by Christians, and the remaining two by Hindus. They are situated at Athiyannoor, Alummoodu, Cutcherry, Narayanapuram, Thannimoodu and Arasummoodu. Three mills have two workers each including the owner, and in the remaining mills the owner himself is the worker. All these grinding units in the town have come to stay since the introduction of rationing of food grains. The compulsory supply of wheat to card-holders through fair price shops had prompted the small local enterpreneures to start the mills.

Bakery: There are four bakeries in the town, one each at Fort, Krishnapuram, Thannimoodu and Arasummoodu. Three of the establishments are owned by Hindus and one by a Christian. A total of 11 persons are employed in these bakeries. Bread and biscuits made in the bakeries are sold in the town itself.

There are also a few establishments in the town engaged in making leather goods, rattan chairs, grills and rice hulling, watch repairing, radio repairing, book binding, cycle repairing etc. In most of these establishments the proprietor himself is the worker. The number of additional workers, if any, is limited to one or two.

Service Establishments: As indicated earlier Neyyattinkara is an administrative town with all government offices and institutions required of a taluk headquarters. In addition, there is also the Municipal Office and the sub district office of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, and the Civil and Criminal Courts. All these offices employ a large number of persons. The actual number of people from the town, holding office in these institutions is not available. However, contacts with some of these institutions have revealed that only a very small fraction of the staff is from the town itself. A fairly large number of people in the town depend indirectly on the staff and officers of the Government offices and other institutions of the town for their livelihood. The tailors, barbers, washermen, lawyer's clerks, domestic servants, and petty traders are among them.

It is not possible to work out the total number of persons in the town employed in public administration and other services. The census figures given below may give a vague idea of the number of persons employed in services relating to transport, storage and communications, and in other services.

Census year	Transport, storage and communications			In other services		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1961	234	229	5	2608	2060	548
1971	492	477	15	1655	1105	550

There was a steep fall in the number of persons employed in 'other services' during the last decade; but the number of persons in transport, storage and communications has more than doubled during the corresponding period.

Tailors: There are 42 tailoring establishments in the town employing 63 persons. Their distribution is given below:

Ward	No. of establish-ments	No. of persons employed
Athiyannoor	4	4—One in each
Aralummoodu	1	1
Koottappana	7	7—One in each
Maruthur	1	1
Alummoodu	2	2
Fort	5	12—3 each in two units and 2 each in 3 units
Thozhukkal	1	1
Cutcherry	2	2
Narayanapuram	5	6—2 in one unit and one each in 4
Amaravila	1	2
Thannimoodu	3	6—3 in one, 2 in one, and one in one
Arasummoodu	5	11—One each in 3 units 3 in one, and 5 in one unit
Valangammuri	1	1
Panangattukari	4	7—2 each in 3 units and one in one unit

In most of the establishments, the owners themselves are the workers. Hindus and Christians are the owners and workers of these tailoring shops. Only males are employed as workers. Many of the shops remind us of the age-old independent tailor with his own sewing machine. There are also a few ladies who do tailoring work in their houses without opening any establishment as such, and the members of the neighbouring houses, especially women and children, patronise them.

Lawyer's Clerks: The civil and criminal courts having jurisdiction over the whole taluk have come to stay in the town for more than half a century. There are about 55 lawyers' offices in the town spread over Koottappana, Alummoodu, Fort, Cutcherry and Arasummoodu wards. Of the 55 offices, 25 are in Arasummoodu. The establishment of a Land Tribunal Office for the implementation of Land Reforms Laws has added to the attraction of the profession.

Majority of the lawyers are not natives of the town. They have their offices and clerks in the town and they attend courts on days on which their cases are posted. On other days they attend the District Courts in Trivandrum. Each of the lawyer's offices has two or three clerks. A number of persons both from the town and the neighbouring rural areas work as lawyer's clerks. These clerks are not paid any fixed salary. The amount depends upon the number of cases and clients their lawyers are having. They also receive small amounts direct from the clients. In the social and political life of the town the lawyers' occupy a special place. While both males and females practice as Advocates in courts, only males work as lawyers' clerks. Almost all lawyers' offices are in rented buildings and their rent is a steady source of income to the owners who are mainly town people.

Barbers: The practice of having family barbers gave way to the establishment of barbers' shops in the town, in recent times. Hair cutting is still the traditional occupation of a particular caste called 'Ambattans'. According to 1971 Census figures there are 42 barber shops in the town. In 37 shops, the owners themselves are the workers without any additional paid employee. In the remaining five shops there is a paid worker, in addition to the owner himself working as barber. The usual charge for a haircut for an adult is Re. 1 and for a shave is 20 p. The shops are not of the modern type. Many of them do not have revolving chairs or fans. The investment by the owner of a normal type of establishment is below Rs. 500.

Washermen: There are 19 laundries in the town. Washing was the traditional occupation of people belonging to the community of 'Vannan'. There were also the 'Veluthedans'. They used to collect clothes from each household, wash and iron them in their houses, and return them once or twice a month. "With the emergence of the laundry, the modern washerman has become quite different from what his counterpart was a few decades ago". In the town, now there are two or three laundries owned by persons other than Vannans. In the laundries the

washerman receives the clothes and gives receipts in token of having received them. These clothes are then taken to his house and the washing is done not only by the male members, but also by the female members of the household. The washed clothes are ironed in the laundry and returned to the owners. With the introduction of clothes of synthetic fibres like terelyne, terene, rayon, nylon, etc. some of the laundries in the town have started drycleaning also. The laundries in the town, as a whole cannot be said to be flourishing.

Other Occupations: In addition to the workers in the various establishments indicated above, there are a few people employed as Assistants in the retail and wholesale shops, and hotels and restaurants of the town. There are certain isolated establishments engaged in making leather goods, grills etc. Some women earn their livelihood by selling vegetables from door to door. There are also boys and girls working as domestic servants. A few hawkers of the town majority of whom are Muslims, are engaged in the purchase and sale of unserviceable articles such as newspapers, old books, gunny bags, tins, bottles etc. Among the other occupational classes may be mentioned the bullock-cart drivers, hand cart (push-cart) pullers, the head load workers and casual labourers. There are about 100 bullock-carts and 50 push-carts in the town. The bullock-carts are usually engaged for carrying bricks and tiles from the town to the neighbouring areas, and also for transporting fire-wood, tapioca, vegetables, coconut husk etc. There are no organised unions of these classes of workers in the town. The standard of living of this category of people is very low.

Land and Land Revenue

The town has an extent of 9·70 sq. km. comprising portions of Neyyattinkara, Athiyannoor, Kollayil, Kottukal and Chenkal villages. The history of land and land revenue of the town is not isolated from the history of the land revenue administration of the State. "Land, the first of the agents of production plays the most vital role in the agricultural economy of any country. Land holdings and the nature of demand made by the State and the landlord

class on the produce of husbandry shape the outlook of the cultivating class and determine the scope of their enterprise".

The lands in Neyyattinkara can be broadly classified under two heads, viz., 'Pandaravaka lands' or lands belonging to sirkar and the 'Jenmom lands' or lands belonging to the jenmies or landlords. By the proclamation dated 21st Edavam, 1040 M.E. (June 2, 1865) all sirkar pattom lands were enfranchised, and it was also declared that "the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferrable property". The jenmom property was the absolute private property of the proprietor and it was generally tax free. There was however a small assessment called 'Rajabhogam' on lands belonging to non-Brahmin jenmies. The jenmies created various kinds of tenures under them varying from a simple lease to outright sale and in due course the relation between these jenmies or landlords and the tenants got strained. The tenants who were holding the lands under the landlords were tenants at will without any permanent occupancy right. The Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 M.E. (1896) conferred permanent occupancy right on these tenants or kudiyans. Even this Act met with serious difficulties when put into practical application, and therefore the government with a view to protecting the interest of the tenants brought out Regulation XII of 1108 M.E. (1932) thereby reducing the jenmies who were regarded as landlords to the position of persons entitled to receive only an amount called 'Jenmikaram' charged on land. The tenants were no more at the mercy of the landlords and they were liable to pay Jenmikaram only. Even this stigma of vassalage was removed by the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1960 by which the so called jenmies ceased to have any right over the jenmom lands in the hands of the tenants. The tenants became the full proprietors of their holdings.

The Kerala Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1958 which provided for payment of compensation to the tenants for improvements effected by them on lands held on lease or mortgage, on eviction was really a boon to them.

"One of the evils of the system of tenancy has been the lack of adequate check on eviction of tenants. Rules framed formerly were limited in their scope and consequently the practice of evicting tenants from the lands they had been cultivating continued inspite of certain laws prohibiting it. Government therefore promulgated an ordinance on April 11, 1957 whereby all proceedings for eviction of tenants and cultivators from their holdings, and for collection of arrears of rent that had accrued were stayed. The ordinance was later replaced by an Act of the Legislature".

A comprehensive land reforms legislation was passed in 1963 and brought into force from 1st April 1964 with the object of abolishing certain intermediary rights in land in between the State and the tenant cultivator, and enforcing a ceiling on land holdings. But these objects could not be effectively achieved due to certain gaps and loopholes in the legislation. "The various exemptions provided for the ceiling provisions tended to defeat the very principle of enforcement of ceiling. And there was a notable omission in the law that it did not either confer any rights or provide sufficient safeguards for the agricultural labourers and village artisans who live in housesteads put up on another's land". With a view to removing these defects and failures the Government amended the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 by passing the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 which came into force from the New Year Day of 1970. And with it, the rest of the provisions of the principal Act as amended by the Amendment Act were also put into force. With effect from that day the rights of all landlords in respect of their tenanted lands vested in Government; and persons were prohibited from holding lands in excess of the ceiling limit. The Act made every cultivator of the soil or occupant of the land a peasant proprietor subject only to the liability for payment of land revenue.

Land Revenue: The general plan of revenue survey and settlement was laid down in the proclamation of 1061 M.E. (1886). On the basis of this settlement completed in

1081 M.E. (1906) lands were assessed to tax according to the fertility of the soil. This system of assessment was replaced by the system of basic tax introduced by the Royal Proclamation of 1121 M.E. (1946). Basic tax is a uniform rate of land tax assessed at 2 pies per cent irrespective of the nature and quality of the lands. Though this tax was once abolished by the government it has been revived subsequently.

Live-stock

The figures of live-stock in the town as per the 1971 Live-stock Census are given below:

	*Animal	Total	Male	Female
	Total	**3,763**	**846**	**2,917**
1	Cattle	1,842	397	1,445
2	Buffaloes	608	214	394
3	Yaks, Sheep	..	..	..
4	Goats	1,283	221	1,062
5	Horses, Ponies, Donkeys and Camels	..	..	..
6	Pigs	30	14	16

* Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Trivandrum

Of the above, 507 cows and 151 she-buffaloes are yielding milk. The rest of the bovines include young stock, dry and those not calved even once. The male bovines include those used solely for breeding, or for breeding and work, or for work only and also the young stock. Most of those used for work are castrated. The local people get their animals castrated at the veterinary hospital in the town, instead of resorting to indigenous methods.

The survey of sample households has revealed that while cows are reared by people of almost all communities, except Muslims, pigs are kept by Nadar Christians only. Goats are maintained by poor people especially the Muslims. The goats are maintained more with the objective of getting kids and selling them in the market, than for milking purposes. The male cattle are used mainly for agricultural operations as also for pulling carts. In the town, there are 254 wooden ploughs and 15 iron ploughs, all drawn by animals.

The details of poultry in the town are given below:

*Birds	Fowls		Ducks	
	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved
All birds	10,702	1,603	34	..
Cocks/Drakes	1,104	220	9	..
Hens/Ducks	5,940	818	25	..
Chickens/Ducklings	3,658	565	..	..

* Source: Department of Animal Husbandry

Poultry is kept by many as a subsidiary source of income. The Brahmins however do not keep any poultry.

Trade and Commerce

As per the 1961 Census figures 663 persons in the town were engaged in trade and commerce. Out of them 588 were males and 75 females. During the last decade, the number of persons under this category has increased to 962 of whom 28 are females. The number of shops in the town is estimated at about 607. A rough break up of these establishments is given below:

Table 4.7

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of establishments	Ward	Approximate No.	Remarks
I Food and grocery articles.—			
Food grains	Athiyannoor, Aralummoodu, Koottappana and Athiyannoor	8	Excluding fair price shops
Fish, meat and eggs	Arasummoodu, Cutcherry	3	
Bakery	Koottappana, Fort, Panangattukari	5	
Grocery	Athiyannoor, Koottappana, Rameswaram, Narayanapuram Thannimoodu, Arasummoodu	32	Food grains are also sold in groceries
Copra	Athiyannoor, Krishnapuram, Valangamuri, Panangattukari	6	
Fair price shops		14	

Table 4.7—(*contd.*)

Type of establishments	Ward	Approximate No.	Remarks
II Cloth.—			
Textiles	Athiyannoor, Fort, Narayanapuram, Thannimoodu, Arasummoodu	29	Readymade garments are available in textile shops
Tailoring and embroidery	Athiyannoor, Koottappana, Fort, Narayanapuram, Arasummoodu, Panangattukari	41	
III Construction.—			
Building materials	Narayanapuram, Arasummoodu	5	
IV Households goods.—			
Metallic utensils and others	Arasummoodu	3	
Earthen pots	Arasummoodu	1	
Crockery and glasswares	Alummoodu	1	
Furniture and carpentry	Maruthoor, Alummoodu, Arasummoodu	7	
Ornaments, Jewellery Goldsmith	Arasummoodu, Thannimoodu, Fort, Koottappana	32	
V Other consumer goods.—			
Items of general merchandise (Stationary, umbrella, buttons cosmetics)	Fort, Arasummoodu	11	
Leather goods	Fort, Arasummoodu	7	
VI Medical.—			
English medicines	Alummoodu	3	
Ayurvedic medicines	Maruthoor, Alummoodu	2	

Table 4.7—*(concld.)*

	Type of establishments	Ward	Approximate No.	Remarks
VII	Educational.—			
	Books and Publications	Maruthoor, Alummoodu	2	
VIII	Recreation and hobby.—			
	Light refreshments like pan, *beedi*, *cigarettes*, aerated waters etc.	Athiyannoor, Koottappana, Alummoodu, Fort, Arasumoodu, Thannimoodu, Panagattukari	267	
	Photographers and photo materials	Arasummoodu, Fort, Alummoodu	6	
XI	Transport.—			
	Cycles and repairs	Athiyannoor, Alummoodu, Arasummoodu	21	
	Automobile parts and spares	Arasummoodu, Athiyannur, Puthanambalam, Valangamuri, Panagattukari	6	
	Petrol pumps and other oils	Arasummoodu, Rameswaram	5	
X	Agricultural tools and implements.—	Puthanambalam	5	
	Watches and repairs	Arasummoodu, Thannimoodu, Maruthoor, *Koottappana*	5	
XI	Others.—			
	Hair dressing saloons	Koottappana, Fort, Arasummoodu, Panangattukari	42	
	Washing, dyeing, dry-cleaning	Athiyannoor, Alummoodu, Koottappana, Fort, Narayanapuram, Thannimoodu	18	

There are 11 wholesale shops in Neyyattinkara of which three are engaged in the wholesale business in copra, three in tea, and two in the grocery articles. There is a wholesale shop engaged in the purchase and sale of gunny bags. The remaining two shops are those dealing with food grains and fertilisers.

Most of the shops are situated on either side of the National Highway (N.H. 47) from T.B. junction to the Municipal waiting shed junction. Many of them do not have any name boards. They are known after the names of their proprietors. Licences for the conduct of these shops are issued by the municipality under section 284 (1) of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960 (Act XIV of 1961). The shops in the town cater to the needs of not only the town dwellers but also the people living in the neighbouring areas.

Persons belonging to almost all communities in the town conduct shops. However, the number of members belonging to Scheduled Castes having shop establishments in the town, is very limited, if not nil. Small shops engaged in the sale of beedis, cigarettes, pan, and such other items open early in the morning at about 7 a.m. and close at about 9·30 p.m. One or two shops near the cinema theatre remain open till midnight. The textile shops, general stores, provision stores etc. remain open from 9·00 a.m. to 9·30 p.m. on all days except Sundays.

Detailed particulars in respect of 10 shops were collected. Their break-up with reference to the commodities dealt with is as follows:

Type of shop	No. of shops surveyed	Ward
Grocery and Provision	2 (One wholesale and one retail)	Athiyannoor, Narayanapuram
Firewood	1	Alummoodu
Jai Hind Medical Store	1	Alummoodu
Hardware	1	Narayanapuram
Panshops	2	Koottappana and Fort
General goods	1	Arasummoodu
Jayalakshmi Textiles	1	Arasummoodu
S. N. Bakery	1	Arasummoodu

The time of establishment of these shops, particulars of transfer of ownership if any subsequent to establishment and particulars of shop owners by religion and caste, mother tongue etc. are furnished in the table given below:

Table 4.8

OWNERSHIP OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of shop 1	Year of establishments 2	Year of transfer of ownership if any 3	Religion and caste of owner 4	Area of origin 5	Mother tongue of the owner 6
Grocery and provision (wholesale)	1924	..	Chaliyan, Hindu	Within the town	Tamil
Grocery and provision (retail)	1960	.	Ezhava, Hindu	Olikode (Outside town)	Malayalam
Firewood (retail)	1969		Ayyanavar, Hindu S.C.	Within the town	Malayalam
Medical store (retail)	1949	..	Nair, Hindu	Within the town	Malayalam
Hardware (retail)	1972	..	Chaliyan, Hindu	Within the town	Tamil
Panshops (retail)	1950 1971	..	Ezhava, Hindu, Christian	Within the town	Malayalam
General goods (retail)	1953	..	Saiva-Vellala, Hindu	Within the town	Tamil
Jayalakshmi Textiles (retail)	1955	1965	Nair, Hindu	Within the town	Malayalam
S. N. Bakery	1959	N.A.	Ezhava, Hindu	Within the town	Malayalam

Of the ten shops surveyed, the mother tongue of the owners of three shops is Tamil, and the rest Malayalam.

Except for the textile shop there was no transfer of ownership of these establishments since the date of their starting. The owners of shops, whose mother tongue is Tamil are all natives of the town, and they speak and write Malayalam as well.

The particulars of workers employed in these shops are furnished in the table given below:

Table 4.9

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Type of establishment	Category of Work					Religion, Caste, Tribe				
						Hindu				
	Administrative	Clerical	Supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other community	Christian	Muslim
Provision goods-wholesale	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	..
Other retail shop	9	..	..	1	6	2	..	21	1	..
Hotels and tea shops	5	1	1	..	6	..	..	23	1	..
Personal services	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Repair and servicing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Markets

Besides the shops detailed above, there are four Municipal markets in the town, one at Amaravila, one at Alummoodu and the remaining two at Aralummoodu. All these markets are located very near to the National Highway. Of the four markets, the first two are daily markets and they remain open from early morning till late in the evening. The brisk hours of marketing are from 4·00 p.m. to 6·30 p.m. These markets cater to the needs of the people residing in surrounding areas.

Vegetables produced in the nearby rural areas are brought to the market in small quantities, mainly by the womenfolk. Tapioca is brought from rural areas such as Vellarada and Chempur by bullock-carts. Some three or four cart loads arrive daily. There is no large scale transaction in both these markets. Fish, vegetables, betel leaf,

coconut, areca-nut, egg, etc., are the chief commodities. Fish is brought in cycleloads or head-loads from Poovar and occasionally from Vizhinjam also. Both these places are outside the town limit. Meat is sold in these markets in the morning. In both these markets there are no warehousing facilities. In the town-market at Alummoodu there is a row of ten tiled, open sheds for selling vegetables and meat. There are no middle-men in these markets.

The vegetable market at Aralummoodu cater to the needs of a wider range of people residing not only in the town but also in the adjoining taluks. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the marketing days. Four to five lorry loads of vegetables, tamarind, jaggery etc., arrive from Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu on market days. Fish comes from Poovar and Vizhinjam which are places outside the town area. Bundles of betel leaves are brought from Pallippuram a place in Trivandrum taluk famous for this particular item, during seasons. Local agriculturists also bring their produce to this market. Besides the residents of local area, people from Nemom, Balaramapuram, and Trivandrum buy vegetables from this market. Buyers arrive even from Kanyakumari district for the purchase of items like areca-nut and betel leaves. In addition to vegetables, head-loads of handloom cloth as also mill cloths are brought to this market by small traders from Amaravila, Athiyannoor, Balaramapuram and Nemom. The buyers of these cloths are mainly women going to the market. The earthen vessels made at Thozhukkal find a good market here. It is a peculiarity that sheep and goats are brought for sale to the vegetable market, instead of cattle market. This market too has no warehousing facilities. There are about seventy tinned roof open stalls in this market, wherein the goods are displayed and sold. As there are no storing facilities in the market the vendors are compelled to sell their goods even at a loss at times as otherwise they will have to face the risk of carrying back their goods. The right to use the sheds is auctioned every year by the municipality. The peak hours of marketing are from 6·30 a.m. to 12 noon though the market remains open from 6 a.m. to 2·00 p.m.



Plate 48] A BRICK KILN [Page 91



Plate 49]. BRICK KILN—MEN CARRYING CLAY TO THE PRESSING YARD, THOZHUKKAL [Page 91



Plate 50] PRESSING THE CLAY INTO WOODEN MOULD, THOZHUKKAL [Page 91



Plate 51] GIRLS CARRYING GREEN BRICKS TO THE KILN [Page 91

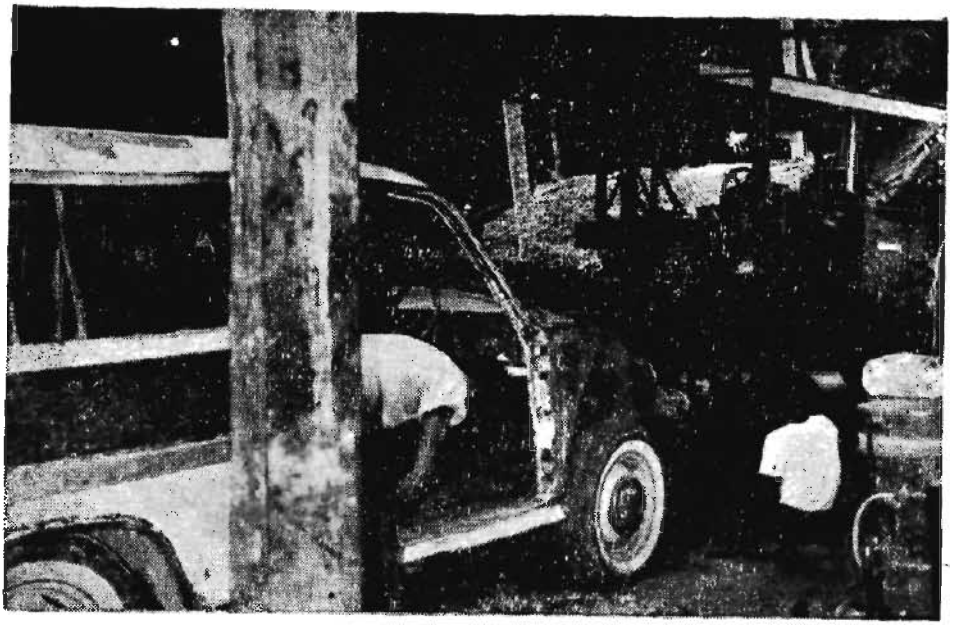


Plate 52] SOBHA AUTOMOBILES, ATHIYANNOOR [Page 95



Plate 53] VAKKIL OFFICES [Page 99

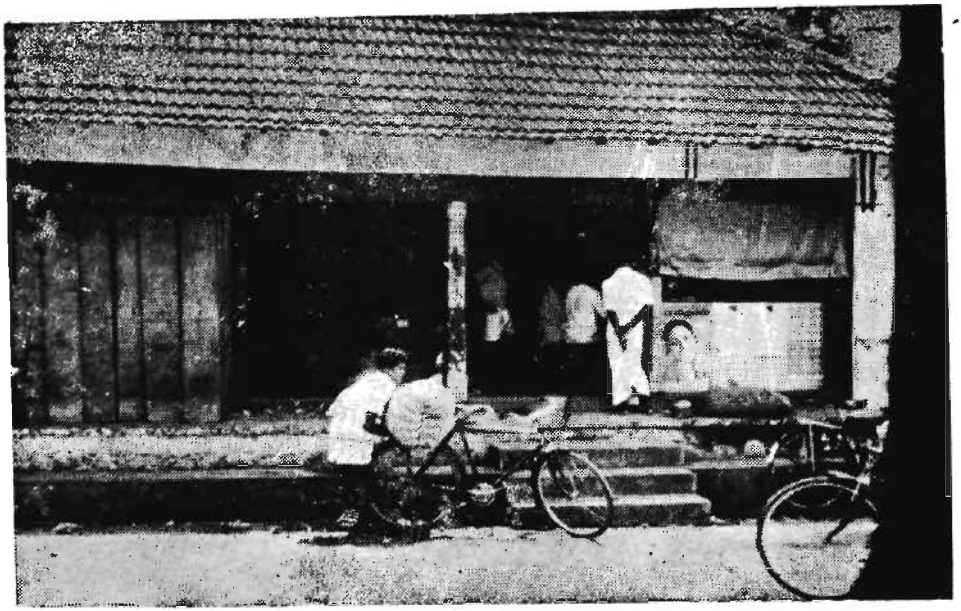


Plate 54] A WHOLESALE SHOP, AMARAVILA [Page 108



Plate 55] VEGETABLE MARKET—WOMEN SELLING VEGETABLES, ARALUMMOODU [Page 110



Plate 56] EARTHERN VESSELS DISPLAYED IN THE MARKET [Page 110



Plate 57] INSIDE THE VEGETABLE MARKET, ARALUMMOODU [Page 110



Plate 58] WOMEN VENDORS IN THE MARKET [Page 110



Plate 59] HAWKERS IN THE MARKET [Page 110



Plate 60] CATTLE MARKET—BUFFALOES FOR SALE, ARALUMMOODU [Page 111



Plate 61] CATTLE MARKET, ARALUMMOODU [Page 111

The place Aralummoodu is renowned for its weekly cattle market. Saturday is the market day. The trade in cattle opens at about 6 a.m. and lasts for four or five hours only. Animals, mainly cows, bulls and buffaloes, are brought from the cattle markets at Kaliyikkavila, Thoduvetty and Vadassery in Kanyakumari district. They also arrive from neighbouring areas in Trivandrum district. For each animal brought to the market, the vendor had to pay 75 p. to the licensee of the market and for the milching animal together with the calf, the rate fixed was Re. 1. These rates have been revised to Re. 1 and Rs. 1·25 respectively from 1972 onwards. The marketing comes to a close before 11 a.m. The peak seasons of cattle trade in this market are from the middle of July to the end of October and from the end of January to the middle of April. Some 500 to 1,000 animals reach this market every week, during peak seasons. At other times, the number of animals brought to the market varies from 300 to 500. Middlemen, brokers as they are locally known, have their share in cattle trade. There are said to be brokers who earn more than Rs. 50 per market day. The actual amount they earn by playing the role of middlemen, is still a secret. They receive money both from the seller and the buyer. It was said that the municipal authorities had once thought of restricting the activities of these middlemen by issuing licences but the idea was subsequently given up due to its impracticability.

Another noteworthy feature of the cattle trade is that the number of animals bought by individual buyers for domestic use and farm operation is very limited. The animals are purchased in large numbers by the agents in trade other than the brokers, and they take them to distant places like Kaipuzha, Thiruvalla, Ettumanoor etc., for sale on profit. It was said that these agents again go back to Tamil Nadu, purchase animals from Thoduvetty and Kaliyikkavila and sell them in Aralummoodu market provided they get a profit.

During vegetable and cattle market days there would be brisk business in tea shops and pan shops of the surrounding areas. Some of the shop owners and even other residents of the area earn a small amount by renting out the

open space in their compounds to provide shelter to the cattle brought to the market. About ten thatched structures erected on poles are there for serving soda water and pan to the people coming to the market. A well and a water-tub are also maintained in the market to provide drinking water to the cattle.

The markets are the main source of income of the municipality. In volume, this income is second only to 'property tax'.

Source of Finance

It was not possible during investigation to gather complete information on the sources of finance of individual shops and other estatblishments. There are a few financial institutions in the town. The most important among them are the banks and chit funds. The Syndicate Bank, the State Bank of Travancore and the Canara Bank have each a branch in the town. There is also the Co-operative Bank. Details of deposits and bank credit as on 31st December 1971 of the commercial banks in the town as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, are given below :

Year	Number of offices	No. of Deposits	Bank credit (Rs. '000)
1	2	3	4
1965	2	2,345	309
1966	2	2,016	426
1967	2	2,357	225
1968	2	2,268	1,060
1969	2	2,284	679
1970	2	2,903	1,904

The deposit and credit particulars of 'Neyyattinkara Co-operative Bank' are furnished below :

Year	No. of deposits	Total amount (Rs. in '000)
1	2	3
1965–66	3,253	733
1966–67	3,664	795
1967–68	3,921	866
1968–69	4,761	858
1969–70	5,829	877
1970–71	7,072	1,024

The table would show that though there has been a steady increase in the number of accounts, the volume of transaction has shown a depression in the year 1968–69. The Co-operative Bank has provided facilities for promotion of cultivation, household industries and other commercial activities ; the largest extent of facilities being given to cultivation, followed by commercial activities and household industries.

There are also the following private banks in the town, and they are known after the names of their proprietors.

1 Sivathanu's Bank—Amaravila
2 Radhakrishnan's Bank—Arasummoodu
3 Vasudevan Nair's Bank—Arasummoodu
4 Ayyappan's Bank—Thannimoodu
5 Chellayan Nadar's Bank—Narayanapuram
6 Thara Bank—Fort
7 Sreevilasam Bank—Fort

These banks do not accept deposits from the customers nor do they grant any loan on personal securities as in the case of nationalised banks. The small shop owners, proprietors of small industrial establishments, and women selling vegetables are the usual customers. Small amounts of loan are given to them on pledging gold ornaments. Some of the shop owners who have been contacted in connection with canvassing of 'commercial and industrial establishment schedules', have stated that the rate of interest on loans obtained from these banks is higher than the rate fixed in the nationalised banks and the Co-operative Bank, and that they are still driven to these private banks for loan by sheer necessity.

Chit Funds: The institution of 'chitti' is almost peculiar to Kerala. While affording facilities to the middle and low income groups of the population for a variety of activities such as agriculture, marketing etc., the institution also provides for the investment of savings by the trading class and Government servants and other steady income groups. "The chitti is a transaction by which one or more persons enter into an agreement with a number of persons that every one of the contracting parties shall subscribe a certain amount

of money or quantity of grain by periodical instalments for a definite period, and that each in his turn as determined by lot or auction or in such other manner as is provided for in the 'Variola' (rules) shall be entitled to the prize amount''. The 'chitties', may be either 'Narukku chitti' (lot chitti) or 'Lela chitti' (auction chitti). The latter class of chitties is common in Neyyattinkara. In 'Lela chitties' the chitti amount or the total collection at each instalment is put to open auction, and the subscriber who bids for the lowest amount gets the prize. The amount deducted is distributed among the non-prized subscribers or among all the subscribers as laid down in the Variola.

There are three known chitti funds in the town ; they are Krishnankutty's chitti fund and Thankappan's chit fund at Amaravila and the Sree Hari chit fund at Fort. The particulars of the chit funds are furnished in the table given below :

Table 4.10

DETAILS OF CHIT FUNDS

Name of chitti fund	No. of current chitties	No. of members	Total amount involved (Rs. '000)	Amount disbursed (Rs. '000)	Commission received Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Krishnankutty's Chitti Fund	3	120	120	68	3,400
Thankappan's Chitti Fund	3	120	150	94	4,700
Sree Hari Chitti Fund	4	140	170	85	4,250

Expenditure on establishment, stationery advt. etc. Rs.	Profit if any Rs.	Loss if any Rs.	No. of litigations against members	Amount realised by litigation (a) From member	Amount realised by litigation (b) From securities
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,800	1,600	..	2	2	..
2,500	2,200	..	1	1	..
2,500	1,750	..	1	1	..

Besides the monthly chitties, daily chitties are also conducted by these chit funds. Normally an amount equal to 5 per cent of the chitti amount is taken as commission by the foreman for monthly chitties, and 10 per cent for daily chitties. It was stated that besides these known chitti funds, there were also private individuals including women conducting monthly chitties for very small amounts. No security is furnished for receiving the prize amount in these chitties. The confidence of the members in the foreman is the key to the successful conduct of this type of chitties.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The Hindus, Christians, and the Muslims together constitute the population of the town. The Hindus are in a majority. A table showing the distribution of population of the town by religion is given below :

Table 5.1

RELIGION, 1971

Religion	Total	Male	Female	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	**23,983**	**11,963**	**12,020**	**100·0**
Hinduism	14,864	7,441	7,423	62·0
Christianity	5,689	2,866	2,823	23·7
Islam	3,426	1,654	1,772	14·2
Religion not stated	4	2	2	..

The Hindus, Christians and Muslims are all Indian nationals. While the people belonging to the first two religions are found in all wards of the town, the Muslims are found in certain wards only. There are a number of castes among Hindus such as Brahmins, Nairs, Nadars, Ezhavas, Vellalas, Chaliyans, etc. Among the Christians in the town also, there are sub-divisions based on beliefs, or affiliation to the various Christian Churches such as Church of South India, Catholic, etc.

In this context a comparison of the religion-wise distribution of the population of the town with that of the taluk, district, and the State may not be out of place. A table showing the distribution of the population of the State, Trivandrum district and Neyyattinkara taluk among the various religions is given below :

Table 5.2

POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971

Unit	Total population	Hinduism	Christanity	Islam
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala State	**21,347,375**	**12,683,277 (59·41%)**	**4,494,089 (21·05%)**	**4,162,718 (19·49%)**
1. Trivandrum district	2,198,606	1,554,673 (70·71%)	379,511 (17·26%)	264,027 (12·01%)
2. Neyyattinkara taluk	559,488	335,683 (59·99%)	193,514 (34·58%)	30,179 (5·39%)

	Buddhism	Jainism	Sikhism	Other religions	Religion not stated
	6	7	8	9	10
	605	**3,336**	**1,284**	**562**	**1,504**
1.	18	28	56	5	288
2.	..	..	..	..	112

In the State, the district and the taluk, the Hindus are in a majority. While the percentage of Hindu population in the district is above 70, it is below 60 in the State and Neyyattinkara taluk. But in the municipal town it is 62 per cent. As regards the Christian population, its percentage in the town is lower than that of the taluk, but higher than that of the district and the State. The percentage of Muslim population in the town is lower than that of the State, but higher than that of the district and more than double that of the taluk. There are no Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs either in the town or the taluk.

Nairs

As already indicated Hindus are in a majority in the town. Among Hindus, people belonging to Nair community, constitute the dominant population of the town. In the Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of the Travancore and Cochin States, Lts. Ward and Conner qualified "Neyyattengerry" as "a large Nair Town". They are however found concentrated in Fort, Koottappana and Arasummoodu wards. Various theories have been given

about the origin of Nairs. Dr. Thurston has observed that "the original Nairs are undoubtedly a military body holding lands and serving as a militia". In the erstwhile Travancore State, the Royal Infantry was constituted of Nairs and the army itself was known as 'Nair pattalam'. In front of the police station in the town there is still a granite pillar, bearing the following inscription, perpetuating the memory of those who went to World War I, from Neyyattinkara Village.

"NEGYTHINKARA"

"From this village 174 men went to the great war 1914–1919".

Nairs have exchanged the sword for the plough and the pen. Many of them held vast tracts of lands, which they cultivated employing Ayyanavars and Pulayas as agricultural labourers. They were in fact a class of landlords wiedling much influence in the area. With the merger of the Royal infantry with the Indian Army, the monopoly of this community in the defence service of the country has come to an end. The Nairs of the town also took active part in the struggle for responsible Government in Travancore State. The Names of Sri N. K. Padmanabha Pillai and Sri R. Vasudevan Pillai, have to be specially mentioned in this connection. The former who was the first chairman of Neyyattinkara Municipality, joined the agitation of the State Congress for responsible government and became the fourth State Congress President, after Sri C. Kesavan. He was succeeded by Sri R. Vasudevan Pillai, also a native of the town. With the change of time, many people belonging to this community have shed their notions of superiority and privilege and resorted to all kinds of occupations. "At one time, there were several sub-castes among Nairs and interdining was not permitted among members of these sub-castes. But even intermarriages are now common and meet with the full approval of society. The fusion of sub-castes among Nairs has become an accomplished fact".

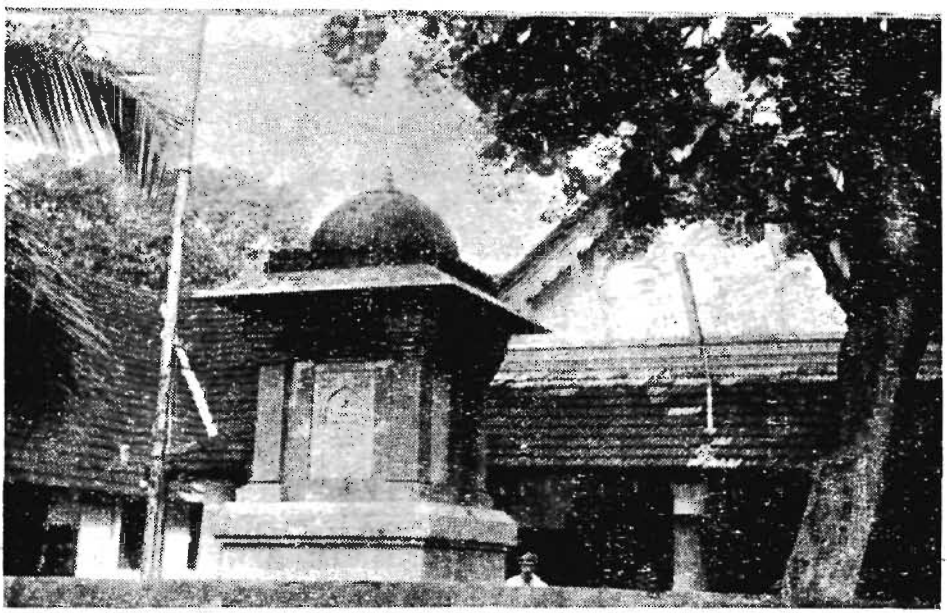


Plate 62] MEMORIAL TO MEN WHO WENT TO WORLD WAR I FROM NEYYATTINKARA [Page 113

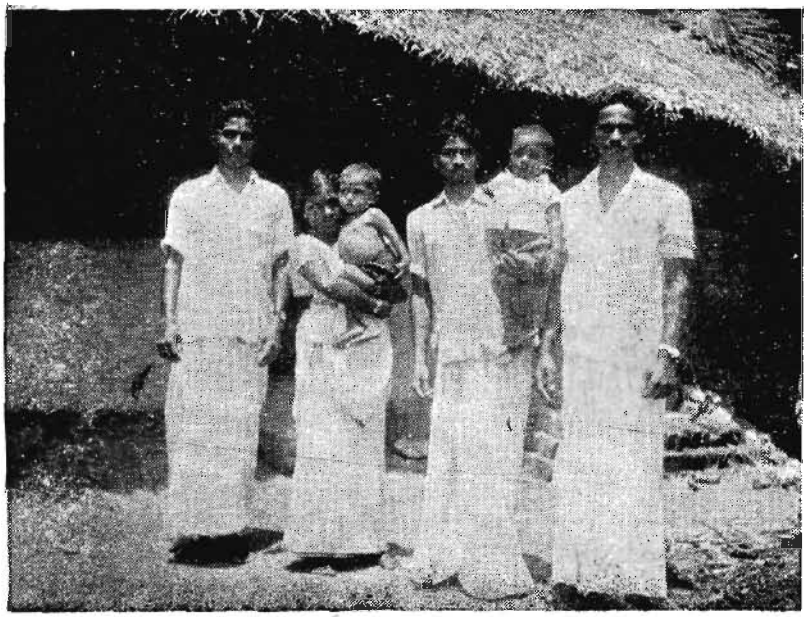


Plate 63] A NADAR FAMILY [Page 119



Plate 64] A MUSLIM FAMILY [Page 122



Plate 65] A POOR MUSLIM FAMILY [Page 122

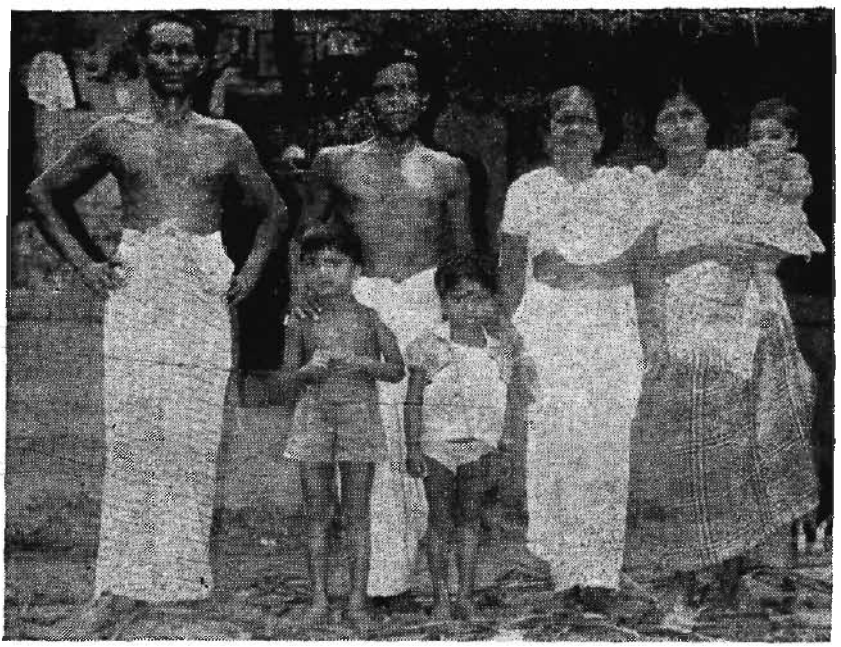


Plate 66] AYYANAVAR FAMILY [Page 123

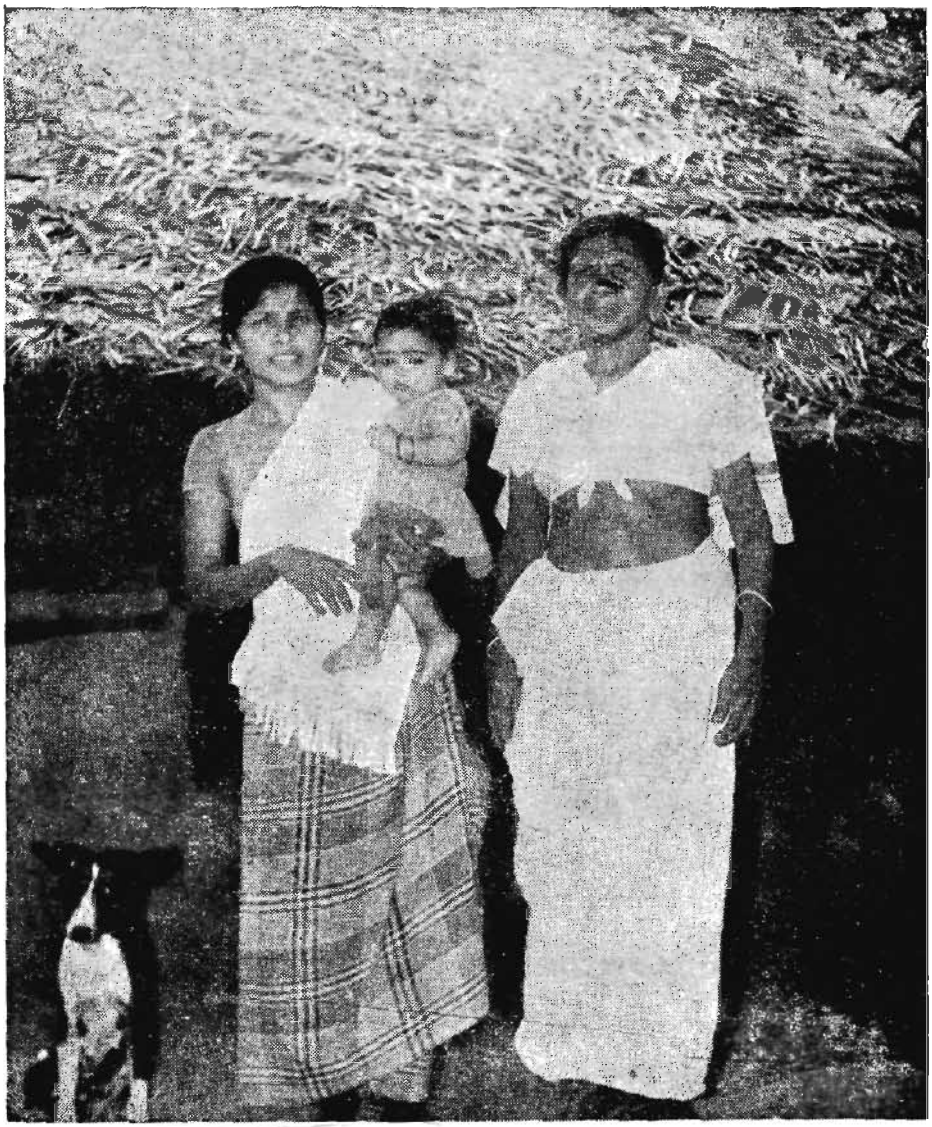


Plate 67] AYYANAVAR FEMALES [Page 123

Nadars

The Nadars are found scattered all over Neyyattinkara town, though they are in strength in Amaravila, Rameswaram, Arasummoodu, Thozhukkal, Cutchery and Valangamuri wards. In Amaravila and Rameswaram they form more than 70 per cent and 90 per cent respectively of the total population. Their mother tongue is Tamil, but almost all of them in town speak Malayalam as well. In fact, the language they speak is neither pure Tamil nor Malayalam, but a combination of both. In schools, their children study Malayalam. As regards the origin of Nadars in the State, according to Bishop Caldwell they have migrated from the northern coast of Ceylon through Tirunelvely district. "They are supposed to have been good fighters, hardy and brave". Their capacity for hard labour and endurance is well known. The P.W.D. contractors of Trivandrum district engage these people for hard work connected with the construction of building, digging of trenches, carrying loads of stone, cement etc.

The Nadars were originally Hindus, but subsequently majority of them have become converts to Christianity. Most of the Nadars found in the town are Christians. The Hindu Nadars can be easily distinguished by their names, which are very often associated with the names of Hindu Gods found in scriptures. They are Saivites. They also worship demon Gods like 'Yekshi', 'Bhadrakali', 'Madan' etc. Polyandry and polygamy are strictly prohibited. Widow re-marriage is not prohibited; but the number of cases of widow re-marriage is very few, if not absent. Girls are given in marriage after attaining puberty. Dowry system is prevalent in this community. "A man who marries a second wife during the lifetime of the first wife where the first wife had not been divorced, is declared an outcast along with his newly married wife. Consanguineous marriages between immediate blood relations like uncle and niece are prohibited, though marriage between the cross cousins is not only allowed but considered to be the most appropriate course. The marriages are isogamous".

The Nadar's original occupation was toddy-drawing. But in course of time they have resorted to all kinds of occupations. There are cultivators, agricultural labourers, shop owners, masons etc. among them. There are also a number of people belonging to this community employed in Government service. Educated Nadar women are also employed in various professions.

Ezhavas

Ezhavas, numerically small when compared to Nairs and Nadars in the town, are found concentrated in Puthanambalam ward, which is mainly an agricultural area. They are all Hindus and their mother tongue is Malayalam. Some forty or fifty years ago when the caste system was prevalent in the State with all its rigidity, Ezhavas were considered untouchables and were kept at a distance by the so called high caste communities like Brahmins and Nairs. Worship in temples was not allowed to them. Even educational facilities were denied to them in some private schools, managed by members of higher castes. The promulgation of the Temple Entry Proclamation in 1936 by Maharaja Sri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma dealt a severe blow to the practice of untouchability then prevalent in the State. Even before that, the caste system had begun to lose its hold on the people owing to the teachings of religious leaders and social reformers like Chattampi Swamikal and Sri Narayanaguru. The latter, himself born of Ezhava parents, contributed much through his teachings and reforms to the uplift of the Ezhava community from the depth of humiliation to which it had fallen and placing it on an equal footing with the so called high castes.

The occupation of Ezhavas in olden times was cultivation, especially coconut cultivation and toddy tapping. The imposition of prohibition in the State had badly affected the source of income of this community, and they had to find other occupations. There are now people belonging to this community engaged in various kinds of trade and commerce. The State Government have reserved a certain percentage of public appointments in Government service to the members of this community, in view of their backwardness.

Brahmins

There are a few Brahmins in the town whose mother-tongue is Tamil. They live in groups in the houses built on either side of the Brahmin street in Krishnapuram ward of the town. There are about 70 residential houses on either side of this street, all occupied by Brahmins. They are considered to be high caste people. Brahmins, as a rule, do not take to hard manual labour. They are not employed as agricultural labourers or head-load workers. They are also not interested in trade and commerce. Except for one or two, having textile shops and hotels in the town, the Brahmins as a community do not carry on any business. In the past, they were having an enviable position in State service. But with the passage of time, their number in Government service is dwindling. Left with no lands of economic extent of their own, and without having the experience, industry and capital to start any business, their economic plight is very bleak.

In addition to the sub-castes among Hindus indicated above, there are also the Kammalas, Chaliyans, Vellalas, Velans, etc. in the town.

Church of South India

Christians form the second major community in the town. Among them, members of the Church of South India (C.S.I.) are numerically larger, followed by Roman Catholics and the Pentecost. There are also some Latin Catholics in the town. The first Protestant organisation to attempt proselytism in the district was the London Mission Society. This society later became one of the constituent units of the Church of South India. The present members of the C.S.I. in this locality are either the descendants of the converts to the L.M.S. Church from 1838 onwards or new converts. "The members of the C.S.I. believe in the existence of God, the creation of the World by God, the fall of the first man, the original sin, incarnation of Christ and the redemption of humanity by the death of Christ on the cross. They recognise all sacraments except marriage which

is not treated as sacrament. They have no auricular confession to a priest". Marriages are allowed only between members of the church. But non-members of the church are allowed to marry members of the church if such non-members become members of the church. Polygamy and polyandry are prohibited; but widow re-marriage is allowed.

Roman Catholics

"All Roman Catholics irrespective of the sub-sects believe inter alia in the existence of one and only one God, the creation of the world by Him, the fall of the first man, the original sin, the incarnation of Christ, the redemption of humanity by His death on the cross, resurrection and ascension of Christ, the doctrines of transubstantiation and Holy Trinity, the ten commandments and the seven sacraments, eternity of the soul, heaven, hell and purgatory, confession before a priest who represents God and forgiveness of the sins, Holy Communion, Immaculate Conception and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, primacy and infallibility of the Pope, resurrection of the dead and the final judgement.....All of them owe allegiance to the Holy See of Rome".

Other Christian Communities

Members of Pentecost Church and Salvation Army are comparatively very few in number, and are therefore not dealt with here. The Christians of the town, as a whole are hard working people. They are employed as agricultural labourers, and workers in brick kilns. They also conduct some small shops and other establishments in the town. Educated among them, both males and females, find their way to various professions.

Muslims

The Muslims rank last in strength among the major communities in the town. It is believed that the first batch of Muslims reached Kerala as early as 712 A.D. They came as traders. In Neyyattinkara, they are found in numbers in Alummoodu and Arasummoodu wards. There are a few Muslim families in Athiyannoor and Amaravila also.

"Islam does not recognise caste and communal barriers" and the Muslims in the town therefore form one homogeneou, body. They keep cordial relations with the members of other communities in the area. Their main occupation is trade. However there are no Muslims in the town engaged in chitti or money lending business. Muslim women do not enjoy as much freedom as the women of other communities. They do not go out as agricultural workers, or other labourers. The Muslims enjoy the benefit of communal reservation in public appointments. This is allowed with a view to giving them due representation in public service. Their mother tongue is Malayalam.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to the 1971 Census, there are 1582 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and one person belonging to the Scheduled Tribe, in the town. Of the Scheduled Caste population 804 are males and 778 females.

The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population in the municipal town comes to 6.59. This is lower than the percentage of S.C. population in the taluk and the district of which it forms a part, and the State. In the State, the percentage is 8.30, and in the district and taluk it is 9.72 and 7.72 respectively.

Ayyanavars, Pulayas and Mannans are the main divisions among the Scheduled Castes in the town, the Ayyanavars and Pulayas being the dominant communities. They are found in all wards of the town except Fort, Thozhukkal, Krishnapuram and Thannimoodu. In Athiyannur, Puthanambalam, Koottappana, Maruthur and Panangattukari wards, they are in strength.

Some members of the Scheduled Castes who are traditionally Hindus have recently embraced Christianity. They are mostly employed as agricultural labourers. Both males and females take part in agricultural operations. Their houses, which are very often small huts are made of mud walls and thatched roofs, and are located in the isolated fringes of the town. These people, who were mere vassals of the landlords, had originally no permanent rights over the

lands in which they had their huts, but were occupying the land at the will of the landlord. Thanks to the various land reform measures adopted by Government from time to time, they got permanent occupancy right. The plight of these tillers of the soil had been miserable in the past, since they had to depend on their landlords for their very existence and sustenance. The progressive land reform laws of the State as also the various concessions granted to them in the matter of education and appointment to public service have already begun to show signs of improving the lot of these people. In Panangattukari ward, which is treated as a double member ward for municipal elections one seat is reserved for a Harijan member.

Out of the 1582 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes 912 persons are literate. The percentage of literacy of this population which is 57.65 is only slightly lower than 58.98, the rate recorded for the total population of the taluk. Among the literates, 514 are males and 398 are females. The percentage of male literacy among S.C. in the town comes to 63.93 as against the male literacy of 64.24 per cent in the taluk. Female literacy among the S.C. in the town is only 51.16 as against the female literacy of 53.67 per cent of the taluk. Out of 1563 agricultural labourers in the town 452 belong to Scheduled Castes.

It has been indicated earlier that the mother tongue of the vast majority of people in the town is 'Malayalam'. The distribution of the population on the basis of mother tongue is as follows:

Table 5·3

MOTHER TONGUE, 1971

Mother tongue	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**23,983**	**11,963**	**12,020**
Arabic/Arbi	2	1	1
Hindi	1	..	1
Kannada	4	2	2
Konkani	5	1	4
Malayalam	22,766	11,376	11,390
Tamil	1,159	557	602
Telugu	5	3	2
Tulu	**41**	**23**	**18**

Tamil occupies the second place of importance among the mother tongues spoken in the town. This can be attributed to the proximity of the town to the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and the migration from the south to the north that had taken place in the past.

Age and Marital Status

The table C-II prepared on the basis of 80 per cent sample and given in the appendix furnishes the data on age and marital status of the population of Neyyattinkara. The further classification of 'currently married women' according to religion, present age, education, duration of marriage, and age at marriage as also the details of births occurred to them during the last one year are available in the 'F Series' of tables which are also given in the appendix.

A table showing the distribution of the population by age, sex and marital status together with the percentage under each category is given below:

Table 5.4

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN EACH MARITAL STATUS IN BROAD AGE GROUP

(Based on 80 per cent sample)

Age group	Marital status		Male	Female
1	2		3	4
All age groups	All persons	I	9597	9614
		II	100·00	100·00
	Never married	I	6246	5315
		II	100·00	100·00
	Married	I	3215	3290
		II	100·00	100 00
	Widowed	I	122	900
		II	100·00	100·00
	Divorced	I	14	109
		II	100·00	100·00
0–14	All persons	I	3722	3674
		II	38·78	38.21
	Never married	I	3722	3673
		II	59·59	69·11
	Married	I	..	1
		II	..	0·03
	Widowed	I	..	..
		II	..	..
	Divorced	I	..	..
		II	..	..

Table 5.4—*concld.*

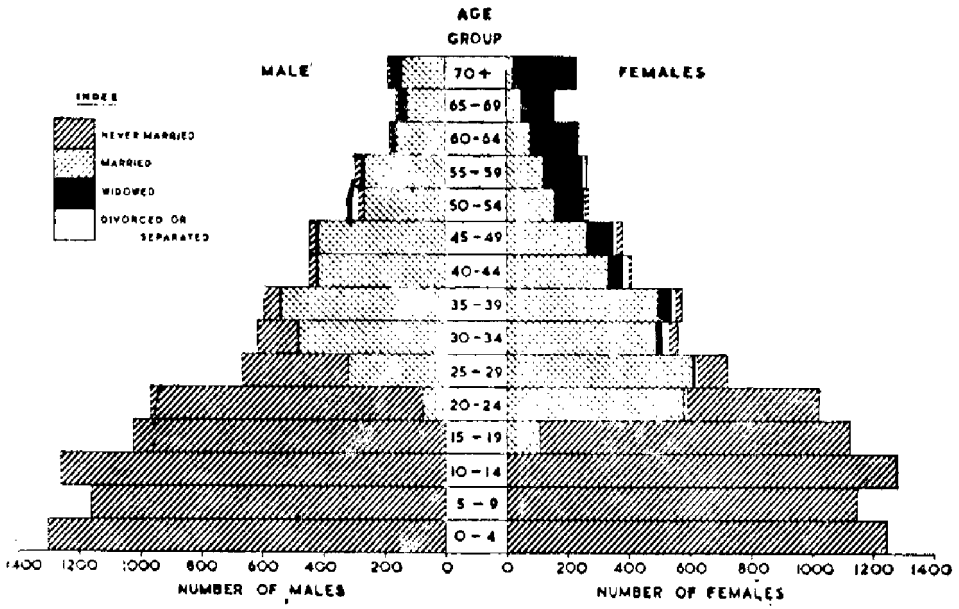
Age-group	Marital status		Male	Female
1	2		3	4
15–49	All persons	I	4761	4783
		II	49·61	49·75
	Never married	I	2475	1620
		II	39·63	30·48
	Married	I	2257	2864
		II	70·20	87·05
	Widowed	I	19	213
		II	15·57	23·67
	Divorced	I	10	86
		II	71·43	78·90
50 +	All persons	I	1114	1157
		II	11·61	12·04
	Never married	I	49	22
		II	0·78	0·41
	Married	I	958	425
		II	29·80	12·92
	Widowed	I	103	687
		II	84·43	76·33
	Divorced	I	4	23
		II	28·57	21·10

I—Actual number II—Percentage

The total population of the town as returned by the 1971 Census is 23,983, consisting of 11,963 males and 12,020 females. The population covered by the 80 per cent sample comes to 19,211 persons consisting of 9,597 males and 9,614 females. This shows a slight preponderance of females over males. Persons in the age-groups 0–14 and 15–49 constitute 38·50 per cent and 49·68 per cent respectively of the total population. The percentage distribution of sex by broad age-groups shows that the percentage of females is smaller than that of males in the age-group 0–14 whereas the reverse is the case in case of age-groups 15–49 and 50 and above. One of the reasons attributed for the proportionately higher female population in the age-group 15 and above is that the rate of immigration of women into the town caused by wedlock is higher than that of outmigration for the same reason.

There is only one married woman in the age-group 0–14 which is an exception rather than the rule. No

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS-NEYYATTINKARA



married male is found in this age-group. The percentage of married women in the 15–49 age-group is considerably higher than that of men. Out of the total 3,290 married women, 2,864 women (i.e. 87·05 per cent of the total married women) in the 15–49 age-group are in the reproductive ages.

Table 5.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS ACCORDING TO SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age group	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	**65·08**	**55·28**	**33·50**	**34·22**	**1·27**	**9·36**	**0·15**	**1·14**	**100·00**	**100·00**
0–14	100·00	99·97	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00
15–49	51·99	33·87	47·41	59·88	0·39	4·45	0·21	1·80	100·00	100·00
50+	4·40	1·90	35·99	36·73	9·25	59·38	0·36	1·99	100·00	100·00

Majority of widowed men and women are in the 50 and above age-group whereas the divorced are in the 15–49 age-group. 1·27 per cent of males and 9·36 per cent of females are widowed and 0·15 per cent of males and 1·14 per cent of females are divorced. Two reasons can be attributed to the comparatively larger number of widowed and divorced persons among females than males. One is that the husband is very often older than the wife, and normally the chance of his surviving his wife is very remote. And secondly the possibility of getting remarried is greater in the case of widowed and divorced males than females. In the Indian society it is easier for a divorced man to get remarried than a divorced woman, as the former is usually the breadwinner and enjoys a higher status than the latter.

The table C-II further shows that married men have been returned only from 20–24 age-group onwards. The percentage of married men is lowest in 20–24 age-group (i.e. 2·33 per cent) and it is highest in the 35–39 age-group (i.e. 16·86 per cent). The largest percentage of married women, (i.e. 18·42 per cent), is found in 25-29 age-group. The percentage of married persons is on the increase up to 25–29 age-group among females compared to males, whereas in all the remaining quinquennial age-groups it is low. The reason for this could be the custom prevalent almost throughout the country in which the girls are married at an early age compared to men. While widowhood and divorce are reported from the age-group 20–24, in the case of females, loss of partner or separation from the partner is reported from the 30–34 age-group onwards in the case of men. There are 900 widowed females as against 122 widowed males. Likewise when there are only 14 divorced males, the number of divorced females comes to 109. The maximum percentage of widowed men and women is naturally in the age-group 70 and above. Death of the husband or wife due to old age is the reason for this high percentage. It is only natural that the number of divorced persons is larger than the number of widowed persons in the early age-groups. Thus among males it is high (28·56 per cent) in both the 30–34 and 35–39 age-groups. Among females the maximum number (19·27 per cent) is found in the 30–34 age-group.

There are altogether 3,290 married women of whom one is in 0-14 age-group, 2,864 in 15-49 and 425 in the 50+ age-groups. For studying the fertility aspects only married women below the age of 49 need be considered as generally they are in the child bearing age. The married women form 34·22 per cent of the females, and 17·13 per cent of the total population considered (80 per cent). They are classified as 'currently married women' and the data provided in the 'F series' tables help us to analyse the fertility aspect from different angles.

Table 5.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 'CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN' AND BIRTHS DURING LAST YEAR BY RELIGION AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage	Hindus		Muslims		Christians		All religions	
	Married women	Birth	Married women	Birth	Married women	Birth	Married women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
–13	0·38	..	0·67	..	0·12	..	0·37	..
13–17	28·05	24·40	58·52	68·87	28·74	27·97	32·34	34·37
18–22	53·24	61·86	37·44	28·30	54·90	61·86	51·49	54·95
23–27	13·06	12·37	1·80	2·83	11·21	9·32	11·09	9·71
28+	3·24	1·03	0·22	..	2·32	0·85	2·61	0·78
Unspecified	2·03	0·34	1·35	..	2·71	..	2·10	0·19

It can be seen from the table that the marriage of majority of the currently married women (51·49 per cent) had taken place at the age of 18–22. But the proportion of marriages under each age-group varies with the religion of the people. About 58·52 per cent of the currently married Muslim women were married at the age of 13–17, whereas the age-group at marriage of majority of Christian and Hindu women was 18-22. Thus Muslim women get married earlier than the Hindu and Christian women. Similarly, the number of Muslim females getting married at the age-group 23–27 and 28 and above is negligible when compared with the corresponding figures under the other two religions. 96·63 per cent of currently married women among Muslims are married before the age of 23, whereas the percentage of Christian women under this category is 83·76, and that of Hindus is 81·67. The analysis of the birth statistics also shows that among Christians and Hindus, majority of births (61·86 per cent) during last year is reported from 18-22 age at marriage group, whereas among Muslims it is (68·87 per cent) in the 13–17 age at marriage group. Thus the higher the percentage of currently married women in the early reproductive ages, the larger the number of births occurred to them during the previous year. No birth is reported from among Muslims in the age at marriage group 28 and above.

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Table 5.7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH AGE AT MARRIAGE 23+, TO ALL MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO EDUCATION LEVELS

Educational levels	All religions		Hinduism		Islam		Christianity	
	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	8·99	8·21	11·84	15·52	1·96	20·04	9·82	3·70
Literate up to matriculation	10·41	5·14	12·21	7·14	1·69	1·92	9·09	2·78
Matriculation	34·48	28·92	35·69	26·98	7·69	20·00	34·74	40·00
Graduate and above	62·90	66·67	64·44	50·00	..	..	58·82	75·00

An analysis of the impact of education on the age at marriage of women is attempted here. It can be seen that women with higher age at marriage i.e. 23 + had studied up to different educational levels which again vary with different religions. Thus the percentage of married women in 23 + age at marriage group is found to be the lowest among illiterates (i.e. 8·99 per cent) and highest (62·90 per cent) among women with qualifications of graduation and above. The study has also revealed that the number of married women with 23+ age at marriage is proportionately high among Hindus when compared with the Christians and the Muslims. There is no graduate 'currently married' Muslim woman at all.

Likewise it is also observed that the proportion of births during last year increased with the educational level, with the exception in the case of "literate but below matriculation level". This may be attributable to the belated starting of cohabitation and reproductive life, due to the later age at marriage. However the details of births furnished above can give only the birth rate during the last one year and not the total fertility rate.

Table 5.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND RELATED BIRTHS DURING LAST YEAR

	All durations	Duration of marriage: -1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Unspecified
Women	3290	100·00	1·85	17·60	17·78	15·11	11·92	12·07	7·84	13·74	2·09
Births	515	100·00	..	38·45	32·43	14·18	8·93	4·46	1·17	0·19	0·19

The percentage of currently married women in each duration of marriage 1-4 and 5-9 group is found to be around 17. In the later durations it shows a declining or more or less a steady trend. The last duration 30+has more percentage as it covers all women who got married 30 years ago or earlier. The births during the preceding year show a downward trend as the duration of marriage increases. About 70 per cent of births occurred in the preceding year of enumeration to women who got married within 9 years.

Table 5.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY EDUCATION AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

	Duration of marriage: 0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Unspecified	All duration
Illiterate	1·0	10·1	14·6	14·5	12·5	12·5	10·9	21·4	2·5	100 00
Literate up to matriculation	2·3	18·0	17·8	14·8	13·0	13·6	7·2	11·5	1·8	100·00
Matriculation	2·1	33·2	25·7	16·5	6·6	5·0	3·5	5·0	2·4	100·00
University graduate	3·2	38·6	22·4	25·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	3·7	1·6	100·00

An analysis of the duration of marriage of currently married women according to educational attainments shows that as the educational standard increases the percentage of married women is high in the smaller durations. Thus, of the quinquennial durations, the duration 5–9 has the largest

proportion of married illiterates, and the duration of 1–4 has the highest proportion of married literates at all educational levels. Another interesting feature is that the percentage of matriculates and university graduates had suddenly declined from the 15–19 duration onwards. This shows that women getting married after acquiring higher educational qualifications or the married women acquiring the same subsequently, has become a fashion only since a decade and a half.

The table below gives the percentage distribution of women by age at marriage in different duration of married life of 1961 Kerala (urban) and 1971 Neyyattinkara municipal town.

Table 5.10

AGE AT MARRIAGE (YEARS)

Marriage duration (years)	1961 (Urban)				Neyyattinkara 1971 *			
	-18	18-22	23+	All ages	-18	18-22	23+	All ages
All duration	**55·9**	**37·2**	**6·9**	**100·00**	**33·4**	**52·6**	**14·0**	**100·00**
0	24·5	55·4	2·01	100·00	19·7	59·0	21·3	100·00
1–4	37·9	49·1	13·0	100·00	16·4	62·4	21·2	100·00
5–9	45·4	46·9	7·7	100·00	27·7	57·4	14·9	100·00
10–14	57·9	35·5	6·6	100·00	34·2	48·5	17·3	100·00
15–29	61·9	32·8	5·3	100·00	41·3	49·1	9·6	100·00
30+	73·8	23·9	2·3	100·00	45·4	45·6	9·0	100·00

*The 'Neyyattinkara figure' does not include those returned with age at marriage unspecified.

The figures for Neyyattinkara given above however do not include the number of women returned without specifying the age at marriage. The table would show that as per the 1961 urban figures, the percentage of women marrying in the age-group -18, under all duration is the highest (55·9 per cent) whereas according to 1971 figures for Neyyattinkara municipal town, the percentage is highest under the age at marriage group 18–22. The number of women in the 23+ age at marriage group in 1971 is more than double the corresponding number in 1961 (14 per cent and 6·9 per cent respectively). This would

indicate that the age at marriage of girls in urban area, especially the municipal town, has gone up during the last decade.

Separate figures are not available for the municipal town for 1961 and therefore it is not possible to compare the change that has occurred in the age at marriage of women in the town during the last ten years.

Table 5·11 below gives the percentage distribution of women by marriage duration for each age at marriage group for Neyyattinkara town.

Table 5.11

AGE AT MARRIAGE

Marriage duration (years)	Age at marriage (years)*			
	-18	18–22	23+	All ages
All duration	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
0	1·1	2·1	2·9	1·9
1—4	8·8	21·2	27·3	18·0
5—9	15·1	19·9	19·3	18·2
10–14	15·8	14·2	19·1	15·4
15–29	40·1	30·3	22·4	32·5
30+	19·1	12·2	9·0	14·0

* The percentage of Neyyattinkara does not include those returned with age at marriage unspecified.

The 1971 Census figure of 'currently married women' is the sum total of all married women in 1961 except those whose marital status has changed due to the death or divorce of the contracting partner, and also women who got married between 1961 and 1971. Here the migration factor is not taken into consideration. The percentage of women under the 'duration of marriage 0–9' relates to those women who got married during the last decade. Here one is guided to infer that during the preceding decade there is not only increase of women in 18–22 age at marriage group but also in the proportion of 23 + age at marriage group.

A statement showing details of currently married Scheduled Castes women is given in table 5.12.

Table 5·12

SCHEDULED CASTES CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BY AGE, DURATION AND PRESENT AGE

Age at marriage	All duration							
	Women	0–1	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–29	30+	Unspecified
Women all ages	**100·00 (218)**	**100·00 (2)**	**100·00 (34)**	**100·00 (40)**	**100·00 (37)**	**100·00 (77)**	**100·00 (27)**	**100·00 (1)**
13–17	38·53	..	14·71	20·00	51·35	50·65	48·15	..
18–22	50·46	100·00	76·47	67·50	40·55	36·36	44·44	..
23–27	8·72	..	8·82	10·00	8·10	0.09	7·41	..
28+	1·84	..	..	2·50	..	3·90	..	..
Age not specified	0·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00

	Present age							
	13–17	18–22	23–27	28–32	33–37	38–42	43–47	48
	100·00 (2)	**100·00 (22)**	**100·00 (46)**	**100·00 (39)**	**100·00 (31)**	**100·00 (24)**	**100·00 (23)**	**100·00 (3)**
	100·00	22·73	30·43	43·59	54·84	50·00	21·74	38·70
	..	72·73	67·39	43·59	32·26	45·83	56·52	38·70
	..	..	2·18	12·82	12·90	4·17	13·04	16·10
	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·70	6·40
	..	4·54	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Actual number given in brackets)

It can be seen from the statement that though the majority of marriages (50·46 per cent) took place in 18-22 age at marriage group, a considerable number of marriages have taken place in 13-17 group also. The marriages that took place within a span of 9 years (71) form about 35 per cent of the currently married women. It is seen that the bulk of the recent marriages (55) i. e. 71·4 per cent is reported from the 18-22 age at marriage group, whereas the majority of marriages with duration 10+ is from the 13-17 age at marriage group. When the currently married women are considered with reference to present age and age at marriage it is seen that majority of women whose age is below 32 years have married when they were between 18-22 years of age. But a fluctuating trend is seen in the case of older women.

The births reported during last year also show that 63·33 per cent of births occurred to the women in the age at marriage group 18-22, and they are from the women aged 22 and above. Thus 23·33 per cent of births have been reported from women aged up to 22, 43·33 per cent from 23-27 and about 33 per cent from 28 and above age-groups.

There is no Scheduled Tribes female in the town under study.

Out of the 185 households covered by the survey, one is a multi-religious household in that the religion of the servant is different from that of the head of the household. The head of the household is a Christian whereas the servant is a Hindu. The survey has not returned any case of inter-religious marriage in the town. This would show that marriages of the type have not yet met with the approval of the people. As regards inter-caste marriages, only one case has come to notice. It is the case of a marriage between persons belonging to 'Cheramar' and 'Ayyanavar'. Both Cheramar and Ayyanavar are Scheduled Castes, but the inter-caste marriage among them is still an exception rather than the rule.

As regards education by religion of the persons covered by the sample, it may be pointed out that out of 941 persons above five years of age, 295 are undergoing various courses of studies. Among the 646 persons who are not studying, majority are above the school going age. Among Hindus, out of the 103 males and 105 females in the age-group 6-15, 84 males and 85 females are studying. In the age-group 16-20 out of the 48 males and 44 females, 15 males and 13 females are studying, but in the age-group 21 and above, there is no female studying. Among Christians also, there is no female studying in the age-group 21 and above. Among Muslims, there is no female studying in the age-group 16 and above. These figures would show that while there is no vast difference in the percentage of males and females in the age-group 6-15 studying, there is considerable difference in the proportion of males and females studying in the age-group 16 and above. It means that

the proportion of females going for higher education is small when compared with males. Even among females, there is difference in educational level based on religion. While there are females in the age-group 16-20 among Hindus and Christians studying, there is not even a single female student among Muslims in that age-group. This would show that in the field of higher education, Muslim women are still lagging behind Hindu and Christian women.

As regards the people of the Scheduled Castes, out of the 185 persons, 126 persons are not studying. Among them, 76 are in the age-group 26 and above. Out of the 26 males and 32 females in the age-group 6-15, 23 males and 27 females are studying. In the age-group 16-20, out of 15 males and 13 females, 5 males and 3 females are studying. In the age-group 21-25, there is no male or female studying, and in the age-group 26 and above, there is only one male studying. Education up to Higher Secondary level is free in the State. The figures furnished above would show that both males and females of all religions make use of this facility. But in the matter of higher education, the Muslim women are behind their counter part among other religions, including the Scheduled Castes. Financial condition of the households alone cannot satisfactorily explain the backwardness of Muslim women in higher education. It seems that religion and the connected customs and conventions have, a greater influence in this matter, than the economic conditions.

Table C–VI prepared on the basis of 80 per cent sample throws light on the people's knowledge of subsidiary languages. Out of the 19,211 persons covered by the sample, the mother tongue of 18,252 persons is Malayalam. Among them, 4,502 persons have knowledge of subsidiary languages as given below:

Arabic	..	177
English	..	4,023
Hindi	..	155
Kannada	..	1
Tamil	..	145
Telugu	..	1

The second largest number of persons who have knowledge of subsidiary languages are those whose mother tongue is Tamil. Out of the 918 persons, 492 persons have also knowledge of Malayalam, 104 persons know English and 8 persons know Arabic. The number of persons whose mother tongue is other than Malayalam or Tamil is very few, and among them the number of those who have no knowledge of the mother tongue of the local people is still less.

Out of the 185 households surveyed, only 120 households have children of school going age (6–14). Four households having both male and female children of school going age have failed to send them to school. Three households who have only male children and two households having female children only of school going age have failed to send them to school. In the case of 6 households having both male and female children of school going age one failed to send the male children and the rest their female children. As regards the households of the Scheduled Castes, out of the 25 households having children of school going age, only 3 households have failed to send their children to school. Of the 15 households who have failed to send all or any of their children to school, four households have returned financial difficulty as the reason for the failure. Sickness of children was the reason returned by two households. Two households have returned the reason as the unwillingness of the children to study. It is seen that out of the 15 households who have failed to send the children to school, the heads of 10 households are employed as unskilled manual labourers.

Among the 21 children who have never attended the school or discontinued studies, 7 are males and 14 are females. Only five children had to abandon the studies due to financial difficulties. Disability, sickness, domestic work, unwillingness etc. are the other reasons for the failure to go for study or to continue the study.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Neyyattinkara occupied a place of importance not only in the geographical map of the erstwhile South Travancore but also in the events that shaped the history of that part of the country. Its location between the old capital of Padmanabhapuram, and the new capital of Trivandrum and an all-weather road passing through it might have attracted the people from the far south to settle there. The 'Aruvamozhi mountain-pass' in the south provided easy access to the people of Thirunelveli district to enter Travancore from very early times for commercial and other purposes. The commercial towns of Nagercoil, Kottar, Eraniel, etc. now included in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu owe much to this pass for their development. "The Arramuhui road forms the best entrance into the country, and is almost the only one adapted to the passage of guns, or heavy baggage. It is the chief one through the southern lines"*. The people from Madras State who crossed into the State through Aruvamozhi, for trade and commerce in due course settled down in the southern taluks and gradually migrated to the north. The presence of a large number of Tamil speaking Nadar families in Neyyattinkara town as well as the taluk, can thus be attributed to the migration that took place in the distant past from and through Thirunelveli. According to Bishop Caldwell they have migrated from the northern coast of Ceylon through Thirunelvelly district.

A description of the town as it existed more than 150 years ago is available in the "Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of the Travancore and Cochin States" executed by lieutenants Ward and Conner (from July 1816 to the end of the year 1820). It reads as follows:

* Lts. Ward and Conner—Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Travancore and Cochin States (1816-1820)

"Neyyattincurray is the Mundaputhumwadukull, or seat of the Tahsildar. It was originally a fortification defending the pagoda, the walls were irregular and terminated by the river on the north side and rendered impregnable to the attacks of an enemy by palisades, thick bamboos planted along on the outside. It has one broad street through which the high road and a few narrow lanes branch off from it. The most conspicuous building is the Cotarum or palace. On the north adjoining it, is an alms-house, where a number of Brahmins are daily fed. There is a Bungalow on the west without the walls of the fort for the accommodation of the travellers". The pagoda and the alms-house might have attracted the Brahmins from other parts of the country to settle down in the town permanently. The very old buildings in the Brahmin streets and the proximity of the street to the Srikrishnaswamy temple seem to confirm this view.

The Chaliyan street in Narayanapuram ward of the town speaks of the migration of the weaving community from Tamil Nadu to South Travancore, which took place some three hundred years ago. Leaving their native place in Tamil Nadu, they entered South Travancore through the mountain pass of Aruvamozhi and made Kottar their permanent place of residence. "Kottar" now in Kanyakumari district, is still a centre of trade and commerce, renowned for its costly varieties of handloom products. The founding of the town Balaramapuram, just 5 km. away from Neyyattinkara, about 1810 A.D. by Dalawa Oomani Thampi, attracted the Chaliyans and others from the south. The Dalawa "proposed to make it the principal commercial town in the district", and he invited merchants and handicraftsmen to settle down there. While the importance of Neyyattinkara lies in its being the headquarters of the taluk, Balaramapuram still thrives on its trade and commerce and the handloom products. A large number of Chaliyan families are permanently settled in Balaramapuram, and the proximity of this town to Neyyattinkara might have influenced the settlement of a few Chaliyan families in the latter town also.

The nearness of Vizhinjam and Poovar, which provided navigation facilities, in early times, might have also attracted people to the town. Trade and commerce once flourished in these areas. Lieutenants Ward and Conner refer to these towns as follows:

"Villenjum, once a Dutch Factory, is a large village on the coast, inhabited by native Christians and Maupoolays, it has a pepper ware-house and other Bankshalls wherein are lodged coconuts, timber etc. The sea here forms a small bay and a creek runs into the Venganoor glen on which ply numbers of small fishing boats and catamarans". "Powaur, is a conspicuous village, to the west of the bar at the mouth of the Neyaur River and is inhabited by mooremen, some of whom are merchants. Small vessels are hauled up into the port for repair and extended along the beach are a number of machines for twisting coir-ropes. Here is the depot of all timber which is floated down the Neyaur River".

With the introduction of faster means of road transport, and opening of sea ports with greater facilities Vizhingam has lost its importance as a port. Its importance is now confined to that of a fishing harbour.

The migration of the kind and magnitude indicated above has come to a pause in recent years, especially with the integration of Travancore and Cochin States and the formation of Kerala which also resulted in the inclusion of the Tamil speaking southern district of Travancore in Tamil Nadu. However the town retains its importance as the headquarters of the taluk. The staff and officers of Government and other public institutions posted for duty in the town are compelled to reside in the town at least for a limited period. The civil and criminal courts in the town have induced some lawyers from the neighbouring places to settle down in the town. For business purposes also, a few people have migrated to the town from other areas, especially from the rural areas of the same taluk.

A table showing the population of the town classified by place of birth, prepared on the basis of 80 per cent of the individual slips is given below:

Table 6.1

PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth place	Population (based on 80 per cent)					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Total population	**19,211**		**9,597**		**9,614**	
A. Born in India	1,977	17,225	669	8,925	1,308	8,300
I. Within the state of enumeration	1,613	17,047	527	8,856	1,086	8,191
(a) Born in place of enumeration	..	16,546	..	8,656	..	7,890
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	1,493	410	469	163	1,024	247
(c) Born in other districts of the state	120	91	58	37	62	54
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	364	178	142	69	222	109
(a) Tamil Nadu	359	164	139	66	220	98
(b) Punjab	1	..	1	..	..	..
(c) Maharashtra	..	2	..	1	..	1
(d) Mysore	2	10	1	2	1	8
(e) Rajasthan	..	1	..	..	..	1
(f) Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	..	1	1
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)		9		3		6
Malaysia		9		3		6

Out of the total population of 19,211, covered by 80 per cent sample, 16,546 persons are those born within the town. The distribution of the remaining 2,665 persons with reference to their place of birth outside the town is given in table 6.2.

Table 6.2

PLACE OF BIRTH OF MIGRANTS TO THE TOWN

	Birth place	Persons		Males		Females	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	1,493	410	469	163	1,024	247
2	Born in other districts	120	91	58	37	62	54
3	States in India beyond the state of enumeration	364	178	142	69	222	109
4	Outside India	9		3		6	

Excluding the 9 persons born outside India, out of the 2,656 persons born outside the town, 1,903 persons are those born within the district of enumeration itself. The number of persons born in the rural areas of the district is 1,493, and the urban areas is 410. The split up of the population, migrated from other urban areas in the district and enumerated in Neyyattinkara is given below:

Table 6.3

MIGRATION TO NEYYATTINKARA TOWN FROM OTHER TOWNS IN THE DISTRICT

Place of birth	Persons		
	Total	Males	Females
Trivandrum City (Corporation)	354	139	215
Balaramapuram	12	3	9
Kovalam	9	3	6
Varkala	4	1	3
Chirayinkil	2	..	2
Attingal	12	9	3
Nedumangad	12	5	7
Kazhakuttom	1	..	1
Nemom	4	3	1

The urban area in the district from where the largest number of persons have migrated to the town is Trivandrum city. The distribution of the population of Neyyattinkara according to the place of birth shows that migration is not a very significant factor in the growth of population of the town. Out of 19,211 persons forming 80 per cent of the

population of the town, 16,546 persons (86·12 per cent) were born in the town itself. Of the persons born outside the town, the district of which Neyyattinkara is a part claims 1,903 persons, other districts of the State 211 persons, other States of India 542 persons and other countries 9 persons.

It will not be altogether correct to presume that the comparatively large number of migrants to the town from the same district have actually migrated to the town in search of employment or better amenities of life. It is a social custom among women to go for confinement to their parents' places. Hence, in case the native place of the mother was outside the town, the place of birth of the children would also be outside the town and they would be considered as migrants to the town with reference to the place of birth. A more significant factor is that among the migrants to the town, the females outnumber males, their numbers being 1,724 and 941 respectively. This is not because males follow the females who settle down in the town in advance. On the other hand it shows that quite a number of men in the town marry girls from outside the town and bring them to the town. When women had large shares of landed property to offer, men of certain communities used to take shelter in the households of their wives and be supported by them. But now, man is the bread winner, lord and master and generally the woman goes to live in the household of the husband except in cases where the women are very wealthy. These factors account for the disproportionately large number of female migrants to the town.

Out of the 542 persons returned as having their place of birth outside the State of enumeration, 523 persons are those born in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. The nearness of the town to Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and the cultural, social, political and economic contacts it had with that part of the country when it formed part of Trivandrum district prior to re-organisation of States on linguistic basis on 1st November 1956, appear to be the reason for the presence of such a large number of persons

from that State in the town. Neyyattinkara has still more contact with Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu than with many other districts of Kerala State.

A table showing the migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of stay in the town is given below:

Table 6.4

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Last residence	Total migrants		Duration of stay in the place of enumeration: Less than 1 year		1–4 years		5–9 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	**961**	**1741**	**154**	**187**	**311**	**453**	**171**	**293**
1 Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	634	1291	91	134	201	319	121	222
2 In other districts of the state of enumeration	114	114	29	21	41	45	27	19
3 In states in India beyond the state of enumeration	212	334	33	30	69	89	23	52
4 Other countries (Malaya)	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..

Last residence	Duration of stay in the place of enumeration: 10–19 years		20 years		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	**170**	**327**	**136**	**410**	**19**	**71**
1 Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	115	232	92	325	14	59
2 In other districts of the state of enumeration	8	10	7	14	2	5
3 In states in India beyond the state of enumeration	47	85	37	71	3	7
4 Other countries (Malaya)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Out of the total number of 2,702 persons, 1,925 persons-634 males and 1,291 females have had their last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration. This would mean that 71.22% of the migrants to the town are those who have had their last residence in Trivandrum district. The table above will show that there has been no appreciable increase in the rate of migration of population from other areas of the district to the town. For instance in this category of migrants while there are 520 persons whose period of stay in the town varied from 1–4 years, the number of persons whose period of stay in the town is 20 years or above comes to 417. The absence of any sudden rise in the rate of migration to the town, during all these years may confirm the view that it has not improved much either industrially or economically, so as to attract people from the neighbouring rural areas on a large scale.

The number of persons migrated from other states in India to the town is larger than the number of people migrated from other districts of the State. The split up of the population, who have come to stay in the town from other States is as follows:

Table 6.5

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES

State	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	**546**	**212**	**334**
Tamil Nadu	521	202	319
Mysore	11	3	8
Maharashtra	6	3	3
Andhra	3	1	2
Punjab	1	1	..
Kashmir	1	1	..
Assam	1	1	..
Nagaland	1	..	1
Rajasthan	1	..	1

Out of the 546 persons from other States 521 are from Tamil Nadu. As already indicated, Neyyattinkara taluk, which is the southernmost taluk of Kerala State has boundary with the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and this

accounts for the large number of migrants from that State. (Marriage of females of that district by the males of the town appeared to be the reason for the large number of female migrants from that State).

A statement showing the migrants classified by place of last residence, sex, broad age-group and educational level is given below:

Table 6.6

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUP

Last residence		Age-group			
		0–14	15–29	30–59	60+
All places	**M**	**185**	**218**	**488**	**70**
	F	**219**	**660**	**712**	**150**
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	M	121	139	325	49
	F	153	515	511	112
Other districts of the State	M	26	24	57	7
	F	26	41	39	8
States in India beyond the State of enumeration	M	37	55	106	14
	F	38	104	162	30
Other country (Malaya)	M	1	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..

Out of the total number of 2,702 persons, 404 persons are in the age–group 0–14, 878 persons are in the age-group 15–29, 1,200 persons in the age-group 30–59, and 220 persons in the age-group 60 and above. The largest number of persons come under the age-group 30–59. Out of the 1,200 persons coming under the above group 712 persons are females and 488 are males; and 69·44 per cent of this population are those having their last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration.

It is interesting to analyse the sex-wise distribution of migrants in the age-group 30–59 with reference to their place of last residence. Among the migrants whose last place of residence is the same district, there are 511 females to 325 males and among those whose last residence is outside

the State there are 162 females to 106 males. In both cases the females are larger in number. However, in the case of migrants from other districts of the State, the position is reversed and their numbers are comparatively small. There are only 39 females to 57 males. This would show that migrants from the same district and outside the State which in fact is Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu enjoying the same social and geographical contact as the same district, settle down in the town not in search of employment but mainly on account of marriage ties and other social customs stated elsewhere in this chapter. That is why females outnumber males. On the other hand migrants from other districts of the State actually more remote than Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, have come to the town for employment, mostly on transfer from government offices elsewhere, to the taluk office and other offices in the town. In this category, there are more males than females as is usually the case in such circumstances.

Out of the total migrants of 2,702 persons, 754 persons are illiterates and 300 are literates without educational level. The educational levels of the rest are as follows:

Table 6.7

MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	**1648**	**695**	**953**
Primary	671	236	435
Middle	481	185	296
Matriculate or Higher secondary	329	161	168
Non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree	18	14	4
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	25	11	14
Graduate degree other than Technical degree	84	53	31
Post graduate degree other than Technical degree	11	8	3
Engineering and Technology	3	3	..
Medicine	6	5	1
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	3	3	..
Teaching	17	16	1

The females outnumber the males in the primary middle and matriculate or higher secondary levels of education; but the position is just the reverse in the field of technical, and other higher education. There is a greater proportion of males among post graduates and among those who hold professional qualification in engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary science and teaching.

Among the 2,702 migrants, classified by place of last residence, 1,851 persons are non-workers. Out of the remaining 851 persons, 50 persons are cultivators and 93 persons are agricultural labourers.

A statement showing the distribution of the rest of the workers by occupation, sex and broad age-group is given below:

Table 6.8

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

Place of last residence and age-group		Details of occupation (Division)						
		0–1	2	3	4	5	6	7, 8 & 9
All places and all age-groups	**M**	**127**	**18**	**89**	**95**	**41**	**10**	**145**
	F	**68**	..	**26**	**32**	**48**	..	**9**
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration								
0–14	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..	3	10	..	1
15–29	M	10	4	10	20	12	2	20
	F	12	..	7	16	15	..	3
30–59	M	45	3	33	46	6	4	81
	F	25	..	11	7	14	..	5
60+	M	6	..	1	2	1	..	8
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other districts of the State								
0–14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15–29	M	1	..	6	9	2	..	5
	F	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–59	M	20	4	15	3	4	1	8
	F	3	..	6	..	..	..	..
60+	M	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 6.8—*concld.*

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

Place of last residence and age-group		Details of occupation (Division)						
		0–1	2	3	4	5	6	7,8 & 9
States in India beyond the state of enumeration								
0–14	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15–29	M	10	1	6	3	3	1	5
	F	11	..	1	3	4	..	..
30–59	M	32	6	17	10	11	1	17
	F	3	..	1	3	3	..	..
60+	M	1	..	..	2	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

0–1—Professional, technical and related workers

2 —Administrative, executive and managerial workers

3 —Clerical and related workers

4 —Sales workers

5 —Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers

6 —Service workers

7,8 & 9—Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

Out of the total number of 708 workers, 448 persons are in the age-group 30–59 and 215 persons in the age-group of 15–29. Among them, largest number of persons are from places elsewhere within the district of enumeration. Another notable feature is that the total number of workers among migrants in the town from other States in India is higher than the number of workers from other districts of the State.

Classified by occupation, the largest number of workers are under the category of 'professional, technical and related workers' followed by 'production and related workers' and 'sales workers'. It may also be mentioned that there are no women migrants occupying administrative, executive and managerial positions or engaged as service workers.

Out of the 18 persons returned under the category of 'Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers', seven persons are from other States in India and four persons from other districts in the State.

The various government offices in the town, which is the headquarters of the taluk, account for the large number of clerical and related workers among the migrants. Unlike in the case of workers under the category of 'Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers', 53·91 per cent of the workers under the above category are migrants from places elsewhere within the district of enumeration.

Out of the 1,851 persons who are non-workers, 322 are males and 1,529 are females. This is in striking contrast to the 525 males and 183 females among workers. The large number of females in the category of non-workers among migrants seems to be the women who have come to settle down in the town on account of their marriage with persons in the town. This is corroborated by the figures for males and females in the age-groups 15–29 and 30–59. Under this age-group, as against 91 males, there are 1,177 females. Of the rest, persons in the age-group 1–14 are in a majority, and they represent the student community. Persons in the age-group of 60 and above are comparatively few and they are the dependents.

The survey data collected through canvassing of household schedules throw more light on the various aspects of migration to the town. Altogether 185 households have been contacted. A table showing the number of members by migration status and place of birth of head of household is given below:

Table 6.9

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Number of members				
	Total	1	2–5	6–10	11 and above
Total	**185**	**7**	**80**	**94**	**4**
A Non-migrant (Born in the town)	113	4	45	61	3
B Migrant					
I Born outside the town in the district					
(a) Rural	42	1	20	20	1
(b) Urban	11	..	5	6	..
II Born within the State					
1 Quilon district					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	1	..	..
2 Kottayam district					
(a) Rural	1	..	1	..	..
(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ernakulam district					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	1	..	..
4 Malappuram district					
(a) Rural	1	1	..	..	..
(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..
III Born in other States					
Tamil Nadu					
(a) Rural	12	1	5	6	..
(b) Urban	3	..	2	1	..

Out of the 185 sample households, heads of 72 households are those born outside the surveyed town. Among these 72 heads of households migrated to the town, 53 are those born within the district of enumeration itself, 15 are those born outside the State of enumeration and heads of four households are those born outside the district of enumeration, but within the State. All the 15 households migrated from outside the State are those born in Tamil Nadu.

The number of migrants classified by the last residence of the heads of households included in the sample is given below:

Table 6.10

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY THE LAST RESIDENCE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Migration status and last residence of head of household	Number of members				
	Total	1	2—5	6—10	11 and above
Total	**185**	**7**	**80**	**94**	**4**
A Non-migrant (Born in the town)	112	4	43	61	4
B Migrant					
I Last residence outside the town within the district					
(a) Rural	43	1	23	19	..
(b) Urban	11	..	3	8	..
II Last residence outside the district within the State					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	1	..	..
1 Quilon district	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kottayam district					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	..	1	..
3 Ernakulam district					
(a) Rural	2	1	1	..	..
(b) Urban	2	..	1	1	..
III Last residence outside the State					
Tamil Nadu					
(a) Rural	8	1	5	2	..
(b) Urban	4	..	3	1	..
West Bengal					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	..	1	..

Out of the 185 heads of households, 73 had their last residence outside the town. More than 50 per cent of the migrants coming under this category are those who shifted to the town from the rural areas of the district of enumeration. Among the migrants, who had their last residence outside the State, the number of those who had their residence in Tamil Nadu is the largest.

The classification of these households with reference to the duration of stay of any member thereof who has stayed longest in the present residence is as follows:

Table 6.11

CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS WITH REFERENCE TO RESIDENTIAL STATUS

Number of members	Total	Duration of residence: Less than one year	1–5 years	6–10 years	11–20 years	21+ years
		Last residence in rural area				
Total	**53**	**5**	**13**	**7**	**11**	**17**
Single	3	2	..	1	..	..
2–5	31	3	11	3	4	10
6–10	19	..	2	3	7	7
11 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Last residence in urban area				
Total	**20**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**5**
Single	..	..	..	..	..	..
2–5	6	..	..	1	1	4
6–10	14	1	9	1	2	1
11 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..

As the above table indicates, the households who have stayed long in the town are those migrated from the rural areas. It seemed that they had shifted to the town in the past in view of the educational, medical and similar other facilities available there.

As pointed out earlier, 72 households included in the sample have their place of birth outside the town. Out of the 284 persons covered by these households, 206 originally belonged to rural areas within a distance of 0–50 kilometre, 3 persons belonged to places within a distance of 51–100 kilometres, 13 persons hailed from places at a distance of 101–200 kilometres and 6 persons from rural areas at a distance of 201–500 kilometres. As regards the persons born in urban areas, out of the 56 persons, 41 belonged to places within a distance of 50 kilometres from the town, one person belonged to place at a distance of 51–100 kilometres,

5 persons haild from places situated at a distance of 101–200 kilometres, one person from a distance of 201–500 kilometres and 8 persons from places situated at a distance of 500 kilometres and above. The above figures would show that out of the total migrants classified by their place of birth outside the town, 80·28 per cent are those born in rural areas, and that among them 72·53 per cent are those born in places situated at a distance of 0–50 kilometres.

The stages of migration of households hailing from outside included in the sample are indicated in the table given below:

Table 6.12

STAGES OF MIGRATION

Place from where the household hails		Number of households migrated during 1935 or earlier	1936–60	1961–65	1966 & later
All places		**4**	**5**	**5**	**14**
Other towns of the district	I	1	..	..	1
	II	..	..	..	..
	III	..	1	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..
Rural areas of the district	I	3	1	4	6
	II	..	..	1	..
	III	..	1	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..
Other districts of the State					
Ernakulam—U	I	..	..	..	1
Kottayam—U	IV	..	..	..	1
Quilon—U	III	..	..	..	1
Other States					
Tamil Nadu—R	I	..	1	..	3
	II	..	..	..	..
	III	..	1	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..
West Bengal—U	I	..	..	..	1

I Migrated directly from the place of origin
II Migrated in two stages
III Migrated in three stages
IV Migrated in four or more stages

R—Rural
U—Urban

Of the 28 households, 4 have migrated to the town during 1935 or before, 5 during the period from

1936–1960, 5 during 1961–1965 and 14 households during 1966 or later. Eighteen households have come to stay in the town directly from their place of origin, and one family has settled in the town after four or more stages of migration.

As regards the characteristics of the place of origin of these households at the time of migration, it may be stated that the places of origin of 18 households were villages, those of three households were small towns and those of seven households were cities. The reasons for and the time of migration of these households to the town are indicated in the table given below:

Table 6.13

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Number of households migrating because of	Time of migration	Broad category of place from where the household hails		
		Village	Small town	City
New settlement	Prior to 1956	1	..	..
	1956–60	1	..	..
	1961–65	2	..	..
	1966 & later	2	..	..
Marriage	Prior to 1956	2	..	..
	1956–60	..	..	..
	1961–65	1	..	..
	1966 & later	3	..	..
Employment	Prior to 1956	1	..	..
	1956–60	..	..	..
	1961–65	..	..	..
	1966 & later	3	..	..
Transfer	Prior to 1956	..	..	1
	1956–60	..	..	1
	1961–65	..	..	..
	1966 & later	1	1	4
Retirement	Prior to 1956	..	..	..
	1956–60	..	..	..
	1961–65	..	..	..
	1966 & later	..	..	1
Business	Prior to 1956	..	..	..
	1956–60	..	..	..
	1961–65	..	1	..
	1966 & later	..	..	..
Family quarrel	Prior to 1956	..	..	..
	1956–60	1	..	..
	1961–65	..	1	..
	1966 & later	..	..	..

Out of the 28 households included in the sample, 8 have come to stay in the town on account of the transfer of the heads of households. Among these 8 households, 6 have come to stay only during 1966 and later. New settlement and marriage are the other important reasons for the migration. Persons coming to stay in the town for business purpose are very few.

The households who have come to the referrent town by successive migration in two or more stages have returned the reason for their migration as transfer of the head or earning member of the households. The location of various public offices in the town and the frequent transfers and postings of employees appeared to be the reason for the successive migration by stages.

Out of the 28 households who have migrated to the town from places elsewhere in India, only 8 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 the duration of their stay in the town is given below:

Table 6.14

DISTANCE OF MIGRATION CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF STAY

Distance in km.	Number of households having property from where migrated, who are residing in the present place					
	Total	Less than one year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
Total	**8**	..	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Less than 11	3	..	1	1	1	..
11—20	2	..	1	1	..	..
21—50	2	..	..	1	..	1
51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..
101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..
201—500	1	..	1	..	..	..
501+	..	..	..	..	..	..

While five of the households have landed properties in their original place under their direct supervision, the properties of two households are looked after by the father and

one by the mother of the head of household. The direct supervision extends to properties situated at a distance of 50 km. or less. However in 5 cases out of 8, the properties are situated within a distance of 20 km.

Among the migrant households included in the sample, twenty-six have their near relatives 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 as follows:

Details of relationship	Number of households
Father	4
Mother	6
Son	2
Unmarried daughter	2
Unmarried brother	4
Unmarried sister	2
Wife	2
Brother's son	1
Husband's father	1
Husband's mother	1
Husband's brother	1

Of these 26 households, atleast one member of each of the 15 households has visited the relatives in the place of migration more than six times during the last three years and members of eleven households have visited the relatives 1 to 3 times during the corresponding period. Members of four households have visited the place of origin of migration to meet their fathers or to meet their mothers, two each to meet their sons, unmarried daughters, unmarried sisters, and wives. Father's or mother's presence in the place of migration seemed to be the greatest attraction for the migrants to the town to make frequent visits to the former place. The relatives of the migrants to the town are reported to have visited them occasionally.

Out of the 28 migrant households included in the sample, the unit of migration in the case of 24 households has been the whole family and only in four cases, the unit has been the single male working member. Of the 24 households referred to above, 19 are from places elsewhere within the district of enumeration, two from other districts

of the State of enumeration, and three from other States in India. As regards the single members migrated to the town, two are from places elsewhere in the district of migration and two from other States in India.

Only two households have referred to the help received by them on their migration to the town. One is a Christian and the other a Hindu household. While the Hindu household received monetary help from the relatives in the town, the Christian household received help by way of free accommodation, from the religious institution. Both are migrants from places elsewhere in the district of enumeration.

Among the migrant households included in the sample, only one has reported as having any problem during or after migration to the town. He had to face financial difficulties.

The facts and figures furnished above will show that more than 75 per cent of the migrants in the town are those shifted from places elsewhere within the district of enumeration, and among them those shifted from the rural areas are in a majority. As regards, migrants from other States, the number of those hailing from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu is the largest. The various facilities available in the town due to its status as the headquarters of the taluk rather than the chances of employment appeared to be the main reason for migration of population from the rural areas of the district. Appointments and transfers of staff and officers of Government in the various offices in the town, have also contributed to the reasons of migration.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The concept of neighbourhood applied to a town is difficult to define in precise terms. In fact many of the processes associated with urbanism are opposed to the preservation of neighbourhood life. The considerable heterogeneity, high density and accelerated rate of mobility of urban population are some of them. We hear people complaining that one may live for years in a city without even knowing one's neighbour. Aiding people in sickness and distress and ameliorating the conditions of the weaker sections of the community are done in the city through impersonal channels of administration, which lacks the personal touch of human relationship found in a rural community.

Though the generalisations about the lack of personal relationships in a city are true to some extent, neighbourhood is a very meaningful concept which can be used for studying the pattern of life in a town. Neighbourhood is not an entity in itself but a part or subsection of the town. "The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood are" according to Carpenter, "its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable in influencing the behaviour of its several constituents". In geographical terms a neighbourhood is a distinct part of the town having known boundaries and distinguished from other neighbourhood by similarity of housing and more particularly by a certain homogeneity of social class within the area. Neighbourhood is not to be conceived as a physical entity alone; it is a social and moral entity as well. However, geographical and social elements may not go together but both have to be considered when neighbourhoods are marked in a town.

N. Carpenter—Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences—New York-1933.

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Enquiries made with the local people and the municipal authorities have revealed that there are no named and well defined neighbourhoods in Neyyattinkara. As already indicated, the town which has an extent of 9·70 sq. km. is situated on either side of the National Highway with almost all public and private institutions of importance located almost in the centre. People from all corners of town, have to depend on this centre to meet many of their requirements such as purchase of commodities, entertainment, education at higher secondary levels, medical attention etc. Therefore, in a general sense, it can be stated that the town as a whole constitutes a neighbourhood for all people living there. Though there are no specially named areas in the town, other than wards which could be considered as the basis for the formation of neighbourhoods, interaction pattern is clearly visible among persons residing in areas adjacent to each other within the town. The town itself is divided into 18 wards as already mentioned, for administrative purposes. The principle of homogeneity or unity among the people has not been given due importance while carving out these administrative units. The people of neighbouring areas irrespective of this administrative division exhibit a sense of unity and self consciousness. The location of the area in which they live, their equality in the standard of living, their dependence on each other for various purposes, are some of the factors that contribute towards this sense of oneness. It is possible to list out some such neighbourhoods in the town though they cannot be specifically named.

Brahmin Street

The Brahmin street at Krishnapuram is one of such neighbourhoods. It is a small street near the National Highway. There are about 80 census houses in two rows on either side of this street. All are occupied by Brahmins. Socially, the Brahmins form a separate group in the town, following their own way of life preserving their traditional customs and conventions. The streets and buildings there, present a picture of antiquity. Most of the buildings which are adjacent to each other, are very old, conventional type double storey buildings. Their roofs are

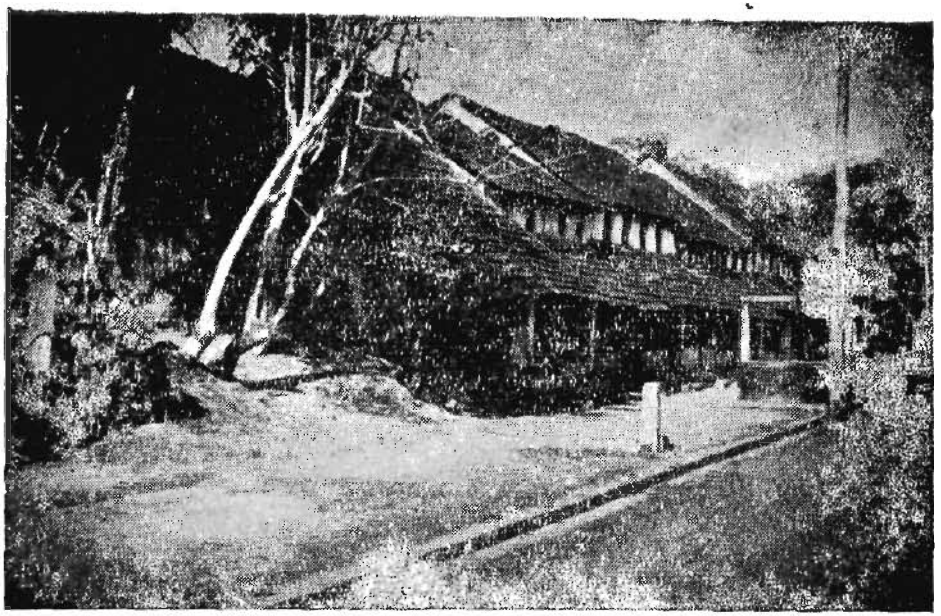


Plate 68] A VIEW OF THE BRAHMIN STREET, KRISHNAPURAM [Page 160

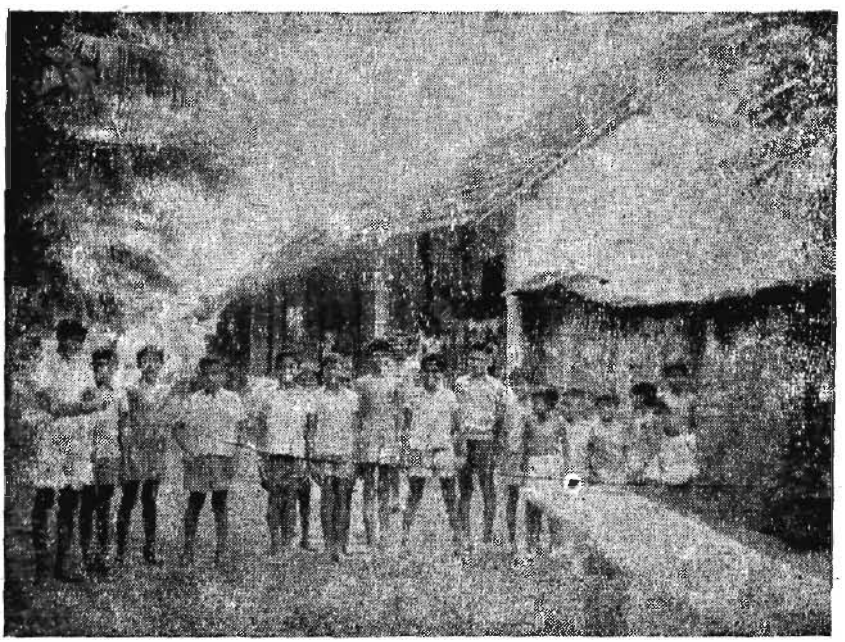


Plate 69] CHALIYA STREET, NARAYANAPURAM [Page 161



Plate 70] NEYYAR—FERRY SERVICE AT THOZHUKKAL [Page 165

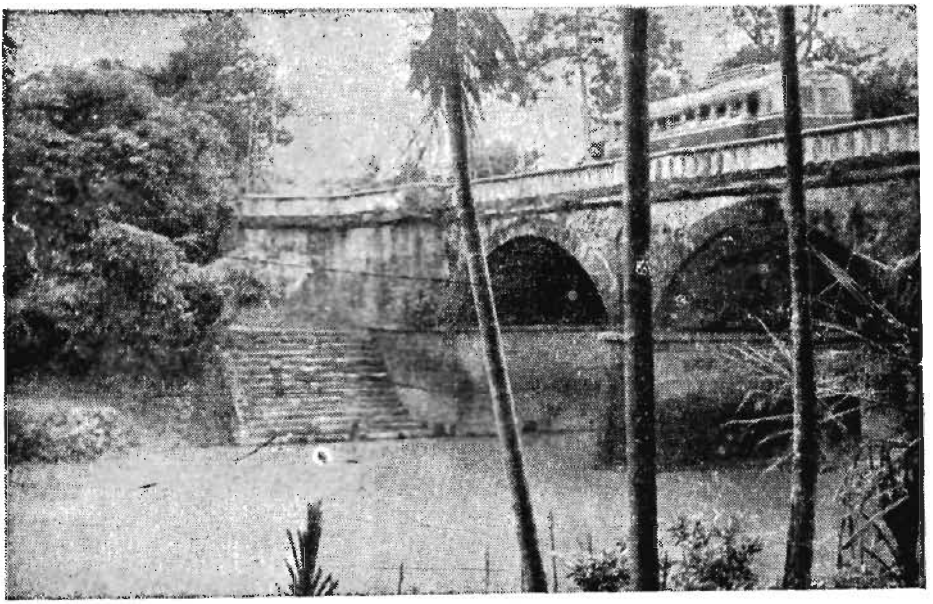


Plate 71] NEYYAR BRIDGE [Page 167

tiled and the ventilation is not satisfactory. Most of the buildings in the street are badly in need of repairs and renovation. There is a small temple in this street dedicated to Lord Krishna. Two Brahmins, one an old man aged about 65 and a young man of 40 were interviewed. Both said that the street or 'gramam' as it is locally known, was very old but they could not exactly tell the year or period in which it had come to be established. It was said that the Brahmins there freely mingled with all the people especially the Nairs of the locality. But they are not still willing to entertain members of the so called low castes such as Parayas and Pulayas in their houses. They also do not take cooked food from non-Brahmin houses. For their day to day requirements they all depend on the shops in the bus-stand junction.

Chaliyan Street

The Chaliyan street in Narayanapuram ward constitutes a single neighbourhood. There are about 75 Chaliya households in the street. Their houses as in the case of the residential houses of Brahmins, are situated on either side of the street. There are no separate compound walls for the buildings. The buildings are not very old and they may to a certain extent reflect the economic condition of the inmates. None of the persons interviewed could definitely state the circumstances in which they had come to settle down there. It was said that they migrated from Tamil Nadu to Kerala some three hundred years ago and had their early settlement in Kottar, still a commercial centre in Kanyakumari district. They are also found in large numbers in Balaramapuram, which is only about ten km. away from the street. Their mother tongue is Tamil though they speak and write Malayalam. The Chaliyans in the street were originally engaged in weaving, but when keen competition came from mill produced cloth, most of them left their traditional occupation and engaged themselves in other pursuits. Except for the one or two families still sticking to the traditional calling the others in the street are employed in other occupations. Their mother tongue which is Tamil is not at all a hindrance to their mingling

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with the people outside their neighbourhood. Still they maintain rigidly their identity as a separate community and depend on each other for their needs, and contacts with outsiders are made only in connection with festivals and other common purposes.

As regards the boundary of the neighbourhood the persons interviewed indicated that the street with the residential houses on either side constituted the neighbourhood. For purchase of all kinds of commodities the people of this street have to depend on shops in Amaravila ward. Medical and educational facilities, are available in the Government hospital and higher secondary schools in the heart of the town.

At the end of the street, there is an open space in which there are certain pillar-like structures dedicated to 'Madan' and 'Amman' the demon-god and goddess. The Chaliyans of the street conduct annual festivals to appease these gods. Their rites and rituals are similar to those of the Tamil Brahmins. The expenses connected with the annual festivals are met by the Chaliyans of the street, though the people from the neighbouring areas also participate in them as observers.

Aralummoodu Markets

The vegetable and cattle markets at Aralummoodu and the surrounding areas covering portions of Athiyannoor, Aralummoodu, and Puthanambalam wards of the town, constitute a separate neighbourhood. Five persons living in this area were interviewed. All of them expressed the view that though the area is within the municipal limits, it is still backward in all respects. Except for the cattle market and vegetable market situated by the side of the National Highway at Aralummoodu, the area has no other importance. The location of the area, away from the business and commercial centre of the town appears to be one of the reasons for the interaction and homogeneity of the population. None of the persons could specifically define the boundaries of their neighbourhood. They, however,

pointed out that their area which was non-municipal, was brought under municipal administration in the year 1112 M.E. (1937 A.D.).

The area is predominantly agricultural, with its paddy fields, tapioca cultivation and coconut gardens. There are a few pan shops and tea shops near the market area, which are primarily intended to cater to the needs of people coming to the markets. Except for the Village Office, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the Government U. P. S. at Athiyannoor, and the Block Development Office at Aralummoodu there are no public institutions in the neighbourhood. Recently a Land Tribunal's Office was opened at Athiyannoor. There is only one Government upper primary school in the area. For higher secondary education students of the neighbourhood go either to the high school at Maruthur or in the heart of the town. One of the persons interviewed reported that he was sending his children to the high school at Balaramapuram, which is closer than the high school in the town.

As regards the ethnic composition, the Pulayas and Ayyanavars, and the Ezhavas, form the majority of the population of this neighbourhood. There are also a few Nadars, Nairs and Muslims, in the area. The Ayyanavars and Pulayas who constitute the working force for the agricultural operations in the area are a backward class of people living very often in small huts erected in the midst of coconut gardens or on the bunds of paddy fields. They did not have even full proprietory right over the lands in which their hutments were erected. Their life on the whole was miserable. They were backward both economically and educationally. They were mere vassals of the landlords of the area. Employed as agricultural labourers they earned a small amount as remuneration, with which it was very difficult for them to make both ends meet. However, with the dawn of independence and organisation of agricultural labour, their position had begun to improve. The state government also adopted various measures to improve their literacy and economic condition. The various land reform legislations introduced by the Government to better the

conditions of these tillers of soil, have begun to yield positive results. Though the caste system with its stigma of untouchability has gone for ever, Nairs and Brahmins of the town still hesitate to entertain them in their homes.

Ezhavas and Nadars in the neighbourhood are also economically backward. They also live in small houses, which are not electrified. The walls of these houses are made of mud and in rare cases of unbaked bricks. The roof is invariably thatched, with cadjan leaves. The houses are ill-ventilated and their floors are smeared with cowdung.

All the Nairs of the locality are not landlords. There are persons belonging to this community who have to earn their daily bread by working as labourers in fields and gardens. The Muslims in the area are mostly petty traders. Though the people in this neighbourhood follow different religions they live in harmony with each other. They share in common the isolation of their area from the commercial centre of the town and its economic backwardness. Many people of this neighbourhood depend on the shopping centre at Balaramapuram, instead of the centre in the town for their purchases. There are no temples or other institutions in the neighbourhood which celebrate annual festivals on a large scale. For entertainment and for medical facilities, they go to the centre of the town.

T. B. Junction

Two persons, one a Muslim of the locality, and another a Nair, who has been conducting a shop there for the last 30 years or more, were interviewed. The Muslim mentioned that the area was a predominantly Muslim area whereas the Nair claimed it to be a mixed area, the Hindus being numerically strong. They considered that the importance of the place was due to its proximity to the municipal office, transport garage, the T. B., the municipal market, and certain Government offices. The Muslim mosque in the town and the Municipal Town Hall and the library are situated in this locality. One interviewee said that the commercial area, actually started from the T. B. Junction. The people of Koottappana and Maruthur wards

freely visit this area for the purchase of vegetables and other items from the town market as also for boarding buses for their journeys to Trivandrum and Nagercoil. The town market, the municipal library and the administrative offices are located within the neighbourhood. The secretary of the Town-Muslim-Jama-ait who was contacted in some other connection referred to the participation of members of all communities not only in the neighbourhood, but even outside it, in the various programmes arranged in connection with festivals of the mosque. He also referred to the fact that all people in the neighbourhood irrespective of the caste or creed to which they belonged contributed liberally towards the conduct of the festivals. They also offered money and other items such as incense, fruits etc. at a particular grave within the precincts of the mosque, believed to contain the mortal remains of a 'Thangal' or priest. For medical care, the people in this neighbourhood generally resort to the government hospital in Cutcherry ward. The boys' and girls' high schools are very near to this neighbourhood. For university education, there are no colleges in the neighbourhood or for that matter in the town. But there are colleges at Trivandrum and Kattakkada and also at Dhanuvachapuram, which is nearer than the other two places.

Thozhukkal

The residential area of Velans, engaged in the household industry of pot-making seems to constitute a neighbourhood by itself. The houses of these pot-makers are situated very near to each other on either side of the Thozhukkal village road. They are of a primitive type with mud walls or walls of unburnt brick, and thatched roofs. One of the interviewees living in this area attributed the location of the residential houses of the Velans in this area to the availability of raw materials required for their industry within easy reach. The proximity of the paddy fields and the Neyyar favour the location of the pot-making industry in this area. Another interviewee said that pot-making was not their full-time occupation, that they worked as agricultural labourers, as labourers in brick kilns and as coolies,

and that they took to pot-making only when they were not employed otherwise. In other words, pot-making was stated to be their secondary activity. The people residing in the area are economically backward. None of their houses is electrified. One of the interviewees stated that their area was far away from the core of the town, and as such, it lacked many of the urban amenities. He pointed out that there was not even a single primary school in the neighbourhood and that the children of the area had to walk along distance for attending schools. There are a few shops by the side of the road leading to Kattakkada, most of which are not equipped to serve the needs of the area. For medical, recreational, educational and other facilities, the people have to go outside their neighbourhood. These people freely mingle with the people outside their area, as they have to visit the various centres in the town to sell their goods. They, however, take part as mere spectators in the annual festivals of the Sreekrishnaswamy temple, in the centre of the town.

Portions of Thozhukkal and Koottappana wards, Vazhuthur and Cutcherry wards have the characteristics of a separate neighbourhood. Five persons living in the area were interviewed. They attributed the homogeneity of the people of the area to the facilities available, ethnic background of the population, and the location of one of the oldest C. S. I. Churches. The people are mainly Christian Nadars. There are also a few others. The church in Thozhukkal, perhaps the biggest in the town was stated to have been established in the year 1890. One interviewee referred to the fact that the road from the town to Kattakkada, a hill produce marketing centre, and to Neyyar dam, a developing centre of tourist attraction, passed through this area and that this had added to the improvement of the area. Majority of people in this neighbourhood are poor, and they live in small houses made of mud or unbaked brick walls and thatched roofs. The main occupation of the Nadars in the area is agriculture. Some people also earn their livelihood by working as labourers in the nearby brick-kilns. One interviewee reported that there were a few rich

Nair families in the neighbourhood. For purchases, the people of this area generally do not have to go to the centre of the town. A few shops are available by the side of the road in this area. The Government hospital is also located in this place. Education facilities, up to secondary level are available in this locality. For higher secondary education, entertainment etc. the people have to depend on the core of the town.

Amaravila Junction

Four persons living in this area were interviewed. They furnished information on location of the area, ethnic background of the population, and facilities available. The junction is on the eastern bank of Neyyar river, and it is connected to the centre of the town by a long bridge. The isolation of the area from the main commercial centre appeared to be one of the important factors that contributed to the growth of the area as a separate neighbourhood. As regards facilities, it was stated by one of the interviewees that almost all facilities except facilities for higher education, recreation and medical care were available in this neighbourhood. The N.S.S. College at Dhanuvachapuram which is outside the municipal area, is only about 3 km. away from this neighbourhood.

Amaravila was once famous for its handloom products. But with the flooding of the markets with comparatively cheap mass produced mill cloths, handloom industry in the area had suffered a setback. However, the industry was revived on a co-operative basis with the assistance of the State Government. There is a weaving co-operative society at Amaravila. There are a few private institutions in the neighbourhood which conduct chitty business, and lend money on the security of gold ornaments. All kinds of shops, including wholesale provision store, textile and jewellery shops are located here. There is also a municipal market at Amaravila which remains open on all days during the week.

There are both pucca houses and katcha houses in the neighbourhood, the number of the former being small. One

of the interviewees mentioned that though there were a few Muslims and persons belonging to other communities in the area, Christian Nadars were in a majority. There is an old church belonging to C.S.I. at Amaravila. The Lower Primary School in this neighbourhood is managed by the L.M.S., now a constituent of the C.S.I. There is a tile factory in the neighbourhood sponsored by the Kerala State Small Scale Industries Corporation. One of the interviewees referred to the fact that except for a few houses clustered on either side of the National Highway at the junction, all residential houses are scattered. Most of these houses have no compound walls, nor are they electrified.

A few people of the neighbourhood have found employment as shop managers and shop assistants. But the occupation of the majority is agriculture. Some people of the area are also employed as labourers in the tile factory and brick-kilns in the surrounding areas.

Kottakkakom

The area around the famous Sreekrishnaswamy temple seems to constitute a separate unit by itself. Nairs dominate this particular area. Seven persons in this locality were interviewed. One of them said that it was a stronghold of Nairs. Another, made mention of the attributes of this locality, under three dimensions namely its age, its access to the facilities available, and the ethnic background. Three interviewees referred to the existence of the temple, and two referred to the proximity of the administrative offices and courts and bus-stand. One of the interviewees referred to the unchallanged authority exercised by the Nairs of this area throughout the taluk, and the part played by them in the freedom movement of the country. They take pride in their heredity. He mentioned the names of Swadeshabimani Ramakrishna Pillai, Editor and Journalist and Sri. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, who occupied the post of the President of the State Congress. Even now the Nair community wields much influence in the town.

Most of the pucca old fashioned residential buildings are in this area. The Magistrate court, the Taluk Office

and the Sub Registrar's Office are very near to this area. The shopping centre of the town and the cinema theatre are close to this neighbourhood. The Sreekrishnaswamy temple in the area provided a common place to the people to meet and communicate frequently.

One interviewee said that most of the people in this area were once agriculturists with vast tracts of paddy fields and garden lands, and that they also served in the Royal Infantry, and that with the change of time, many educated people had turned to Government Service and legal profession. They also evinced keen interest in politics. The people of the neighbourhood it was said, were always in the forefront in the various civic activities.

From the facts explained above, it appears that religion, race, caste or creed or even difference in mother tongue, could not raise any barriers between the people, preventing them from interacting with each other and living in harmony. They co-operate with each other in the various activities, concerning their neighbourhood. Only Hindus are allowed to enter temples. Therefore people of other communities do not go there for worship. But people from all walks of life in the town irrespective of their caste or creed, flock to participate in or witness the various festival programmes performed outside the temple. Contributions are also made by some of them. Neither the Christians nor the Hindus go to the Muslim mosque for prayers. But in the annual festival in the mosque at Alummoodu, both Hindus and Christians take part in the processions and other celebrations and do not fight shy of making financial contributions. No such participation by the Hindus and Muslims in the annual festivals celebrated in churches was referred to by any of the interviewees. When questioned about this, one of the interviewees stated that the absence of processions and similar items of display was the reason for the non-participation of other people in these festivals.

As regards cultural affinity, it may be mentioned that Onam, the national festival, is celebrated by all in the town. In the capital city of Trivandrum, Onam is celebrated with

all pomp and splendour as a tourist week. The buildings are all illuminated and the procession and pageant marking the conclusion of the celebration attract people from far and near. On this occasion large numbers of people, men, women and children from Neyyattinkara go to the capital city to enjoy themselves. The annual festival celebrated in the Muslim mosque at Bheemapally near Trivandrum city also attracts people belonging to all communities in the town. The Hindus of the town go to the annual festival celebrated in the Attukal Bhagavathy temple in Trivandrum. The famous annual festival in the Church at Edathua is attended by a number of Christians from the town. People belonging to Scheduled Caste go to the Bhagavathy temple at Mandakkad in Kanyakumari district. Annual pilgrimage to Sabarimala is also undertaken by a number of Hindus in the town.

There being only one library worth the name in the town, people from all neighbourhoods have to depend on this institution for borrowing books. Students attending colleges outside the town however avail themselves of the library facilities available in those institutions. The municipal town hall is the only public hall in the town. The community radio is installed in the municipal park at Amaravila. The 'Swadesabhimani maidan' in the heart of the town is used by political parties and others for public meetings. There is no public stadium or playground in the town, except the open ground available in the school compounds.

The only cinema theatre in the town is located almost in the centre of the town. It is not of the modern type and is badly lacking in comfort. Many young people, who can afford to go to Trivandrum always prefer to visit cinema theatres in the city.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

The Census data available in tables C–I Part A, C–I Part B (i) and B (ii) prepared on the basis of 4 per cent sample households of Population Record cannot be expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the family life in the town. On the other hand, the tables generated from the schedules canvassed in sample households in the town have a better coverage, and give a better idea of the life in the town.

Altogether household schedules have been canvassed in respect of 185 sample households in the town. The composition of these households by number of members and age of head of household is as follows:

Table 8.1

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Age of head of household	Total	Number of members						
		1	2–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10–12	13 and above
Total	**185**	**7**	**19**	**61**	**50**	**39**	**7**	**2**
Below 21	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21–30	15	..	2	8	5	..	..	..
31–40	38	2	2	15	12	7	..	..
41–50	53	2	5	15	12	17	2	..
51–60	43	1	2	14	12	8	5	1
61+	34	..	8	9	9	7	..	1

The table shows that the size-group accounting for the largest number of households (61) is 4–5, and that the households whose heads are in the age-group 41–50 and 51–60 have the largest number of members.

As per the 1971 Census the average size of the household in Neyyattinkara town is 5.91. The size of the average households in other towns of the district is given below:

Town	Number of persons per household
Varkala (NM)	6.19
Attingal (M)	6.01
Chirayinkil (NM)	6.19
Nedumangad (NM)	5.86
Kazhakuttam (NM)	5.79
Trivandrum (C)	6.06
Nemom (NM)	5.85
Balaramapuram (NM)	5.79
Kovalam (NM)	5.65

The size of the average household in the rural areas of the taluk is 5.39 as against 5.80 in the urban areas.

Of the 185 households 129 are Hindus, 44 are Christians and 12 Muslims. Among the Hindu population covered by the sample 382 are males and 391 females, among the Christians 126 are males and 117 females and among the Muslims 35 are males and 36 females.

One hundred and fifty households included in the sample have adult and minor males and females; 24 households have adult males and females only; 8 households have only adult males; two households have adult females only, and one household has adult females and a minor male and female. The largest number of families are those coming under the first category and most of them are the natives of the town. Out of 150 households composed of adult and minor males and females, 35 are those born in the rural areas and four in the urban areas outside the town in the district of enumeration. The number of heads of households coming under this category, born in the town is 95.

A table showing the composition of the households with reference to the nature of relation of members to the head of the respective household is given in table 8·2.

Table 8.2

RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	Nature of relation of members to head of household	No. of households
	1	2
1	Self	7
2	Self, spouse	1
3	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	85
4	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	13
5	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons or and daughters	2
6	Self (male) unmarried son, daughter	5
7	Self, (female) unmarried son/daughter	16
8	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1
9	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	7
10	Self, spouse, mother, father with or without unmarried son and daughter	1
11	Self, (male) unmarried brother/sister	1
12	Self, (male) widowed sister, married or unmarried sister	1
13	Self, (male) father and mother with married sister and married or unmarried daughter/son	1
14	Self, spouse, father, mother married or unmarried brother and married or unmarried son/daughter	1
15	Self, spouse unmarried son or daughter with wife's sister	1
16	Self, spouse married or unmarried son/daughter with son or unmarried son/daughter	1
17	Self, spouse with wife's father and mother and unmarried/married son/daughter	8
18	Self (male) married son/daughter with daughter's son	7
19	Self, spouse married or unmarried son/daughter with brothers son and unrelated persons	9
20	Self, (female) daughter's husband, daughter's daughter/son	9
21	Self, (female) married brother/sister with or without children	8

The largest number of households come under the composition of "Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters". Out of the 85 households coming under this category, 31

are migrants to the town. The second largest number of households come under the type "Self (female) unmarried son/daughter".

The distribution of the sample households by type is as follows:

	Type of households	Number
1	Nuclear	93
2	Supplemented nuclear	43
3	Sub-nuclear	18
4	Single person	7
5	Supplemented nuclear	5
6	Collateral joint	11
7	Supplemented collateral joint	2
8	Lineal joint	5
9	Supplemented lineal joint	1

The table shows that the joint family system which was once prevalent among Hindus, especially the Nairs has in course of time, lost its hold. The present tendency appears to be for the setting up of nuclear type families. Out of the 93 nuclear type households included in the sample 15 are those of Scheduled Castes.

It would be interesting in this connection to look into the growth and decay of the institution of 'joint family'. The institution flourished under a peculiar system of inheritance and succession prevalent in the State known as 'Marumakkathayam'. It is "descent through the female line or through the sister's children according to which the family or tharawad, as it was called, consisted of all the descendants of a common ancestress in the female line only. A man's heirs were his sister's children, his own wife and children having no legal claims to his property. The tharawad was a joint family and its property was the joint property of all the members every one of whom was entitled to maintenance from it but was not entitled to claim partition. A partition could be effected only with the consent of all the members of the tharawad. The eldest male member of the family known as 'Karanavan' had the absolute right of managing the family property. The only limit on his power was that he could effect

alienation of the family property only with the consent of the 'anantharavans' or junior members. The junior members who have no property of their own succeeded to the 'Karanavasthanam' by seniority". The wife of the Karanavan exercised great influence over the affairs of the tharawad, though she and her children had no legal claims to the family property of the Karanavan. This obstructed the smooth running of the domestic life in the tharawad. In course of time the younger generation revolted against the uncontrolled authority of the Karanavan in the joint family and the State came in with a few legislations (Nair Regulation of 1925, Ezhava Regulation of 1925; and Nanjanad Vellala Act, 1926) sanctioning the partition of tharawad the shares being calculated per capita.

Even before the legislations were brought in by the State, the joint family system had begun to lose its hold mainly due to the economic independence of the male members. In the past, agriculture was the occupation of most of the households. The Karanavan who was managing the family property with the help of other members, hardly shared the produce with these members. These junior members were provided with food and minimum clothing and in certain cases with education also. It was really difficult for the anantharavans to have any money for their personal use. They, therefore, utilised the first opportunity to earn an independent living. The gradual shift from the traditional occupation of cultivation to other avocations, in fact gave the necessary fillip to the economic independence of the junior members, and this in turn had set in motion the tendency to establish separate families.

The 'Marumakkathayam' system of inheritance and succession was replaced by the system of 'Makkathayam' by which the children inherited their father's property. The relationship between the father and children has strengthened under this system, and this accounts for the largest number of households under the composition 'Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters'. The married son and his wife usually reside with his parents, at least

for sometime and, therefore, the married daughter has to go to her husband's family. Cases where married sons establish separate families immediately after their marriage are also not uncommon. Economic independence rather than lack of family affection or affinity appears to be the reason for the emergence of nuclear type families.

Out of the 185 households, heads of 181 households belong to Trivandrum district, that is the district of enumeration, one household each belongs to Kottayam district and Malappuram district within the State, and those of two households belong to the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. Classified on the basis of place of birth of heads of households 166 are those born within the district of enumeration, 87 in rural areas and 79 in urban areas. Heads of four households were born in other districts of the State and those of 15 households in other States. The distribution of the above households on the basis of religion is as follows:

Religion	No. of households	Population	
		Male	Female
Hindu	129	382	391
Muslim	12	35	36
Christian	44	126	117

The table would show that 69·72 per cent of the households included in the sample are those of Hindus, 6·48 per cent are those of Muslims and the rest are those of Christians.

The mother-tongue of the vast majority of people in the town is Malayalam. There are, however, people in the town, whose mother-tongue is Tamil, Telugu, Tulu, Arabic, Hindi, Kannada or Konkani. Next to Malayalam, Tamil is the mother-tongue of the largest section of people in the town. The number of persons whose mother tongue is Arabic, Hindi, Kannada, Konkani etc. is very few.

Out of the 185 households included in the sample close family members of 76 households are staying outside. Of the 76 households 43 have the surveyed town as their place of last residence, 28 have come to stay in the town

from places within a distance of 50 km.; one each of three households had last residence at a distance of 51–100 km. 101–200 km., and 201–500 km. and two households hailed from places situated at a distance of 500 km. and above. Of these 76 households, 18 are those of Scheduled Castes. While the heads of 12 Scheduled Caste households had their last residence in the town itself, the heads of 6 households had come to the town from places situated within a distance of 50 km. Among the three Muslim households in this group one is that of a native of the town and the other two have come to stay in the town from places within a distance of 50 km.

There are 21 Christian households included in the sample who have some of their members living outside the town. Of these, the heads of 15 households had their last residence in the town itself. Of the remaining 6 households the heads of 5 households hailed from places within a distance of 50 km. and one from a distance of 201–500 km. Out of the 34 households of other communities having their members outside, the heads of 15 households have the town as the place of their last residence, 15 hailed from places within a distance of 50 km. and one each from places situated at a distance of 51–100 km. and 101–200 km. respectively, and two from places situated at a distance of 500 km. and above. This shows that out of the 76 households, whose family members are staying outside, only 28 have their last residence in places other than the surveyed town.

As far as the number and relationship of the members staying outside with the head of households are concerned it is pointed out that out of the 154 persons, 15 are related to the head of the household as father, 28 as mother, 51 as son, 7 as daughter, 32 as brother, 11 as sister and 10 as other kin. Among the 51 persons related to the heads of households as sons, 22 are in the age-group 25-34 and 18 in the age-group 35-39. Another feature is that only 7 persons related to the heads of households as daughters are staying outside. Out of the 154 persons staying outside 27 are students following various courses of study, 73 are staying

outside in connection with their occupation, and 5 persons are in the category of seeking employment. Of these five persons seeking employment, one is illiterate, two have education up to middle school level, one is a non-technical diploma holder, and the other is a graduate. Except for one person seeking employment in Tamil Nadu all others are seeking their fortune in the district of enumeration itself.

Out of the 154 family members staying outside, 70 have their stay outside for the period ranging from 1-4 years, 24 persons for the period from 5-9 years, 35 persons from 10-19 years, 13 persons for 20 years or more, and 12 persons less than one year. The reasons for their stay outside are indicated in the table given below:

Table 8.3

REASONS FOR STAYING OUTSIDE THE TOWN

Reasons	Number of members
Permanent house	20
Estate owner	1
Employees	49
Separate household	38
Study purpose	15
Dependent	18
Household duties	10
Seeking employment	1
Religious work	2

Some of the households whose close family members are staying outside the town are themselves not having permanent residence in the town. For instance, the head of the household covered by the sample may be staying in the surveyed town temporarily in connection with his employment or occupation, while his father, mother, brothers and sisters and even his wife and children are put up together in the place from where he has come to the town. In such circumstances, it is the head of the household living in the town that is 'staying outside' and not his close relatives referred to above. The head of the household then is a migrant to the town, and his family members staying together in the place of his origin cannot strictly be

considered as 'family members staying outside for any specific reason'. This view is confirmed by the figures furnished above. While there are 27 persons in the category of students staying outside, only in the case of 15 persons such stay was specifically attributed to 'purpose of study'. In the case of the rest, though they are also students and staying outside the town the reason for the stay is not studies alone; but they are staying in their permanent homes with other members of the family. Same is the case with the number of persons staying outside and seeking employment.

As already indicated out of the 185 households included in the sample family members of 76 households are staying outside. But only 19 households receive remittances from the absentee members. The whereabouts of the absentee members of these households and the average amount of remittance received per household are noted below:

Whereabouts of absentee members	No. of households receiving remittance	Average amount of remittanc received per household Rs.
Neyyattinkara taluk	4	14·67
Trivandrum	5	45·00
Kozhikode	1	50·00
Andhra Pradesh	1	200·00
Gujarat	1	800·00
Military personnel	7	68·40

One hundred households included in the sample have returned as having sent remittances to the members staying outside, particulars of which are furnished below:

Relationship with head of household	No. of households	No. of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household to the absentee members and their present address Rs.
Father	15	15	22·00 — Same town—Separate household
Mother	28	28	12·70 — Same town—Separate household
Son	32	51	32·81 — Same town—Separate household
Daughter	6	7	8.33 — Balikamandiram
Brother	19	32	0·52 — Same town

Other kins of heads of some of the households are also staying outside but no remittances are said to have been made in their case. Father, mother, son and daughter are the nearest relatives to whom remittances are generally sent by the households.

The people especially the migrants who have their kith and kin residing elsewhere, visit them occasionally and they are also being visited by friends and relatives. The frequency of such visits has been dealt with in detail under Chapter VI. These visits are very often confined to the visits made to the parents, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters residing elsewhere, and vice versa.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Preliminary to the 1971 Census, house-numbering and houselisting operations in Neyyattinkara town as well as in other parts of the State, were conducted during 1970. There were 5,969 census houses in Neyyattinkara town, as per the houselist, out of which 3,567 were occupied residential houses. Except for a few houses situated close to each other by the side of the important roads in Koottappana, Alummoodu, Arasummoodu, Fort, Cutcherry, Amaravila and Panangattukari wards, and the Brahmin street and Chaliyan street in Krishnapuram and Narayanapuram wards respectively, all houses in the town lie scattered. The ward-wise distribution of these 5,969 census houses classified with reference to the materials used for their roof is given below:

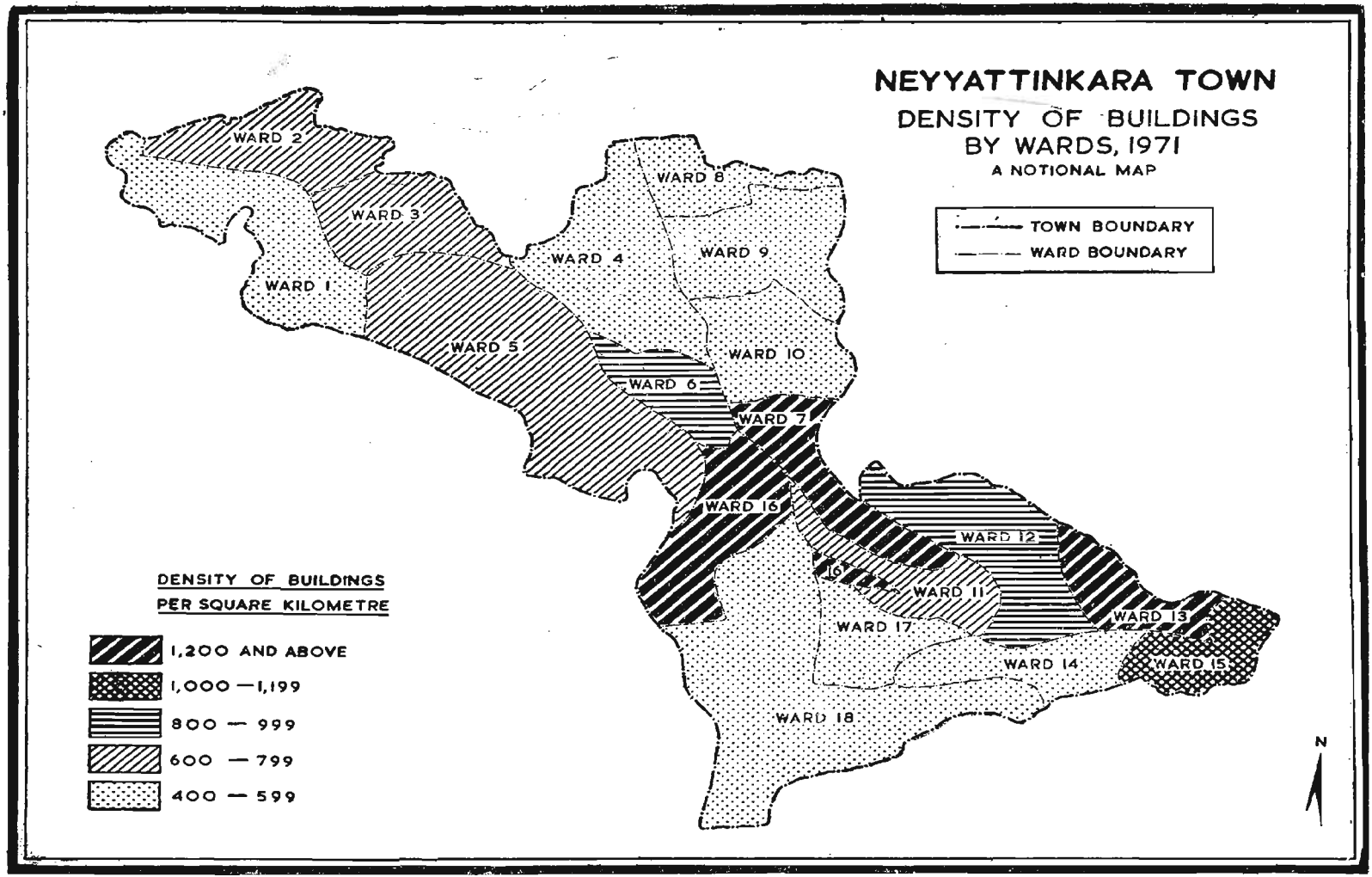
Name of ward	No. of census houses	Material of Roof		Concrete
		Thatch	Tile	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**5,969**	**3,402**	**2,284**	**283**
Athiyannoor	571	435	119	17
Aralummoodu	263	223	42	3
Puthanambalam	237	164	69	4
Koottappana	501	213	248	40
Maruthur	310	238	69	3
Alummoodu	353	114	197	42
Fort	419	142	236	41
Thozhukkal	316	228	80	8
Vazhuthur	226	157	67	2
Cutcherry	335	120	189	26
Krishnapuram	256	102	151	3
Rameswaram	211	164	47	..
Narayanapuram	242	125	106	11
Amaravila	308	201	99	8
Thannimoodu	272	122	122	28
Arasummoodu	380	115	226	39
Valangamuri	272	187	80	5
Panangattukari	492	352	137	3

The number of concrete buildings does not come to even five per cent of the total number of buildings in the town. Most of these concrete structures situated by the roadside are government offices, shops and other private establishments. The tiled buildings and thatched buildings constitute 38·2 per cent and 56·9 per cent respectively of the total number of buildings in the town.

From the survey of the houses included in the sample emerges a true picture of the existing housing situation in the town. There are no imposing multi-storeyed modern type buildings there. Even the number of double storeyed residential buildings is very small. With reference to the relation of the houses with adjoining houses it is pointed out that out of the 185 houses surveyed, 112 are separate buildings with compounds, 67 are separate houses without compounds, five houses are portions of rows of buildings in the Brahmin street and Chaliyan street. One house is in the ground floor of a double storeyed building.

Out of the 185 households (1,087 persons) covered by the sample, 34 households (203 persons) have two rooms each and 33 households (205 persons) have three rooms each. The number of households having four rooms each is 26 (151 persons) and 74 households (459 persons) have five rooms or more each. Eighteen households (69 persons) have only one room each. The number of rooms as given above is exclusive of the verandahs. Almost all houses irrespective of their size and type have a verandah very often in front and rarely on other sides. The largest number of houses comes under the category of those having five rooms or more. On the average, there is one room for every 1·64 persons in the town. The average household size of the town is 5·91.

It is not easily possible to prescribe specific standards of accommodation for a person as they vary from town to town and country to country. Mr. N. V. Sovani in his book "Urbanisation and Urban India" suggests 40–50 sq. ft. (3·79 to 4·73 sq. metres) floor space for a person as a more


NEYYATTINKARA TOWN
DENSITY OF BUILDINGS
BY WARDS, 1971
A NOTIONAL MAP
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
WARD 1
WARD 2
WARD 3
WARD 4
WARD 5
WARD 6
WARD 7
WARD 8
WARD 9
WARD 10
WARD 11
WARD 12
WARD 13
WARD 14
WARD 15
WARD 16
WARD 17
WARD 18
DENSITY OF BUILDINGS
PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
1,200 AND ABOVE
1,000 — 1,199
800 — 999
600 — 799
400 — 599
N

106/1—40

realistic standard of accommodation to be aimed at. "In regard to latrines and bathrooms, a more realistic standard would be to propose common facilities, at the rate of one for five. These standards would seem to ignore medical and other norms but these are being ignored today any way. They will not worsen the situation. On the other hand they may improve it somewhat". The housing conditions in Neyyattinkara town may be viewed with reference to this standard. Fifteen houeholds together having 108 persons have only a floor space of 2–3 sq. metres per person, 36 households have a per capita floor space of 4–5 sq. metres, 54 households have a per capita floor space of 6–9 sq. metres and 32 households have 10–15 sq.metres floor space per person. The number of households having a per capita floor space of 16 sq. metres or more is 48. If the floor space of 40–50 sq. ft. (3·79 to 4·73 sq. metres) is to be considered as the standard unit of accommodation per person as suggested by Mr. Sovani, then in Neyyattinkara out of the 1,087 persons covered by 185 sample households only 108 persons covered by 15 households have a per capita floor space below the standard level i.e. to say 9·92 percent of the population covered by the sample households do not have the standard accommodation. It is a pity that nearly 10 per cent of the population have to live under sub-standard living conditions.

As regards the availability of amenities in these houses, it may be stated that out of the 185 households, 175 have separate kitchens, 5 share kitchens with others and 5 households have no separate kitchens. While 39 households have separate bathrooms and four share bathroom facilities with others, 142 households have no bathroom at all. As regards lavatories, 135 households have no such facilities, 6 households share the facilities with others, and 44 households have separate lavatories. As most of the residential houses are not clustered and have some open space around them, the people hardly found it necessary to have separate built-up latrines for each household. Out of the 185 households covered by the survey 101 households have separate wells, and the rest shares the facility with other households.

Though the town was electrified as early as in 1948, only 62 houses out of the 185 houses have separate connections and five enjoy the lighting facility with others. 118 houses have no electric connections at all.

Almost all residential houses in Neyyattinkara are rectangular in their ground plan. This pattern is quite common in other parts of Trivandrum district also. The size and measurement and the quality of materials used vary according to the financial capacity of the owner; but the shape of the ground plan remains the same in almost all cases. Difference in caste or creed or religion of the people does not seem to have any bearing on the plan of their buildings, except in the case of Chaliyans and Brahmins living in the town. They live in houses adjacent to each other arranged in rows on either side of the street. These buildings are very often double storied with no compound walls separating them. The plan of these buildings does not permit any ventilation from the sides. Therefore, they are generally dark and ill ventilated. There is a door each in the front and back of this type of house. Convenience and privacy, according to the modern standards, are lacking in these houses.

The Pulayas and Ayyanavars and other agricultural labourers of the town have their dwellings scattered in garden lands and on the bunds of paddy fields, away from the busy areas. Almost every house has a verandah in front. A door centrally placed serves as entrance to the main hall-room from the verandah. On either side of this hall-room there are verandahs, of which one is closed on three sides and is provided with a door on one side. This closed verandah is used as kitchen, store room and dining room. Some female members and children use this room as their bed room also during night. The verandah on the other side of the room is either closed on three sides or kept open. The agricultural implements and other equipments connected with the occupation of the members of the household are kept there. This space is also used by the grown-up male members as their resting place during day time, and as bed room during night. The head of the household

and his wife use the main hall as their bed room. Valuables such as ornaments, cloths, money, etc., are kept in a wooden or tin box in this room.

Earth is used for the foundation and basement of this type of houses. On this foundation, which may vary in height from 30 cm. to 95 cm. walls are raised using mud or unburnt bricks. The frame of the roof is made of bamboo, or rafts and beams made from the stem of the coconut palm. It is thatched with plaited cadjan leaves. One or two wooden doors are provided. The windows, if any, are very small in size and do not let in sufficient air and sunlight. The floor, and sometimes even the walls, are smeared with a paste of powdered charcoal and cowdung or cowdung only. Some of the houses surveyed were stated to have withstood the weather for more than a century despite the cheapness of the materials used for their making. The roofs of this type of houses are thatched every year, and on this occasion minor repairs such as replacement of broken rafts, removal of white ants, etc., are also attended to. The floor and walls are smeared with cowdung frequently.

These houses are not electrified. Harricane lamps or oil lamps are used during night. Firewood is used as fuel for cooking food. Majority of the households living in these houses do not purchase the firewood. The womenfolk collect dried palm leaves, and other leaves from the surrounding areas and use them as fuel for cooking food. Small twigs of wood picked up during their roaming in the area are brought home, dried and used as fuel.

The household utensils used by them are of a primitive type. Earthen vessels are used for cooking as well as for serving food. Very rarely, tin plates and aluminium tumblers are used. Brass and stainless steel vessels and crockery are considered to be luxuries they cannot afford.

In most of the houses of these poor people, there is no furniture worth mentioning except a bench or a chair, or a stool. The parapet wall in the verandah is commonly used

as a bench. Mats made of palmyrah leaves are offered to guests. A ratten chair or a double drawyer table or a cot is considered an enviable asset.

As regards the dress of these people, the men wear a kaili, i.e., a simple cloth with coloured stripes, or a loin cloth or 'mundu' during leisure time. Sometimes, they also wear an upper cloth ('Thuvarthu') over their shoulders. While engaged in work, they wear a 'thuvarthu' round the waist. Female members also wear kaili or mundu, and blouse. While at home some Christian women use chela, instead of mundu. On festive occasions, or at times of visiting places outside their neighbourhood, some men wear a shirt or 'Juba'. Grown up females invariably use a 'Neriethu' or 'Thuvarthu' as upper cloth during such occasions.

Very young children up to the age of 2 or 3 wear hardly anything at all while in their homes. School going boys wear shorts and shirt while the girls wear frock or skirt and blouse. Bigger boys use 'mundu' instead of shorts and grown up girls use a half-sari in addition to skirt and blouse. Pants are considered a luxury. Chappals and shoes, cosmetics, wrist watches are very rarely used by these people. The clothes used are of the coarse variety.

The middle class families and the lower middle class families, comprising members of all communities prefer to have their houses by the side of a road or lane. Very often, their houses are also built on foundations of mud or bricks, and very rarely granite is used. The walls are constructed with unbaked bricks. Sometimes burnt bricks are also used. The wooden frame of the roof is made by carpenters and the roof is either thatched with plaited cadjan leaves or tiled. But most of these types of houses have no ceiling below the roof. Windows and doors are provided and the buildings are well-ventilated. The cost of construction of this type of house varies from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000. All the windows and doors are fitted with wooden shutters. The plinth area of this type varies from 55 to 75 sq. metres. The floor is very often cemented and the walls plastered

with mortar and white washed. Almost every house of this type has a verandah in front, with a small room on either side. A door in the verandah leads to the main hall or drawing room. In some cases there is a room on either side of the drawing room, and in other cases, one of the side rooms of the verandah extends to the end of the hall. Behind the hall is a verandah, one portion of which is partitioned and used as kitchen. Another portion of the verandah is also partitioned and used as storeroom. In some types, the kitchen and storeroom are built separately and connected to the main building by a verandah. None of these house has a bathroom or lavatory attached to it. A borehole type latrine is provided within the compound of certain houses. But in many cases the inmates especially the males go to the garden lands adjacent to their compounds to ease themselves.

The main occupation of the members of most of these households is cultivation. Some of them are engaged in small business in the town. There are a few persons from these families employed in Government service also. Almost all houses of the type indicated above, have a small courtyard in front to heap the harvested paddy crop, thresh it, and to dry the hay. One would find a cattle-shed within the compounds of some of these houses; but the pit to store the cowdung and other waste is always maintained at a distance from the house. Many of these households have wells within their own compounds. Some of the middle class families have recently put up a few concrete buildings which are self contained with all modern facilities. The cost of these buildings may vary from Rs. 15,000 to Rs.20,000. In most of the middle class dwellings, electricity is used for lighting purpose and firewood for cooking purpose.

Mostly earthen vessels are used for cooking food. A few households use copper and aluminium vessels also for the purpose. For serving food, tin and aluminium plates and plates made of China clay are used. Brass and bell metal plates are rarely available. Steel vessels are considered to be a luxury by many. But a few stainless steel or glass tumblers are available in many of these houses.

As far as furniture is concerned, most of these houses have one or two benches and wooden chairs and tables. A cot and an almirah can also be found in some of the houses. Modern items of furniture are available only in a limited number of houses.

There are a few pucca houses in the town. They are built on solid foundations of granite. Most of these residential houses are single storeyed. The walls of the houses are constructed with burnt bricks and they are plastered with mortar and polished well and white-washed or painted. Strong wooden beams and rafters are used for making the frame of the roof and it is invariably tiled. A wooden ceiling is provided below the roof, to keep the room comparatively cool. The floor area of this type of houses varies from 75 to 150 sq. metres. The floor is either cemented or tiled. All houses of this type are electrified. Fans are also fitted in some of them. The ground plan of these buildings is also rectangular in shape, with a long verandah in front. In some cases the verandah is extended and closed so as to form a big hall. The buildings are all well-ventilated. On either side of the verandah there is a room. A door in the middle of verandah or portico, leads to a big hall, on either side of which also there is a room. In most of these houses, the kitchen, dining room and storeroom form a separate unit joined to the main building by verandahs leaving an open space or a small courtyard in the centre. This type appears to be a modified version of the old 'Nalukettu'. Latrine and bath-room are not attached to this type. The cost of these building now varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. There are one or two sheds and out-houses within the compounds of these buildings. One of them is the cattle shed. These buildings themselves stand on fairly extensive compounds.

The houses are well furnished with various items of furniture such as chairs, sofas, cots, almirahs etc. Most of these items are of the old type. Steel furniture is considered a luxury. As regards household utensils, earthen and copper vessels are used for cooking. For serving food, aluminium, brass and stainless steel vessels are used.

Simplicity is the keynote of the mode of living of the people of the town. As already indicated, almost all men wear a white loin cloth (mundu) or a pesa or kaili round the waist and leave the upper part of the bodies exposed while at home. Young people sometimes wear a banian or a shirt also. High school and college students and office-goers usually wear mundu and shirt. At home, most of the women wear 'mundu' and blouse. Some wear saries and chelas also. Women whose mother-tongue is Tamil normally wear chelas. While paying visits or attending the annual festivals in temples, churches etc. grown up girls and young educated women use saries and blouses. Bush shirt and pants are also used by college students, advocates, doctors and white collar workers. The fashion of the upper cloth used by Muslim women, especially of the poor class, helps to identify their community very easily. Most of the Muslim girls and women in the town wear 'thattom'—a piece of cloth pulled over the head. The quality of the dresses worn by the people varies according to their financial capacity and the fashion of the day. While poor people wear handmade clothes or cheap mill-clothes and garments made out of them, people who are better off use costly clothes and saries made of silk, nylon, terricotton, etc. Poor women wear a thuvarthu and bodice as their under garment. Petticoat or skirt and the bodice or brassieres are used by the richer class.

In the past, each caste had its own variety of ornaments. Nadar Christian women used to wear ear-rings and heavy necklaces with intricate designs. The Nair ladies used to wear 'Kappu' (plain bracelet of gold), thoda or Kammal and a gold chain. The Muslim women wore coral and bead necklaces. Coiled silver or gold were inserted into the upper edge of their ears through perforations. Women members of Chaliya community in addition to bangles and gold chains and studs wore a 'mukkoothi' (nose screw made of gold with precious stone at the top). The younger generation of women are not crazy about valuable ornaments. The value of ornaments used by members of the household varies according to the financial capacity of the

head of the household. However, young and educated women of the town, irrespective of the caste to which they belong do not adorn themselves with all their ornaments at the same time. They usually wear one or two bangles, a pair of studs, and a chain. Poor women who cannot afford to have gold ornaments use imitation ornaments. Young girls also use plastic, rubber or glass bangles. On the occasion of marriage, the bride wears all ornaments she possesses. Most of the Scheduled Caste women in the town do not possess any valuable ornaments. This is not due to any restriction placed against their use by any prevailing custom or convention, but only due to their poor economic conditions.

Majority of the households in the town do not own a radio. There are a number of taxi cars in the town. Those owning private cars are few. Even bicycles are beyond the reach of the majority. They are worried about earning their daily bread. The various tables prepared on the basis of the schedules canvassed in sample households and appended to this report, will give an insight into the different aspects of the Housing and Material Culture of the town.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

There are no slums or blighted areas as such, in Neyyattinkara town, nor for that matter any exclusive area in the town could be specified as having sub-standard living conditions. However, the survey of sample households has revealed that the standard of life of the poor people irrespective of the area in which they live and especially that of the Pulayas and Ayyanavars with rare exceptions, is very low. These people who constitute the labour force for the agricultural operations in the town as also in the neighbouring areas usually have their dwelling places scattered in isolated areas in the interior parts of the town. As a general rule, these people were not allowed to settle down in the residential areas of people belonging to the affluent class, when the caste system with all its rigidities was prevalent. The Ayyanavars and Pulayas in the town were mere vassals of landlords and they, both men and women, were made to work in the fields. They were also entrusted with the supervision of the landlords' paddy fields and garden lands. So as to exact the maximum work out of them, the landlords allowed these people to put up their dwellings on the bunds of paddy fields and in the gardens. These tillers of the soil had no permanent occupancy right over their holdings; they were mere tenants at will. As such the houses, put up by them were of a cheap type.

Mud walls, or unburnt brick walls were raised on foundations of earth. The frame of the roof slanting on all sides, is made of bamboos, or long sticks tied together with ropes. Very rarely the services of carpenters are utilised in the making of the roof. The wooden roof-frame is thatched with plaited cadjan leaves. The inner sides of the walls and floor are smeared with a mixture of cowdung and powdered charcoal or cowdung alone. This type of house normally has a front verandah, a central room, a kitchen, and a side room or verandah all of them very small

indeed. A door in the verandah provides entrance to the hall. Windows are not considered essential. The cost of construction of this type of houses, may vary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.

The head of the household and his wife, his sons and their wives and children if any, and the unmarried daughters usually live together. The space available in the house is hardly sufficient to provide convenient accommodation to all. Privacy is wanting. The houses are not electrified. In the majority of houses, with limited floor area, and overcrowding, sanitary conditions leave much to be desired. Most of these houses have no latrines. The inmates have to go to the fields or garden lands to ease themselves.

Many of the houses are devoid of any furniture worth mentioning. Mats made of palmyrah leaves are however offered to guests in certain houses. A bench or a chair and very rarely one table can also be found in some of them. Cosmetics and other items of luxury are not available in any of these houses. Earthen vessels are the important household utensils. Tapioca and rice form the staple food of these people. They are also fond of fish. Except on special occasions, most of them cannot afford to have a sumptuous meal even once a day. They take 'Kanji' or rice gruel.

The occupation of the Ayyanavars and Pulayas was agriculture. Both men and women took part in agricultural operations connected with paddy-cultivation. Men were also employed for earthing up coconut gardens and also for raising mounds for tapioca cultivation. The agricultural operations were seasonal, and therefore at other times, they had to resort to other occupations such as mat-making, basket making etc. The womenfolk collect grass and sell them in the market during leisure time. They are also employed for plaiting cadjan leaves for thatching roofs. Some households may own a calf or a cow and sometimes poultry. As these people are members of Scheduled Caste, they are allowed various concessions by the Government in the matter of their education and recruitment to Government service. However only a few could avail themselves

of these opportunities and by and large they are still backward and follow their traditional occupations. They lack the know how and financial resources to venture into occupations like industry, trade and commerce.

As already indicated, these people have to be satisfied with the simplest and cheapest type of attire. Both men and women wear a loin cloth (mundu or kaili) round their waist. The women also wear bodice and blouse as upper cloth. On special occasions a 'thuvarthu' or 'neriethu' is also used as upper cloth. Men wear shirts, when they go to distant places.

The various land reform measures adopted by the State Government from time to time to improve the living conditions of these tillers of the soil, have already begun to bear fruit. The holdings in which they had only occupancy right, have now become their own, and they are no longer at the mercy of their landlords. They are generally peaceful in nature and law abiding.

There are no slums in the accepted sense of the term in Neyyattinkara town. The people whose standard of life is very low do not live in hutments huddled together in any particular part of the town. On the other hand their huts are scattered all over the town and not concentrated in busy areas as in industrial cities. The conditions for slums do not exist as the town does not attract large numbers of people from outside. There are no large industrial concerns or projects giving employment to large numbers of people to lure all and sundry to this small town. But for its status as an administrative centre, it would have presented a picture of rural life.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

From the information gathered by the canvassing of 'Neighbourhood and Community life Schedule', and from other sources, one would be inclined to feel that the socio-political power and prestige in the town are vested in a few individuals who by their philanthropy, wealth, profession, organising capacity or political activities could come to the forefront not only in their neighbourhood, but also in the town as a whole. They are actively involved in the political, social and cultural activities in the town. Their influence is not as a rule adjunct to any official position they occupy. For almost all social and cultural functions in the town, special invitations go to them. Their opinion on matters connected with town-life is considered valuable.

Sri K. Krishna Pillai, Municipal Chairman was referred to by most of the informants as the most popular man wielding much influence in the town. He belongs to the Nair community. He was a teacher by profession and retired as the Headmaster of a Primary School. After retirement at the age of 55, he stood as a candidate for the municipal election. He has been associated with the municipal administration continuously for the last 16 years; as councillor for 12 years and as chairman for the rest of the period. He is now 72. Politically he is a congress man. He is also associated with the administration of the co-operative bank in the town. It was stated that it was mainly due to his endeavours that the water supply scheme was planned.

Some people referred to Sri M. Velayudhan as having much influence in the town. He is aged about 65 years and belongs to the Ezhava community. He has no higher education. But through business he could amass much wealth. The only cinema theatre in the town and a number of shops are owned by him. He was also conducting a private bus service. It was stated that he contributed liberally to various social and cultural functions in the town.

The name of Sri R. Gopalakrishnan Nair was mentioned by some households as having much influence and prestige in the town. Aged about 42 years, he is an Advocate by profession. He was once elected to the State Legislative Assembly as a Congress candidate, from Neyyattinkara constituency. During the last general election also, he stood for election representing the Congress party (organisation). But he was defeated by a C.P.I. (Marxist) candidate.

Sri Ponnumuthu Nadar was referred to by some people as a very popular person in the town. He is a retired High School teacher. He is residing at Thozhukkal. Many young people of the town respect him as their erstwhile teacher.

Sri P. Narayanan Thampi, B.A.B.L., was also referred to by some as an influential person. He is not a native of the town; but has been staying in the town for more than 20 years. By profession, he is an Advocate. He was once elected to the State Legislative Assembly. He was also in the managing committee of the N.S.S. High School at Dhanuvachapuram.

Sri P. Raman Nair aged about 55 was stated to be enjoying much prestige in the town. He is a law graduate and an Advocate by profession. He is also the president of the N.S.S. Taluk Union, Neyyattinkara. His profession as also his role in the social and cultural activities of the town was stated to be the reason for his popularity in the town.

Some persons consider of Sri P. Ganapathi as one of the influential persons in the town. He belongs to Chaliya Community. Aged 55 he is conducting wholesale business in the town. Most of the Chaliyans in the town adore him. His wealth and business are considered to be the reason for his prestige.

The names of a number of other prominent persons were also returned by certain heads of households and other informants. The names and other particulars of these persons are furnished below:

	Name	Age	Religion	Education	Occupation and office held
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Muruka Pattar	55	Hindu (Chaliyan)	No higher education	No office—Money transaction
2	B. Thankappan	45	Hindu (Ezhava)	,,	Textile and Jewellery shop owner
3	Ramakrishna Pillai	45	Hindu (Nair)	,,	Banker
4	Velayudha Panickar	55	Hindu (Nair)	,,	Political worker, Taluk Secretary of C.P.I. (M)
5	G. Jesudas	40	Christian	,,	Municipal Councillor
6	K. P. Mohammed Kannu	35	Muslim	,,	Business
7	Jessiah	60	Christian	Pleader Examination	Advocate
8	Jose	39	,,	Graduate	Proprietor of a private press
9	Velayudha Panicker	60	Hindu (Ezhava)	Literate	Social worker
10	Velayudhan Pillai	52	Hindu (Nair)	No higher qualification	General merchant
11	K. M. Mustaffa	45	Muslim	,,	Fair price shop owner and timber merchant
12	S. Velayudhan Nair	..	Hindu (Nair)	,,	Municipal Councillor, Vazhuthur and Document writer
13	N. K. Madhavan Pillai	..	Hindu (Nair)	..	Chitti Manager and M. C., Krishnapuram
14	K. Thankappan Nair	44	,,	Literate	Municipal Councillor

	Name	Age	Religion	Education	Occupation and office held
	1	2	3	4	5
15	Isac Nadar	60	Christian	Literate	Municipal Councillor Thozhukkal and P.W.D., Contractor
16	I. John	48	,,	,,	M/C Rameswaram
17	Venugopalan Thampi	35	Hindu	,,	Congress mandalam president
18	N. M. Hassan Khan	..	Muslim	,,	Municipal Councillor, Alummoodu

Of the 24 persons referred to, 15 are Hindus, 6 Christians and 3 Muslims. Among Hindus, Nairs top the list. None has referred to the name of any Scheduled Caste member. From the details given above it can be inferred that Nairs as a community wield much influence in the town. It is also clear that in many cases, it is not the office they hold that won for them prestige and popularity. Their social and political activities and willingness to serve the community have carved out a special place of importance for them in the town.

The study has also revealed that high educational qualifications, as such, have not contributed much to the influence and prestige of these people. It is significant to note that only men have been returned as influential and prestigious persons in the town. Though there is a woman member among the Municipal Councillors her name did not figure in the list of popular persons.

The N.S.S. Taluk Union, Neyyattinkara has its headquarters in the town. The members of the union are those selected by the Karayogams of the taluk. As already indicated, the President of the Union Sri. Raman Nair is an influential person. Welfare of the Nair community is stated to be their motto. It is said that this union was primarily

responsible for the starting of a private N.S.S. College at Dhanuvachapuram, a place outside the municipal town. The Convent High School at Arasummoodu and the U.P.S. at Amaravila are under Christian management. No voluntary organisation of any other type could be found in the town. There are also no trade unions. The absence of large industrial establishments in the town, appeared to be the reason for the lack of trade union movements within the area. The majority of workers in the private owned Match Factory at Valangamuri are women, and the number of workers in the tile factory at Amaravila is very limited.

According to Sri K. Krishna Pillai, Municipal Chairman, C.P.I. (Marxist) is the strongest political party in the town. The party has two offices in the area, one at Arasummoodu and the other at Panangattukari. The Congress party has its mandalam office at Arasummoodu. It was stated that it was not easy to get membership in the C.P.I. (Marxist) and that membership was given only after watching the conduct and activities of the applicant for years. A sum of Re. 1 towards registration fee and another amount of Re. 1 as levy are collected every year from the members. As already mentioned, the Marxist party appears to have the largest number of supporters in the town; the exact number of the active members of the party could not however be ascertained.

The conditions for the membership of Congress party were also stated to be more or less the same. An amount of Re. 1 towards admission fee and another amount of Re. 1 as membership fee are collected from the party members. The split in the Congress party at the national leval, prior to the last general elections had its impact on the fortunes of the party in this town also. The present Chairman of the municipality was said to belong to the Congress (organisation).

So far as the last general elections to the State Assembly and the Parliament were concerned, the municipal area as such was not a separate constituency; it formed part of a much larger unit. It may still be possible to gain an insight

into the political affiliation of the people, as also their voting trend, from the results of the elections to the State and central bodies. The particulars of political parties and the number of votes polled by each during the last elections are furnished in the table given below:

Table 11.1

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

(*i*) 132. Neyyattinkara Assembly Constituency
(Unreserved)
September 1970

Total voters 76,090

Candidates	Party	No. of votes polled
R. Gopalakrishnan Nair	Congress (O)	13,037
R. Janardhanan Nair	C.P.I.	16,514
P. Joshwa	Independent	2,021
R. Parameswaran Pillai	C.P.I. (M)	23,406
Invalid votes		429
Total		55,407

(inclusive of postal votes—83)

(*ii*) Trivandrum Lok-Sabha Constituency
(Unreserved)
Mid term Poll—March 1971

Total voters 76,182

Candidates		
P. Kunjan	Republican Party of India	289
V. K. Krishna Menon	Independent	25,265
George Kunjippalu	,,	355
D. Damodaran Potti	P.S.P.	21,334
S. R. Chandran	Independent	111
Invalid votes		236
Total		47,590

The percentage of polling in the elections to the State Assembly was 72, whereas in the elections to Parliament, it was only 62. The number of invalid votes polled at these elections is 429 and 236 respectively. The present Assembly member from Neyyattinkara constituency belongs to C.P.I. (M). Sri R. Gopalakrishnan Nair, (Congress) had represented Neyyattinkara in the previous assembly. In the last election also he stood as a candidate (Congress Organisation). Sri R. Janardhanan Nair belonging to C.P.I. was also a candidate. Both of them were defeated by the candidate of the C.P.I. (M). Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, an independent candidate was elected to the Parliament. Sri D. Damodaran Potti belonging to P.S.P. was his nearest rival and he had the support of all parties, which formed the coalition Government in the State. The C.P.I. (M) supported Sri Krishna Menon and he won the election. Number of votes polled in the municipal area in favour of each candidate for the State election, was not readily available. The voting pattern in the town area may however be discernible from the number of votes polled in the following booths in the town.

Polling Station	No. of votes cast in favour of: Congress (O)	C.P.I.	Independent	C.P.I. (M)	No. of votes rejected
Total	**1,581**	**3,247**	**164**	**3,321**	**46**
Puthanambalam	76	389	7	383	3
,,	35	185	8	245	3
,,	27	212	14	207	2
Neyyattinkara	59	202	6	260	2
,,	50	196	5	149	2
Vazhuthur	170	360	25	214	3
,,	147	221	57	296	7
Krishnancoil Junction	146	383	3	198	7
Arasummoodu	94	231	2	144	..
Puthanambalam	309	190	14	310	6
Amaravila	132	251	5	360	3
Valangamuri	203	231	14	220	4
,,	133	196	4	335	4

Details gathered from the office of the Deputy Collector (Elections), Trivandrum

From the figures furnished above, it is possible to conclude that in the town itself, the C.P.I. (M) had secured the largest number of votes in the last general election to the State Assembly, followed by the C.P.I. Another aspect revealed is that as a rule the people preferred to elect a candidate under a party banner to an independent candidate. But the Parliamentary elections tell a different story, in that an independent candidate, Sri V. K. Krishna Menon was elected. But it is to be noted that in the elections he could muster the support of C.P.I. (M) and that he is respected as a politician of international repute.

The supporters or workers of any particular party do not belong to any specific caste or community. Every party has followers among all communities in the town.

As regards the elections to the local body, it was stated that most of the candidates sought election as independent candidates, though they had their affiliations to the various political parties.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Neyyattinkara, though still a small town, is one of the oldest settlements in South Travancore. As has been stated elsewhere, its emergence as a town is not due to rapid industrialisation or any spectacular occurrence speeding up the pace of its urbanisation. On the other hand, a stronghold of men who mattered at the time of formation of modern Travancore, and the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, it has preserved most of its rural characteristics. Hence social and cultural activities still follow the same pattern and are centred round the religious institutions. However the hold of religion on the people is not so strong as to make social life as colourful as of old. Temples, churches and mosques in the town do attract devotees at all times but are crowded only on festive occasions. There are a few reading-rooms, a municipal library, a cinema theatre, two small parks and a maidan in the town where a few people assemble for social, cultural and recreational activities.

Reading-rooms

Except for the municipal library and reading-room in Alummoodu ward, there are no libraries in the town. As regards reading-rooms, there is one each in Puthanambalam, Panangattukari and Thannimoodu wards. One or two Malayalam dailies and two or three Malayalam weeklies are available in these institutions. The student community and those who cannot afford to purchase newspapers at their own expense, resort to these centres for reading newspapers and weeklies. They do not receive any grant either from Government or from any other public body. They are kept going by voluntary subscription from a few young men of the locality.

Municipal Library

The municipal library in the town is housed in a room attached to the Municipal Town Hall. It started functioning

from November 1964. Before that, there was only a reading-room. The town hall is still used as the reading-room. A few ordinary tables and benches are provided in this hall for the public.

Altogether there are 2,593 books of various kinds in this library, the classification of which is given below:

Total		**2,593**
Novels	(English)	500
,,	(Malayalam)	1,388
Detective novels	,,	200
Historic novels	,,	25
Essays	,,	50
Drama	,,	200
Short stories	,,	50
Critical essays	,,	25
Travelogue		25
Science		30
Poetry		50
Memoirs		50

The details of dailies, weeklies and monthlies available in the reading-room attached to this library are furnished below:

Dailies	*Language*
The Hindu	English
The Indian Express	,,
Mathrubhoomi	Malayalam
Janayugam	,,
Kerala Kaumudi	,,
Malayala Manorama	,,
Malayala Rajyam	,,
Weeklies	
Blitz	English
Illustrated Weekly	,,
Mathrubhoomi	Malayalam
Janayugam	,,
Manorama	,,
Kaumudi	,,
Viswajyothi	,,
Kumkumam	,,
Kerala Gazette	English & Malayalam
Monthlies	
Span	English
Grandhalokam	Malayalam
Cinema Masika	,,

Of the above, the weekly " Viswajyothi " is published from the town by one Talayil Rajasekharan Nair. Some 1,000 copies of the said weekly were stated to be in circulation.

While the facilities provided by the reading-room are available to all without any restriction, the books of the library are issued only to members who pay Re. 1 as deposit, and another Re. 1 towards admission fee. Besides the deposit and admission fee, the members of the library have also to pay 25 p. as monthly subscription. Only people residing within the municipal area are allowed to take membership. It was stated that there were about 320 such members.

The institution is in the immediate charge of a librarian who is responsible for the safe custody and issue and return of books. It was stated that the institution received an annual grant of Rs. 450 from Government and that this amount was utilised for the purchase of books for the library. Annually books worth Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 are purchased.

The library and the reading-room remain open to public from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., on all days except public holidays. On public holidays, the working hours are from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cinema Theatre

The only cinema theatre in the town is located in the Fort ward, opposite the municipal waiting shed. It is named 'M. V. Theatre' after its proprietor M. Velayudhan. Established more than twenty years ago the theatre has a floor area of 6,030 sq. ft. The projector is 'westerex 14' type. The walls of the building are made of bricks and the roof covered with asbestos sheets. The hall provides accommodation to 1,460 persons. The following statement shows the number of seats available, by rate of tickets:

No. of seats	Rate per seat (Rs.)
700	0·45
400	0·75
250	1·20
110	1·60

Two shows are conducted on all days except Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The first show begins at 6-30 p.m. and the second show at 10-00 p.m. Three shows are organised on Friday and Saturday ; one in the morning at 10-00, and the others as usual at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m. On Sundays, there would be four shows, the additional one being at 2-30 p.m. The pictures exhibited are mostly Malayalam. Occasionally Tamil films are also screened. Hindi films are rare exceptions. Foreign pictures are not at all screened in this theatre.

About 600 tickets on the average, are sold per day. It was stated that during 1970-71 the total sale proceeds worked out to Rs. 20,000. Stunt films, and films of religious significance were stated to be more popular with the film-goers of the town. In the absence of any alternative source of recreation or amusement, the cinema theatre assumes special importance as the chief entertainment centre in the town. It also plays an important role as the medium for educating the public on a variety of subjects.

Parks and Playgrounds

There are two parks in the town one at Amaravila and the other, the municipal park at Alummoodu. The 'Swadeshabhimani Maidan' is in the Fort ward. The park at Alummoodu is within the compounds of the municipal office. The construction of the new municipal office building in the site has almost wiped out this park. No flower beds or grassy lawns could be found there. Same is the case with the park at Amaravila also. It has an extent of 3 to 4 cents, with a few croton plants here and there. The Community radio is installed in this park, and two or three concrete benches are also placed there for the visitors. Both these parks appeared to be in an abandoned condition, and even the local people rarely frequent them.

The "Swadeshabhimani maidan" situated in the heart of the town, is neither a park nor a playground. It is more like a big traffic island in the National Highway. A few trees stand on the borders of this island, providing shade to the pedestrians who resort to this place for rest. This

maidan, it was stated, is used by political parties for public meetings etc. Some people sell fruits and vegetables in this maidan under the shade of trees.

Except for the spacious school compounds there is no stadium or playground in the town. As such the possibility of a visit by travelling circus or conducting national or district sports or tournaments in the town is very remote. It was stated that no circus had come to the town during last year.

Particulars of Newspapers, Journals, etc.

The details of dailies, weeklies and monthlies available to the public in the reading-room attached to the municipal library, have already been furnished. There is no stall in the town exclusively for the sale of newspapers, journals and other periodicals. However, the following papers and journals were found available in one or two panshops near the municipal waiting shed.

	Name	Language	Place of publication	No. in circulation as returned by the shop owners
Daily	Kerala Kaumudi	Malayalam	Trivandrum	500
	Manorama	,,	Kottayam	300
	Mathrubhoomi	,,	Cochin	300
	The Hindu	English	Madras	75
	Indian Express	,,	Madura	100
	Thaniniram	Malayalam	Trivandrum	50
Weekly	Mathrubhoomi	,,	Kozhikode	100
	Manorama	,,	Kottayam	300
	Malayalanad	,,	Quilon	100
	Kumkumam	,,	Trivandrum	100
	Janayugam	,,	Quilon	100
	Viswajyothi	,,	Neyyattinkara	700

The newspaper agents take the journals and periodicals to the houses of the subscribers. Those who cannot afford to purchase newspapers on their own visit the reading-rooms and tea-shops where they are available. The Independence movement and the growth of political parties have to a great extent contributed to the growth of the reading

habit of the people. Free education up to higher secondary level provided by the State has also helped to raise the literacy level of the population.

Leisure Time Activities

The canvassing of household schedules has thrown some light on the leisure time activities of the people of the town. Only a few people are reported to have any leisure time activity. The children up to the age of 14 have no leisure time activity as such. Of the 13 persons, stated to have some leisure time activity, 10 are males and 3 are females. Among the 13, one is in the age-grup 15-19, two are in the age-group of 20-24, four each in the age-groups 25-34 and 35-44 and one each in the age-groups 45-59 and 60 and above. Classified on the basis of the nature of activities, 9 people—6 males and 3 females—are engaged in pot-making during their leisure time. One is engaged in machinery fitting and wiring, one is engaged in cultivation, one spends his leisure time in social service and the other by engaging himself in the activities connected with the church. All the nine people whose leisure time activity is pot-making, are unskilled manual labourers. Social service, cultivation, and activities connected with the church are the leisure time activities of those in the lowest and intermediate professional posts.

Religious Institutions

There are six temples, twelve churches and two mosques in the town. Among the temples, the Sreekrishnaswamy temple in Fort ward is the most famous. Situated on the bank of Neyyar, the temple is easily accessible from the National Highway. It was founded and endowed by the King Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma, in the year 1757. According to the legend connected with the origin of the temple, Marthanda Varma Elayaraja (Junior King) whose succession to the throne was opposed by Ettuveettil Pillamars, was one day running for his life, closely followed by the Pillamars. When he reached the place where the temple was subsequently founded by him, he saw a small boy pointing out to him an old jack tree

and asking him to hide himself in its hollow. The Elayaraja accordingly hid himself there and escaped death at the hands of his enemies. The junior king who was a staunch devotee of Sree Padmanabha, the deity of the Royal family, strongly felt that the boy who pointed out the jack tree to him and saved his life was none other than Sree Padmanabha in the form of Sreekrishna, and on his succession to the throne, he built and dedicated the temple to Sreekrishna. The historic jack tree, known as 'Ammachiplavu' in the hollow of which the king is believed to have hid himself is still there in the premises of the temple. The deity of the temple is known as 'Unnikrishnan' or 'Vennakrishnan'. Lord Sreekrishna is believed to be one of the 'avathars' or divine manifestations of Lord Vishnu.

The shape and architectural details of this temple are very simple. The sanctum-sanctorum in which the deity presides is surrounded by a 'Nalambalam', on the outer-walls of which are affixed a number of oil lamps in rows (Vilakkumadam or Azhimadam). In between the 'sreekovil' or sanctum-sanctorum and the Nalambalam, on the front side is a small concrete and terraced 'mandapam' or platform. Beyond the Azhimadam is the compound wall. The roof of the sanctum-sanctorum is covered with copper plates, whereas the roof of the Nalambalam is tiled.

Besides the principal deity of Sreekrishna, a granite idol of Lord Ganapathi, is found installed on the circular platform erected around the 'Ammachiplavu' in the temple precincts. A flag-staff in front of the sanctum-sanctorum is covered with copper plates. The 'utsavam' or the annual festival of the temple begins with the hoisting of a flag on this staff.

The routine religious activities of the temple commence with the awakening of the deity at 4.30 a.m. 'Panchavadyam' is played at the time. At 5.00 a.m. the priests open the sreekovil, bathe the idol with water, and adorn it with new flowers and sandal paste. Offerings of various kinds are also made. The temple closes at 11.00 a.m. after 'uchapooja'.

In the evening at 5 p. m. the temple is again opened for the devotees. The 'deeparadhana' is performed at 6·30 p. m. with the accompaniment of instrumental music 'Nadaswaram'. The temple closes for the day at 8 p.m. after 'Athazhaseeveli'. The daily poojas and offerings are performed by the senior and junior priests attached to the temple.

Apart from the daily poojas, special poojas are performed on 'Ekadasi' days twice a month and the 'Swargavathil Ekadasi' falling once a year. On these days, in the evening the deity is taken out around Nalambalam on a caprisoned elephant to the accompaniment of 'Nadaswaram' and lighted torches. Special poojas are also performed on the 'Anizham day' of every month, being the birthday of the King who founded the temple.

The annual festival of the temple which lasts for ten days is celebrated in the month of 'Meenam'. It begins with the hoisting of a flag on the flag staff in the temple, and ends with the 'Arat' on the 'Rohini star' day. In addition to the senior and junior priests attached to the temple, 'thantris' are invited from outside. During the festival season, not only special poojas are performed, but also various programmes such as music concerts, dance, 'kathakali' 'ganamela' etc. are arranged. These are performed outside the temple compound, so that people of all faiths can participate.

The administration of the temple vests with the Devaswom Board. To look after the routine affairs of the temple there is a 'sreekariyakar'. In the past the priests of the temple were Brahmins. But the present chief priest Sri Raghunatha Sarma is a convert from Nair community. He was appointed as priest after his conversion into Brahmin, on passing the examination for 'Thanthries', conducted by the Devaswom Board. Besides the 'sreekariyakar, and the priests, there are also the musicians playing the pipes and instruments of Panchavadyam, watcher, oil lamp lighter and sweepers, attached to this temple. They are paid monthly by the Devaswom Board.

It is stated that the temple has no landed properties. Offerings are made by the devotees both in cash and kind. The cash offerings would come to Rs. 12,000 approximately per annum. The deity is stated to have jewels worth about Rs. 25,000, all presented by former rulers of the State and other devotees, and they are preserved in the strong-room attached to the Mahadevar Temple at Parassala, which is only 10 km. from the town.

Siva Temple: In Koottappana ward of the town, there is a temple dedicated to Lord Siva. Established in 1922, by the Devaswom authorities, its 'Sreekoil' and the 'Nalambalam' around it are built of chiselled stones. A compound wall encloses the 'Nalambalam'. In between the compound wall and the Nalambalam, in front of the deity there is the form of 'Nandi' considered to be the vehicle of Lord Siva. The deities of 'Nagaraja' (Serpant-king) and 'Lord Ganapathy' are also found in the temple. The routine religious activities of this temple are confined to the poojas in the morning, noon, and evening. The annual festival of this temple begins on the day of 'Pooruruttathi star', in the month of Meenam and ends on the ninth day. The priest and other employees of this institution are all Hindus paid by the Devaswom Board. The value of the jewels received by the deity by way of offerings by the devotees, comes to Rs. 500. The devotees also offer cash, lamps and vessels to the deity.

Mutharamman Coil: It is situated in Panangattukari ward. The temple is named after the principal deity 'Mutharamman' identified with Goddess Parvathi, the consort of Lord Siva. There is a legend about the origin of this temple. It is said, that the site of the temple and the surrounding areas formed good grazing land for the cattle, and that one day a cow-herd who was grazing his cattle there, found blood spurting from an ant-hill accidently trodden over by a cow and he sent for an astrologer to solve the mystery. He told that the blood flowed from 'Amma's bosom, who was lying there with her "swamy". At the instance of the astrologer a small temple was built in the place and the deities were installed there in a lying pose

with 'Amma' on the left side. The idols appeared to be made of mud, and it is believed by the local people that they had grown out of the ant-hill and that they are still growing. The people of the area have great faith in the omnipotence of 'Amma and Swamy'. A number of stories are in circulation in the town about the powers of 'Amma'. One story is that a European engineer, who attempted to shift the temple from its present position, so as to widen the road, had lost his eye sight. The road leading to Poovar which passes through this place has still a diversion near the temple.

The temple belongs to Saiva Vellala community in the town whose mother tongue is Tamil. The terms 'Amma' and 'Swamy' are used by the Tamilians to mean Goddess and God or mistress and master. The present manager of the temple, Sri Subramonia Pillai who has come to hold the office by inheritance from the family belongs to Saiva Vellala community. As manager he is doing honorary service.

The priest of the temple is a Brahmin. The temple remains open from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on all days. The annual festival 'Amman Koda', i.e. offering to Amma is celebrated on the last Tuesday in the month of 'Meenam'. Besides this, special poojas are performed in this temple for forty-one days from 1st 'Vrischigam' to 11th 'Dhanu'. This is locally known as 'Chirappu'. The expenses connected with 'chirappu' are met by 41 families; each meeting the expenses of one day.

The temple has no landed property, other than the 15 cents of land on which it is situated. The cash offerings by devotees come to Rs. 800 per annum. The temple was stated to have no liability.

The structure of the temple is very simple. A long shed is partitioned breadth-wise; the inner apartment is used as 'Sreekoil' where the idols are installed and the outer portion is used by the devotees to have 'darshan' of the deities. In this room, which is more like a verandah, there is a 'Nilavilakku' stated to have been donated

by the taxi drivers of the town. There is also a pedestal here, and the 'Swamy' is supposed to take his seat there. Normally, some 25 persons, attend this temple daily for worship, but during the annual festival, the number of devotees goes up to 5,000 per day.

Madan Coil: The temple is situated at Maruthur by the side of the National Highway and it is named after the principal deity there 'Madan'. Madan, a demon god was the tutelary deity of Palamthala family in Maruthur. The story goes that the temple was built by this family and dedicated to Madan so as to ward off his mischief of stealing the crops of the family. A granite pillar symbolising the deity is installed in a small chamber, and on this pillar is a triangular cage like structure. Offerings by the devotees are placed in this cage. There is another small temple nearby dedicated to 'Yakshi' considered to be the consort of 'Madan'. Besides the two deities, an idol of Nagar is found installed in the precincts. The temples are situated under a huge banian tree, the branches of which spread over them. The location of the temple in an isolated area and the huge banian tree and the bushy growths near the temple site are capable of inspiring awe and fear in the minds of the people especially after sunset. Many a story is in circulation in the area about the wrath of these gods.

No elaborate poojas are performed in this temple every day. However, the lamp in the temple is lit at about 6 p.m. by a member of the Palamthala family. A few people may visit the temple for worship at this time. But on the 'Sivarathri day' of the year, special offerings are made to the deity and about 3,000 people throng to the area for worship. Cash offerings, as also offering of boiled rice ('Ponkala') are made by the devotees. The temple has immovable properties worth about Rs. 8,800 and has no liability. The management of the institution still vests with the Palamthala family. Sri R. Velayudhan Pillai is the present manager.

People of all castes are allowed to enter the temple precincts, but they are not allowed to enter the chamber

where the deity is installed. Only the eldest male member of Palamthala family has access to this chamber.

Mutharamman Coil, Thannimoodu: The Mutharamman coil at Panangattukari to which reference has been made earlier belongs to Saiva Vellala community in the town, whereas the one at Thannimoodu belongs to Vaniyan community. It was stated that a few Vaniyan families migrated to the town some 200 years ago from Nagercoil and there was no place of worship for them in the town for a long time. During this period, there was an outbreak of smallpox which had taken a heavy toll of life of their kith and kin. The people who were god-fearing by nature, thought that it was the wrath of goddess 'Mutharamman', whom they neglected to worship after their migration to the town, that brought the great catastrophe to them. They therefore built a temple in the town and dedicated it to 'Mutharamman', to appease Her.

As indicated earlier 'Mutharamman' is identified with 'Goddess Parvathi', the consort of Siva. The temple is a small one, with only a sanctum-sanctorum. Besides the idol of the principal deity, an idol of Lord Siva known as "Swamy" is also installed there.

Poojas are performed only on Tuesdays and Fridays and that too only in the evening. About 20 to 25 persons attend these poojas. Besides these routine activities, the annual festival of 'Koda' or offering is celebrated in the month of May, and it lasts for three days. About 1,500 persons attend the festival. In addition, forty-one days consecutively from the last of 'Vrischikam' are celebrated with special offerings and poojas to the deity, a different family meeting the expenses of the chirappu, each day.

Except for the priest who belongs to Vaniyan community, no one is allowed to enter the sanctum-sanctorum. But all people, irrespective of their caste or creed, can have darshan of the deity from outside. The offerings in cash and kind, made by the devotees come to approximately Rs. 3,000 per annum. The temple has no landed properties, nor has it any liability.

The management and control of the institution vest with a committee, the members of which are all Vaniyans, elected by the community. Besides the members and the President, the committee has a Vice-President and a Secretary. They are all honorary workers.

Sreekrishna Temple at Krishnapuram: This is a small temple situated in the Brahmin street at Krishnapuram. It is a very old institution believed to have been built by the residents of the street. The sanctum-sanctorum is built of chiselled stones and its roof is tiled. Inside this chamber, is the idol of the principal deity 'Sreekrishnan'. There are also the idols of Nagaraja (serpant-king) and Lord Ganapathy in this temple. The chief priest is a Brahmin and he performs the poojas in the morning and evening. About hundred persons who are mostly Brahmins residing in the street attend these functions. Special poojas are performed and offerings made on "Thrikkarthika" day. There is no discrimination against the devotees on the basis of religion, race or caste; but only the Brahmin priest is allowed to enter the sanctum-sanctorum.

The temple is a private one belonging to the Brahmin community in the street. Its management and control vest with a committee of members elected from among themselves. Offerings are made by the devotees both in kind and cash.

Churches: The C.S.I. church at Panangattukari is one of the oldest churches in the town. It was established in the year 1824 by Rev. Sylem, who was also the first pastor of the church. The present building with a large hall which can accommodate about 750 persons at a time was constructed in 1953. The pulpit, Bible, organ, drum, tray to place Holy communion, collection bag, Holy Cross, tray and cups to serve wine at the time of service are found in the church. There is no idol worship. The details of routine religious activities of the church are given below:

	Name and description	Time	Functionaries and their roles	Approximate No. of participants	Day
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Service	8 a.m. to 9·30 a.m.	Pastor and sexton-pastor will pray and preach and the sexton rings the church bell	700	Sunday
2	Women's fellowship	Any time	..	200	Friday
3	Children's fellowship	,,	..	100	Saturday
4	Youth fellowship	,,	..	150	Sunday
5	Sunday school programme	,,	..	100	Sunday

Easter and Christmas are celebrated in a fitting manner in March/April and December respectively, every year. About 2,500 persons including persons from outside the town area, attend these festivals. The annual convention is conducted in April, and some 5,000 persons attend this convention. It was stated that during the last year, there was a film show in connection with the annual convention.

The L.M.S., L.P.S. and the Nursery School at Panangattukari are managed by the church. There is also a library and children's radio club belonging to the church, in the area. No restriction is placed on the admission of children to these institutions on the basis of religion or race. The church receives grant from the Child Welfare Council, for these activities.

The members of the C.S.I. alone go to this church for prayers. But no restriction is placed on others entering the buildings. In fact, it was stated that people belonging to other communities did occasionally contribute to this Church.

The local management of the church vests with a committee. The president, the secretary and the accountant of the committee are all members of the C.S.I. and they are not paid any remuneration for their services.

The extensive compound in which the church is situated is worth about Rs. 1,05,750 according to the present market rate. The annual income of this institution by way of offerings and donations, both in cash and kind, comes to about Rs. 8,400. The expenses come to Rs. 5,245 approximately.

C.S.I. Church, Thozhukkal: The C.S.I. Church at Thozhukkal is not only one of the oldest churches in the town, but also the largest religious institution. Nobody travelling from the town to Kattakada can miss the sight of this tall and splendid church building, facing the road. It was established in the year 1890. It was reconstructed and raised to the present size in the year 1965. The hall in the church is large enough to accommodate about 800 persons. The priest leads the service from the pulpit. The Holy Cross, the Bible, the organ, the tray to place the Holy communion, and the collection bag are found in this church. The details of the routine religious activities are as follows:

Name and description	Time	Functionaries and their roles	Approximate No. of participants	Day
1	2	3	4	5
Prayer meeting	Morning and evening	Pastor	50 200	Friday and Saturday
Sunday service	,,	,,	600	Sunday
Mass— Every 1st Sunday Morning service	Morning	,,	650	,,
Sunday school	3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Teachers and students	350	
Unions Christian endeavour	7 a.m. to 8 a.m.	Pastor	250	Saturday
Youth meeting	4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	,,	40	Sunday
Women fellowship	Evening	,,	30	Sunday

The New Year day, Christmas and Easter are celebrated as festivals. Some 600 to 750 persons attend them. There is a Lower Primary School managed by the church in the church compound. The management of the church vests



Plate 72] JUBILEE TOWN HALL—MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM [Page 202

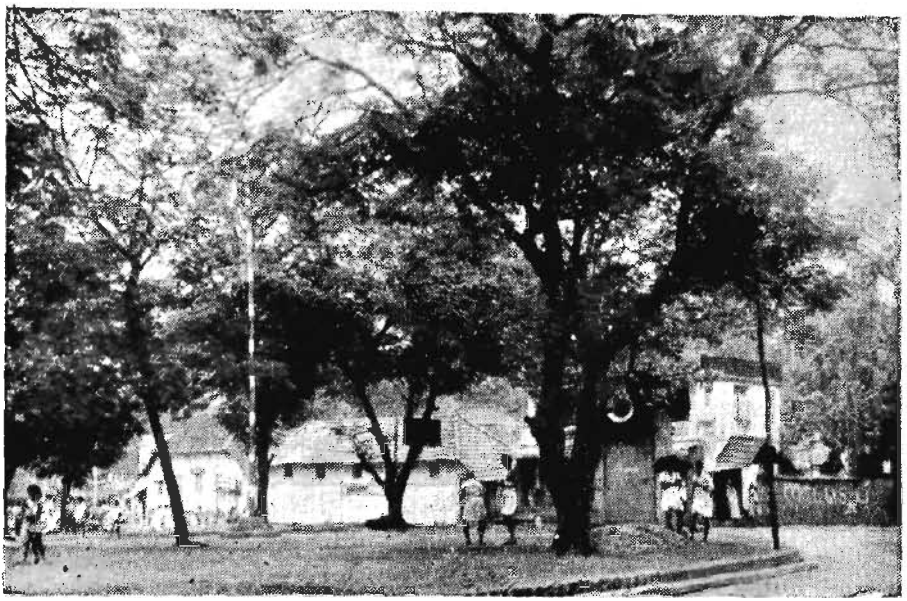


Plate 73] A VIEW OF THE SWADESHABHIMANI MAIDAN [Page 205



Plate 74] ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE OF SREEKRISHNA SWAMY TEMPLE "GEETHOPADESAM" [Page 207



Plate 75] A HUGE NILAVILAKU IN FRONT OF SREEKRISHNA SWAMY TEMPLE [Page 208



Plate 76] C. S. I. CHURCH, THOZHUKKAL [Page 216

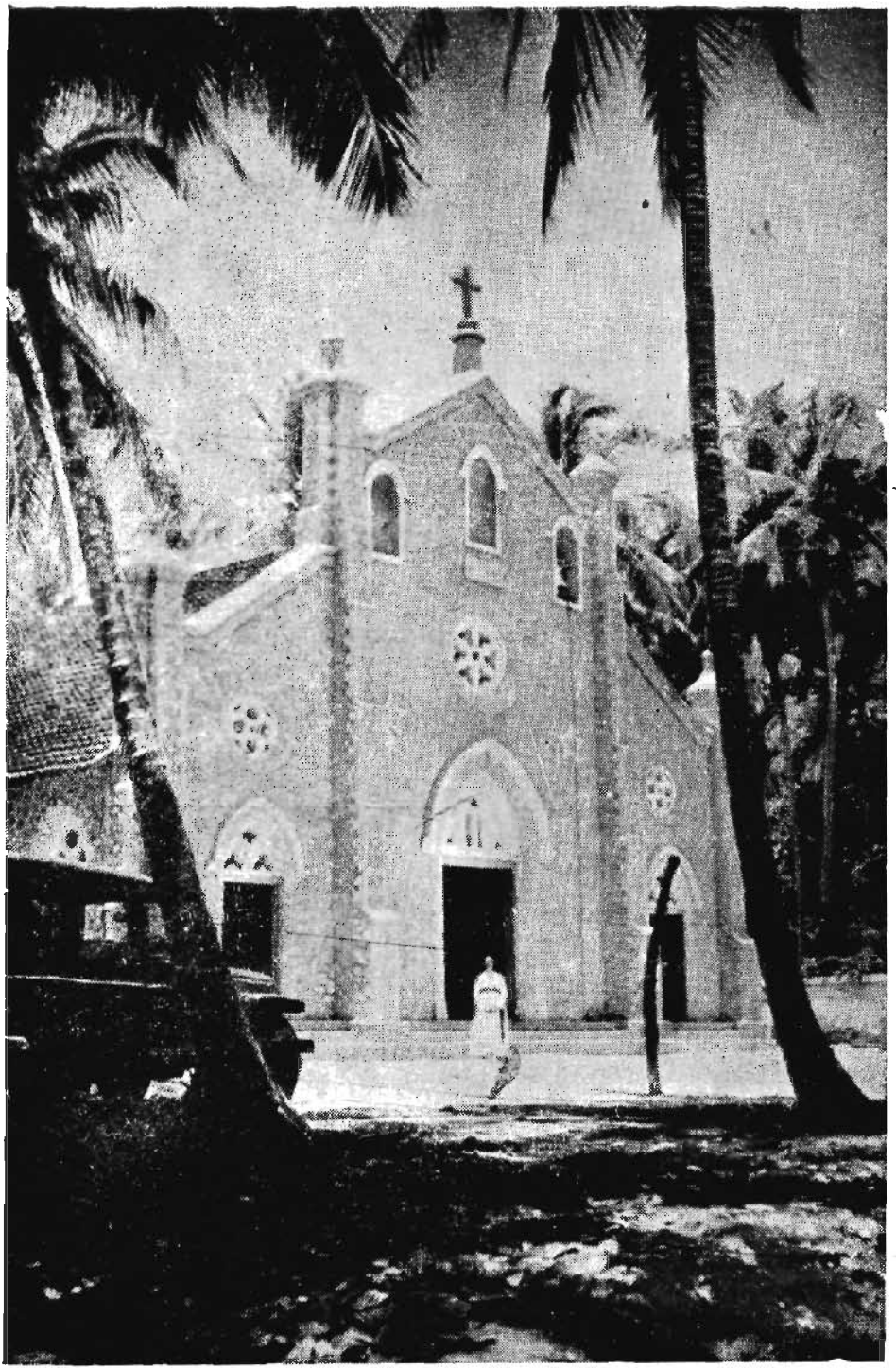


Plate 77] FRONT VIEW OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE TOWN [Page 217

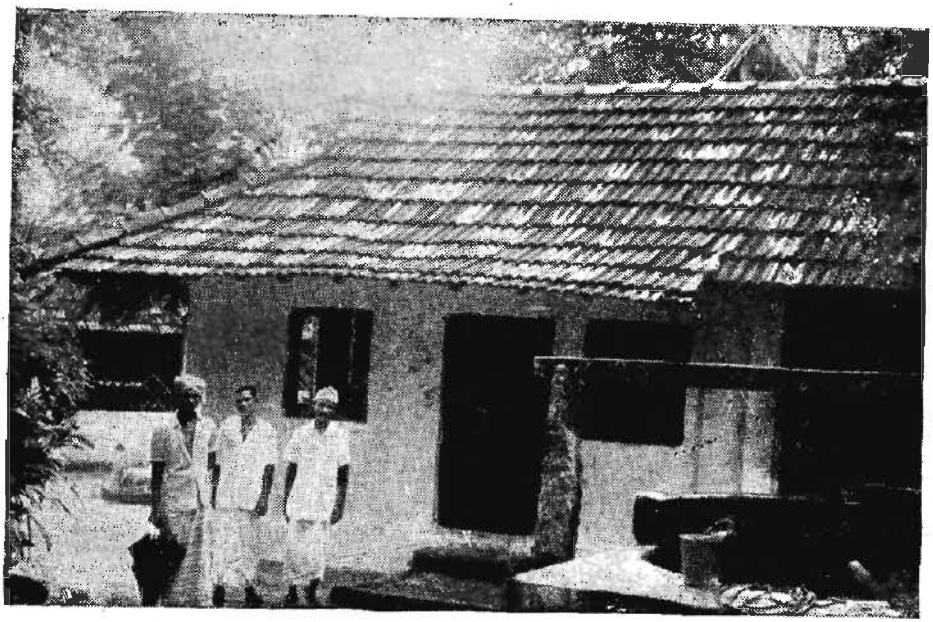


Plate 78] MUSLIM MOSQUE, ALUMMOODU [Page 219

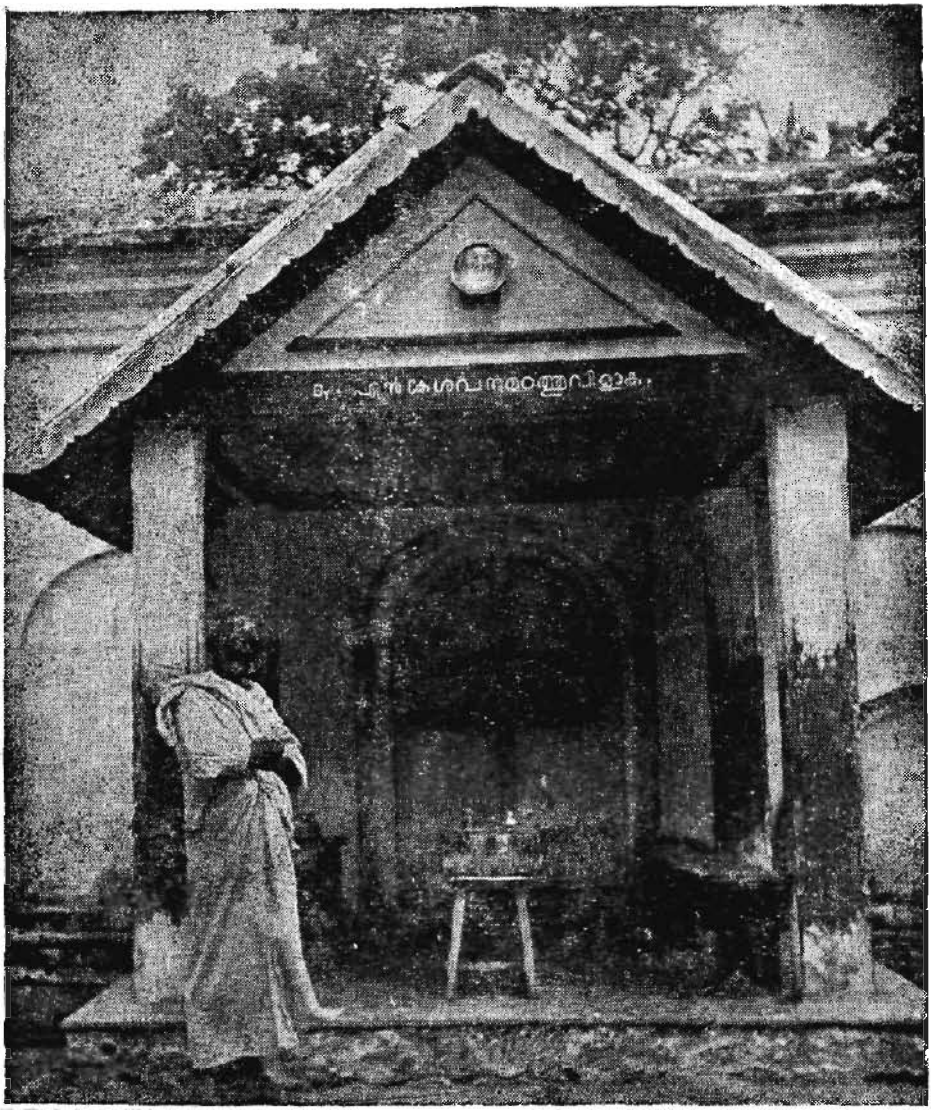


Plate 79] ARUVIPPURAM TEMPLE [Page 227

(FIRST TEMPLE FOUNDED BY SREE NARAYANA GURU FOR THE UNTOUCHABLES)

with a committee all the members of which are Nadar Christians. They are not paid any remuneration for the services rendered by them. The church is under the general control and supervision of the Bishop of South Kerala Diocese of the Church of South India.

The church is built in an extensive compound of one acre and 35 cents. The annual income of the institution by way of offerings and donation comes to Rs. 3,500 approximately. The church spends about Rs. 300 per annum towards helping poor students.

R.C. Church: It is situated by the side of the National Highway, in the Athiyannoor ward of the town. It was established in 1922 by a Belgian Carmelite Bishop named Benzier and it is now under Trivandrum Diocese.

The church has a seating capacity for 800 persons. The altar is erected on the sacrarium. Besides 'The Sacred Heart', an idol of infant Jesus, Holy Cross, chalice containing wine, Bible missal, candle sticks, and the confessional are found in this church. The Ciborium containing the Holy communion is kept in the sacrary placed on the altar.

Mass and confession are conducted on all days. On Sundays, the number of participants goes up to 250 and on other days, the number is about 35. 'Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament', is performed on days of feast. 'Feast of the Sacred Heart' is celebrated on June 6th in a big way. Some 2,000 persons participate in this festival. Besides, the Christmas and Easter are also celebrated in a fitting manner. Though the church belongs to the Catholics, people of other faiths are not prevented from entering it. The management and control of the institution vest with the Bishop and the Vicar. The church has landed property worth Rs. 43,650 purchased in 1920, and it has no liability. The other source of income is the offerings and donations made by the devotees.

Zion Sangham Church: The Zion Sangham Church belonging to Pentecost is situated in Valangamuri ward

It was established in 1940 by a Pastor named 'Thankayy Kuleenam'. Members of this church do not believe in idol worship. The following are the routine religious activities.

	Name and description	Time	Functionaries	Approximate No. of participants	Day
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Prayer	7 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Pastor	8	Monday Tuesday Wednesday and Friday
2	Bible class	7 p.m. to 9 p.m.	,,	20	Tuesday
3	Prayer, preaching and songs	7 p.m. to 9 p.m. 8 a.m. to 12 noon	,,	35	Saturday and Friday
4	Prayer, preaching, songs, testimony, and psalms (worship)	8 a.m. to 12 noon	,,	50	Sunday

No festival as such is celebrated in this church. But annual conventions are held for four days consecutively in the month of April. About 500 persons participate in this convention. Besides this annual programme, a monthly programme known as 'Tarrying meeting' is arranged on the first Friday, Saturday and Sunday consecutively of every month.

The value of the plot on which the church is built may come to Rs. 3,000 according to the present market value. The offerings of devotees per annum come to Rs. 400 approximately. The church is also said to receive foreign assistance in kind and cash to the tune of Rs. 2,000 per annum. There is a cemetery attached to all the churches.

Town Muslim Jama-Ait: It is situated by the side of the National Highway, just opposite the Municipal Town Hall, in Alummoodu ward. Sri S. Aliyar Kunju, Secretary of the Town Jama-Ait, who furnished the information

for filling up the schedule said that the exact year in which the mosque was established was not known, but it was there for more than 300 years. The mosque is an old building with tiled roof. The central hall is used as the prayer hall. A small cement tank is attached to the building for storing water for the devotees to wash their hands and legs before entering the prayer hall.

There is no idol in the mosque as the Muslims do not believe in idol worship. Mats or sheets are spread on the floor for the devotees to sit during prayer. Prostrations are performed five times a day, at 4.45 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.15 p.m. and 8.05 p.m. The chief priest or 'Maulavi' guides the devotees in their religious performances, prayer and prostrations. The prayer at 4.45 p.m. is known as 'Subah' and some 15 to 20 persons attend this. The other prayers are known as 'Luhar', 'Assar', 'Maharif' and 'Isha' respectively. It was stated that the timings as given above should not be considered as very strict, as they are subject to variation depending upon the actual time of sunrise and sunset every month. The priest has an assistant who announces the time of prayer and attends to other minor duties. On every Friday, there is the mass prostration between 12.50 p.m. and 2 p.m. About 150 to 200 persons attend this function. All the Muslims of the Town Jama-Ait are expected to participate in the prayers on Friday. The 'Id' day, 'Haj festival' and the 'Nibi dinam' or 'Prophet's Day' are celebrated as annual festivals. Some 200 to 300 persons attend these festivals.

It was stated that the expenses connected with the marriage of Muslim girls of very poor families are met by donations from members of the Jama-Ait. Three or four such marriages are conducted every year. There are no schools managed by this institution. However, classes on 'Holy Quran' and other religious matters are conducted within the mosque for children of 5 years of age and above.

Only members of the Muslim community are allowed to enter the prayer hall for prostrations. But members of other communities are allowed to enter the precincts of the

mosque. There is an old grave ('Kabar') within the compound, which is believed to contain the mortal remains of a 'Thangal' whose identity could not be fixed at this distance of time. Offerings are made by people of all faiths to this kabar. Besides the Chief Priest and the junior priest, there are also a waterman and a sweeper attached to this institution. All are paid by the Jama-Ait.

The secretary of the Town Jama-Ait is in immediate control and management of the mosque. As secretary, he is doing honorary service. It was said that the present secretary has come to hold the office as a successor to his great grandfather who originally built and administered the mosque.

No accounts of income and expenditure in the strict sense of the term, are maintained. It was explained, that all expenses, both routine and special, are met by collecting the amount required from members of the Jama-Ait and that it was not the practice to collect the amount in advance and to deposit it in a bank. The institution has no assets other than the building and the land on which it is situated. The total extent of land including the grave yard, is only 54 cents. The mosque has no liability.

Krishnan's Asramam: Krishnan, aged 38 belonging to the Nair community has an 'asramam' in Puthanambalam ward. He conducts a small stationery shop near his dwelling place to earn his livelihood. He said that he had sought the spiritual way of life as the worldly pleasures which were all ephemeral and illusory had no attraction for him. He preferred to lead the life of an ascetic meditating on the symbol 'OM'. He has no disciples.

Crime

There is a police station in the town which is one of the oldest stations in South Travancore. As already indicated its jurisdiction extends to the villages of Neyyattinkara, Athiyannoor and Perumkadavila 'A'. The municipal town as such has no separate police force, nor the town as a whole form a single unit for police administration. As such,

it is not possible to gather the details of crimes and acts of deviant behaviour committed in the town. However the details of cases booked by the Town Police Station during 1970–71 are furnished below:

	Crime	Number
1	Suicide	30
2	Road occurrence	13
3	Cases relating to unlawful assembly	21
4	Under section 353 I.P.C.	1
5	Other types	228

It was stated that there were no cases of communal riot or breach of law on political, industrial relations and other grounds during the period. The cases of suicide were all disposed of and the other cases were stated to be pending trial.

The criminal courts in the town have jurisdiction over the whole taluk.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

The social and economic characteristics of Neyyattinkara are similar to those of Trivandrum district of which it formed an important part from very early days. Its people wielded a great deal of influence in politics and administration. Prior to the formation of the State of Kerala on 1st November, 1956 the district extended up to Kanyakumari in the south. The present Kanyakumari district, comprising the taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode was carved out of the erstwhile Trivandrum district, and added to Tamil Nadu. Neyyattinkara is now the southernmost municipal town of the State. The formation of the Kanyakumari district has not affected the social and cultural characteristics of the town. On the other hand, the separation of the four taluks from the erstwhile Trivandrum district has profoundly affected the economy of the rest of the district, if not the whole State. "Nanchinadu", the granary of South Travancore, has gone to Tamil Nadu. The commercial and business centres like Nagercoil, Kottar, Eraniel, etc. in the south were also lost to the district. The imposition of restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy from Kanyakumari district to Trivandrum has in fact further aggravated the economic conditions of the people living in Neyyattinkara and other parts of Trivandrum district and owning paddy fields in Kanyakumari district.

Trivandrum district has an area of 2192 sq. km. and a population of 2,198,606. The urban and rural populations are 571,566 and 1,627,040 respectively. In the district the females outnumber males, with only 1,095,176 males for 1,103,430 females. The sex ratio has shown an upward trend in rural areas with 1,012 females per 1,000 males whereas in urban area there are only 996 females per 1,000 males. Viewed in this respect, Neyyattinkara with 1,005 females for 1,000 males, appears to identify

itself more with the rural areas of the district, than with the urban areas. The population figures of other towns in he district are given below:

Table 13.1

BASIC DATA FOR ALL TOWNS IN TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT, 1971

City/Town	Extent sq.km	Density	Population, 1971	Sex ratio (No. of females) per 1,000 males	Literate population	
					Total	Percentage of literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I (100,000 and above)						
Trivandrum (C)	74·93	5,467	409,627	988	283,295	69·15
Class III (20,000—49,999)						
Attingal (M)	14·18	1,908	27,052	1,038	18,668	68·99
Nemom (NM)	12·8	2,019	25,846	1,005	16,848	65·18
Neyyattinkara (M)	9·70	2,472	23,983	1,005	16,123	67·22
Varkala (NM)	10·28	1,981	20,365	1,064	12,172	59·76
Class IV (10,000—19,999)						
Balaramapuram (NM)	8·31	2,092	17,384	981	10,562	60·75
Nedumangad (NM)	7·76	1,887	14,643	1,021	9,342	63·79
Kovalam (NM)	4·11	3,406	13,999	958	4,765	34·03
Class V (5,000—9,999)						
Kazhakuttam (NM)	8·40	1,170	9,829	994	6,172	62·79
Chirayinkil (NM)	5·65	1,564	8,838	1,134	6,546	74·06

Trivandrum district is the southernmost district of Kerala State and there has been no change in its territorial jurisdiction since the census of 1961. The district comprising the four taluks of Chirayinkil, Nedumangad, Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara has a population of 21·9 lakhs as per the 1971 Census as against 17·4 lakhs in 1961. Among the taluks of the district, Trivandrum has shown the highest growth rate during the last decade and the lowest growth rate has been recorded by Neyyattinkara taluk. While

Trivandrum taluk takes the lead in percentage of literacy, Neyyattinkara taluk ranks last both in total and male literacy.

The religion-wise distribution of the population of the district is as follows:

Table 13.2

RELIGIOUS DATA FOR TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT, 1971

Religion	Total	Male	Female
All religions	**2,198,606**	**1,095,176**	**1,103,430**
Buddhism	18	5	13
Christianity	379,511	191,653	187,858
Hinduism	1,554 673	770,737	783,936
Islam	264,027	132,549	131,478
Jainism	28	16	12
Sikhism	56	43	13
Other religions	5	4	1
Religion not stated	288	169	119

Trivandrum city, the headquarters of the district is also the capital of Kerala State. It is more or less a self-contained district with almost all amenities. Besides the Government Secretariat situated in the city, there are a number of educational, medical and other public institutions in the district. The air port in the city is the largest in the State. The district is connected to other parts of the country by road, rail and airways.

Among the industrial units in the district the Titanium Products, the Trivandrum Rubber Works and the Kerala Cycle Rim Factory, are worth mentioning. The I.S.R.O. has its rocket launching station located at Thumba outside the Trivandrum city.

The number of persons holding white-collar-jobs is very large in the district. The total number of workers coming under all categories comes to 628,293 of whom 498,397 are males and 129,896 females. The workers form 28·58 per cent of the total population. The work participation rates for males and females are 45·51 per cent and 11·77 per cent respectively.

The National Highway (NH-47) leading to Kanyakumari passes through the towns of Attingal, Kazhakuttom, Trivandrum, Nemom and Neyyattinkara, in the district. The town nearest to Neyyattinkara, Balaramapuram is famous for its handloom products. Nemom and Kovalam are the other census towns close to Neyyattinkara. Trivandrum City is only 20 km. away from the municipal town. Nedumangad town is also located at an equal distance from Neyyattinkara. The existence of an important market at Kattakada in that taluk and frequent bus services from the town to Kattakada have helped free movement of people between these two towns for various purposes, especially for marketing of commodities. Kattakada is a hill-produce marketing centre. People from the town visit this market for the purchase of commodities like arecanut, pepper, plantain etc. The cattle market in Aralummoodu in the municipal town attracts traders from places like Kattakada, Nedumangad, etc.

The weavers of the town, especially those who are not members of the weavers co-operative societies depend on Balaramapuram which is only 5 km. from the town, not only for the raw materials required for their industry but also for the sale of their finished goods. There is no branch office of any public or private lorry parcel transport service in the town, whereas in Balaramapuram there is a branch office of the T.V.S. parcel service. The merchant community of the town depends on this office for sending parcels to distant places. Other private lorry service agencies are also found in Balaramapuram. The western borders of the town are very close to the commercial centre of Balaramapuram. Therefore naturally people residing in these border areas depend largely on this town for purchase of provision, fish, and other items. Students of the bordering areas attend the schools in Balaramapuram because of the proximity of the area.

Nemom is situated between Balaramapuram and Trivandrum on the National Highway. The interaction of the population of the town and the people of Nemom is not so intense as in the case of people of Balaramapuram

and the town. Longer distance from the town may be one of the reasons for this low contact and feeble interaction. Yet another factor is, that though Nemom is also a census town it is neither an industrial nor an educational centre like Balaramapuram. Most of the requirements of the population of the town are met by the town itself, or by the neighbouring town of Balaramapuram. In special cases, the people depend on the city of Trivandrum which itself is not too far.

The present census town of Kovalam is the same as the 1961 Census town of Vizhinjam. It is a coastal town with a fishing harbour. It is the only mechanised fishing centre in the district, and as such its proximity to the town has a special significance. This town is connected to Neyyattinkara by an all weather road. Fish is brought to the market in the town in cycle loads or headloads. Fish is also brought from another coastal region namely Poovar. But it does not minimise the influence of Vizhinjam on the economy of the town. There are a few people living in the town who earn their livelihood by bringing cycle-loads of fish from Vizhinjam and selling them in the markets in the town.

Except for trade and commerce the rate of commutation of people from Neyyattinkara to other census towns in the district and vice versa is not very substantial. Some people from these towns visit the municipal town in connection with their employment in Government and other public offices and institutions. The facilities available in the secondary health centre in the town are also utilised by some of the residents of these towns. Being the seat of the civil and criminal courts of the taluk, the people from all over the taluk have to frequent the town for the conduct of their cases.

Not only Neyyattinkara town but almost all other towns in Trivandrum district depend on the city of Trivandrum for various purposes. Apart from being the headquarters of the district, Trivandrum city is also the capital of the State and one of the most beautiful cities in South India. People from all parts of the State are employed there and

the city attracts a lot of tourists. A few people from Neyyattinkara employed in the Government and other offices in the city travel daily to the city and back by bus. The nearest railway station and airport to the municipal town are in Trivandrum. The airport facilities in Trivandrum are availed of not only by the people of Trivandrum but by the people of other districts as well. The Medical College in Trivandrum city is well equipped and it has one of the best hospitals in South India. The people of the town of course avail themselves of this facility. For the purpose of college education, especially in the field of engineering, technology and medicine, the students of the town have to go to Trivandrum. The Chalai bazaar at Trivandrum is the biggest commercial centre of the district. The retail traders of the town purchase various items, in bulk from this bazaar at competitive rates. The nearness of the municipal town to the capital city and the various facilities available there have helped the people to have frequent contacts with the city. The 'Arat-procession' on the last day of the annual festival in Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple has a special attraction to the people of South Travancore. With the development of transport facilities the distance between the town and the city is no more a problem and many people especially young men visit Trivandrum to see the pictures, sports, games, etc. In recent years the 'Onam festival' which is celebrated on a grand style and the All India Exhibition conducted every year in the capital city attract crowds from the town. To sum up, the capital city exerts a profound influence on the life of the people of the town as many of them go to the city for education, entertainment and employment.

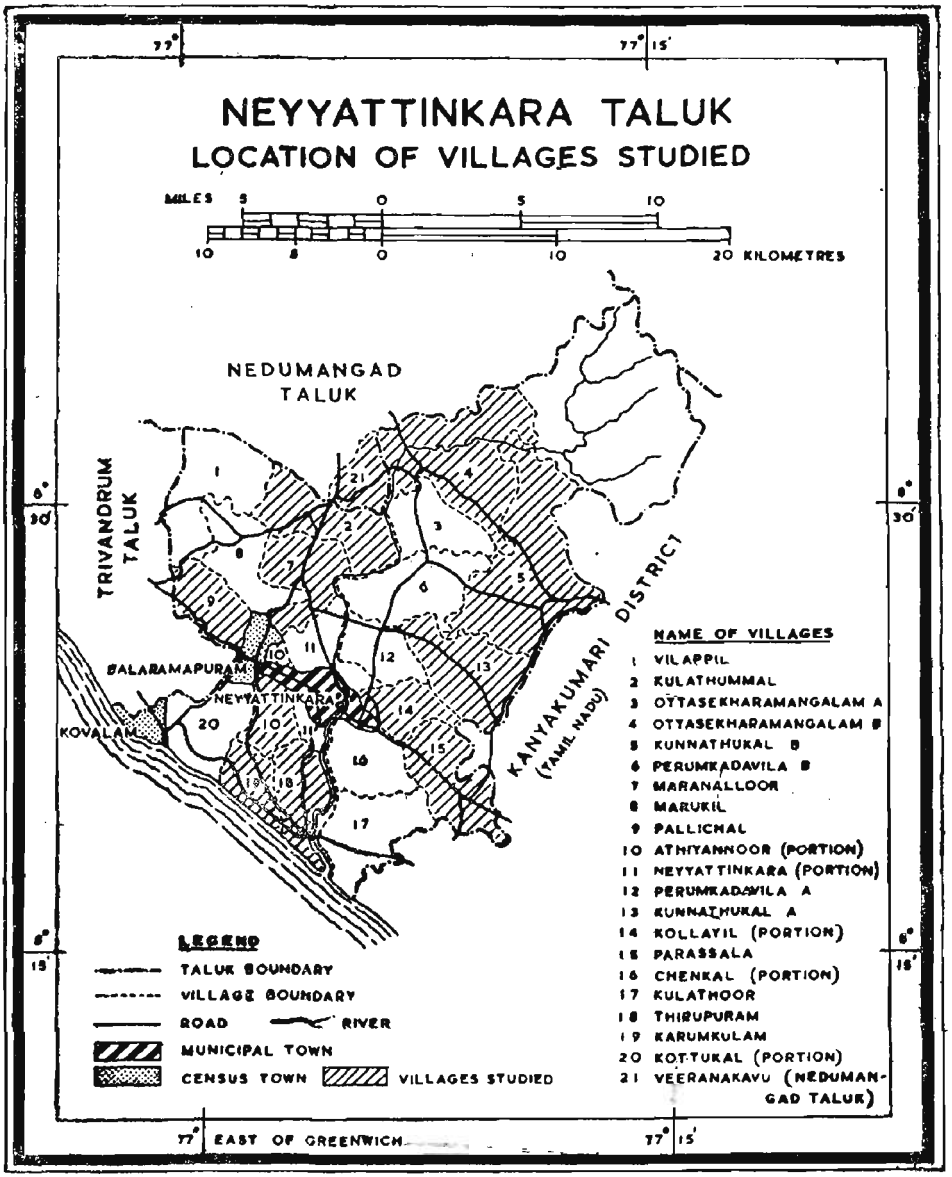
The frequency of the contact of the people of Neyyattinkara with the people of distant towns like Varkala, Kazhakuttam and Chirayinkil is very low. A few people of the town especially those belonging to Ehzava community visit 'Sivagiri' a pilgrim centre in Varkala, once a year in connection with the festivals there. Sree Narayanaguru the "great Hindu religious leader and social reformer of modern Kerala" attained 'Maha Samadhi' at Sivagiri in 1928, and

hence the importance of the place. Varkala is also famous for its 'Janardana Swamy temple', but the number of people from Neyyattinkara visiting this temple is negligible. The town of Chirayinkil has hardly any influence on the social, cultural, or economic life of the people of Neyyattinkara. The commutation of the people between these two places is confined to occasional visits to the homes of their near relatives.

The extent of penetration of the urban influence of Neyyattinkara town into the neighbouring rural areas is discernible from the study of the villages situated within a distance of three miles, six miles, nine miles and twelve miles on each route around the town. The names of the villages studied and their distance from the town are given below :

Name of village	Distance from the town (km.)	Route
1	2	3
Kollayil	3	National Highway leading to Kanyakumari
parassala	10	
Athiyannoor	4	National Highway leading to Trivandrum from the town
Pallichal	10	
Thirupuram	5	Karumkulam—Poovar
Karumkulam	11	
Maranallur	8	Neyyattinkara—Kattakada
Kulathummal	12	
Veeranakavu	15	
Ottasekharamangalam-B.	22	
Kunnathukal-A	11	Dhanuvachapuram—Vellarada
Kunnathukal-B	15	

As indicated earlier, all the villages are connected to the town, by roads. The National Highway 47 passes through the villages of Pallichal, Athiyannoor, Kollayil and Parassala. The buses of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation starting from Neyyattinkara reach all these villages. Of these villages Veeranacavu is in Nedumangad taluk, and the Parassala village is on the boundary of the State with Tamil Nadu.


NEYYATTINKARA TALUK
LOCATION OF VILLAGES STUDIED
MILES 5 0 5 10
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
77° 77° 15'
8° 30'
8° 15'
NEDUMANGAD TALUK
TRIVANDRUM TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT (TAMIL NADU)
BALARAMAPURAM
NEYYATTINKARA
KOVALAM
NAME OF VILLAGES
1 VILAPPIL
2 KULATHUMMAL
3 OTTASEKHARAMANGALAM A
4 OTTASEKHARAMANGALAM B
5 KUNNATHUKAL B
6 PERUMKADAVILA B
7 MARANALLOOR
8 MARUKIL
9 PALLICHAL
10 ATHIYANNOOR (PORTION)
11 NEYYATTINKARA (PORTION)
12 PERUMKADAVILA A
13 KUNNATHUKAL A
14 KOLLAYIL (PORTION)
15 PARASSALA
16 CHENKAL (PORTION)
17 KULATHOOR
18 THIRUPURAM
19 KARUMKULAM
20 KOTTUKAL (PORTION)
21 VEERANAKAVU (NEDUMANGAD TALUK)
LEGEND
TALUK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
ROAD
RIVER
MUNICIPAL TOWN
CENSUS TOWN
VILLAGES STUDIED
77° EAST OF GREENWICH 77° 15'

A table showing the area, population, and density of population of these villages, as also the number of census houses and the number of households in each village is given below :

Table 13.3

VILLAGE-WISE DATA OF NEYYATTINKARA TALUK, 1971

Name of village	Area in km.^{2}	Population	Density of population (per km.^{2})	No. of occupied census houses (occupied residential houses)	No. of households	Number of households per 100 houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kulathummal	22·54	24549	1089	4428	4593	103
Ottasekharamangalam-B	111·84	13878	124	2486	2619	105
Kunnathukal-B	50·87	27997	550	4964	5126	103
Maranallur	25·13	23201	923	3829	4127	107
Pallichal	19·95	23475	1177	4442	4688	105
Athiyannoor (Portion)	13·41	20003	1492	3252	3558	109
Kunnathukal-A	31·45	31021	986	5018	5341	106
Thirupuram	15·91	29735	1869	4228	4999	118
Karumkulam	12·79	32730	2559	5475	6223	113
Parassala	20·02	33763	1687	5926	6595	111
Kollayil (Portion)	13·73	16061	1170	2666	2914	109
Veeranakavu	18·19	17441	959	3067	3156	102

Among the villages Ottasekharamangalam–B is the largest with an area of 111·84 sq. km. of which 63·54 sq.km. are forest lands. Kunnathukal-B village with an area of 50·87 sq. km. is the second largest village. Forest land in this village covers 2·00 sq. km. Kunnathukal–A village which is adjacent to Kunnathukal–B village and is nearest to the town has an area of 31·45 sq.km. and it has no forest lands.

Usually, villages with high urban influence tend to have larger population, greater density, and higher ratio of households to census houses. Viewed from this angle, Ottasekharamangalam-B village which is situated very near to the boundary of the taluk with Nedumangad taluk has the lowest density of population with only 124 persons per sq. km. The density of population of Kunnathukal-B village which is nearer to the town is 550 persons per sq. km. The urban influence is intensely felt in Kunnathukal–A village which is very near to the town, its density of population being 986 persons per sq.km. Kollayil village, which has a density of population of 1,170 persons per sq. km. has a portion of it included in the town area. Veeranakavu village, which is in Nedumangad taluk has a density of population of 959 persons per sq. km. It is situated at a distance of about 15 km. from the town and 16 km. from Nedumangad. Karumkulam is a coastal village situated at a distance of 10 km. from the town. Among the villages studied it has the highest density of population of 2,559 persons per sq. km. The density of population of Neyyattinkara municipality is only 2,472 persons per sq. km. The nearness of the town is not the only reason for this high density. Being a coastal area, the facilities for fishing appear to be the main reason for the concentration of people in this village. The National Highway (N.H. 47) passes through the villages of Parassala and Pallichal. A portion of Athiyannoor village is included in the town area. The influence of the town over these villages is reflected in the comparatively high density of population of these units.

The highest ratio of households to census houses is found in Thirupuram village which is only five km. away from the town with 118 households per 100 houses. This is followwed by Karumkulam village with 113, Parassala village with 111 and Athiyannoor and Kollayil villages with 109. Not only the nearness of these villages to the town, but also the communication facilities available have added to the urban influence in these villages.

The table given below presents the percentage of literacy and the rate of participation in work in each of the villages.

Table 13.4

VILLAGE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY AND WORKERS, 1971

Name of village	Total population	No. of literate and educated persons	Percentage of literacy	Total No. of workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kulathummal	24549	15438	62·88	6662	27·30
Ottasekharamangalam-B	13878	7829	56·41	4042	29·55
Kunnathukal-B	27997	14679	52·43	8258	29·49
Maranallur	23201	14858	64·04	6517	28·08
Pallichal	23475	14874	63·36	6468	27·55
Athiyannoor (Portion)	20003	13047	65·22	5692	28·45
Kunnathukal-A	31021	17951	57·86	9008	29·03
Thirupuram	29735	16609	55·85	7947	26·72
Karumkulam	32730	17528	53·55	8806	26·90
Parassala	33763	20481	60·66	9123	27·02
Kollayil (Portion)	16061	10536	65·59	4536	28·24
Veeranakavu	17441	11078	63·51	4939	28·31

Trivandrum district as a whole has recorded a literacy rate of 62·54 per cent in the 1971 Census. But the literacy rate of Neyyattinkara town is 67·22. The percentage of literacy in the villages, has to be viewed in this background. Kunnathukal-B village has the lowest rate of literacy. The villages of Karumkulam, Thirupuram, Parassala, Kunnathukal-A and Ottasekharamangalam-B have rates of literacy lower than that of the district. Kollayil and Athiyannoor villages which are very near to the town, have a higher literacy rate. So far as the higher rate of literacy in Athiyannoor is concerned, it seems that the position of the village between Neyyattinkara and Balaramapuram, another census town, has contributed in no small measure towards improving the literacy rate of the village. In this part of the State, most of the villages have facilities for primary and secondary education, and therefore the higher or lower rate of literacy in the village cannot be attributed solely to

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the influence of the nearby town. For instance Thirupuram village which is just five km. away from the town has only a lower rate of literacy of 55·85 per cent as against the literacy rate of 62.88 per cent in Kulathummal village situated at a distance of 12 km. from the town.

The ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors in each village may give an idea of the extent of urban influence there. A table showing the percentage of workers in these sectors to the total number of workers in each village is given below:

Table 13.5

WORKERS IN SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS

Name of village	Workers				
	Total	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Total cols. 3&4	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kulathummal	6662	868	1227	2095	31·45
Ottasekharamangalam-B	4042	356	509	865	21·40
Kunnathukal-B	8258	294	791	1085	13·13
Maranallur	6517	596	1343	1939	29·75
Pallichal	6468	1348	1946	3294	50·93
Athiyannoor (Portion)	5692	1064	1662	2726	47·89
Kunnathukal-A	9008	708	1144	1852	20·56
Thirupuram	7947	1006	2431	3437	43·25
Karumkulam	8806	823	2443	3266	37·09
Parassala	9123	1407	2283	3690	40·45
Kollayil (Portion)	4536	591	935	1526	33·64
Veeranakavu	4939	467	901	1368	27·70

Ottasekharamangalam-B village has the highest percentage of workers (29·55). Among the workers, only 21·40 per cent are in the secondary and tertiary sectors, the rest being in the 'primary sector'. In Kunnathukal-B village 29·49 per cent of the population are workers, of whom only 13·13 per cent are in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Thirupuram village has the lowest percentage of total workers (26·72 per cent). But the percentage of

workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors to the total number of workers in this village comes to 43·25. The proportion of workers in these two sectors to the total workers is highest in Pallichal village (50·93 per cent) followed in order by the villages of Athiyannoor (47·89 per cent), Thirupuram (43·25 per cent) and Parassala (40·45 per cent).

Pallichal village which is situated at a distance of 10 km. from the town has 561 workers engaged in industries other than household industries, 144 persons in construction, 509 persons in trade and commerce, 278 persons in transport, storage and communication and 1,159 persons in other services. This large number of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors is not attributable solely to the proximity of the surveyed town. The census town of Balaramapuram renowned for its handloom industry is very near this village. The capital city of Trivandrum is only at a distance of 10 km. from Pallichal. As such the village is subject more to the urban influence of Trivandrum and Balaramapuram, than Neyyattinkara. As regards Athiyannoor village, a portion of it is included in the town and it is contiguous to Balaramapuram. Thirupuram is a coastal village. As such a large number of people there are engaged in fishing and allied trades. Coconut trees grow in abundance in this village. Coconut husk and copra are sent from this village to the towns of Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum.

The 1971 Census had returned 757 persons under the category of workers employed in industries other than household industries in Parassala village, 154 persons under construction, 720 persons under trade and commerce, 340 persons under transport, storage and other communications, and 1,223 persons under other services. The village which is just 10 km. away from the town is at the southern boundary of the State with Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. Judged with reference to the number of workers, the village is well within the orbit of influence of the town. Ottasekharamangalam-B village, situated at a distance of 22 km. from the town has only 180 persons engaged in trade and commerce and 45 persons in transport, storage and

communications. Kunnathukal-B village, which is adjacent to Ottasekharamangalam-B village but nearer to the town has 215 persons engaged in trade and commerce and 48 persons in transport, storage, etc. Kunnathukal-A village which is still nearer to the town, has a larger number of workers in the above categories. These are some of the villages which appear to be directly influenced by the town.

In villages of Kerala there is no clear cut allocation of land for agricultural purposes, industrial activities, residential purposes, commercial use, etc., The dwelling places can be found scattered all over the area. They are, however, more concentrated by the sides of roads and lanes. Almost all cultivable lands are already under cultivation of one kind of crop or other. Paddy fields, coconut groves and tapioca farms are found in all these villages, of course, with differences in the extent of areas brought under each crop.

The source of income of majority of the people of these villages is agriculture. The number of cultivators and agricultural labourers in each village put together exceeds the total number of workers under all other categories. This may be a pointer to the fact that the basic character of the village as an agricultural unit has not changed much in spite of the proximity of municipal town. Still the slow but steady growth of influence of the town in these villages is clearly visible in the gradual increase of trade and commerce and diversification of economic activities.

As regards the facilities available, it has been stated already that all the villages are connected to the town by a network of all-weather roads, and that all these routes are served by the buses of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The town is the centre of road communication to these villages. People of these villages, except the villages through which N.H. 47, passes generally come to the town, to board buses for their journeys to Trivandrum and Nagercoil. The approximate strength of privately owned vehicles in each village is given below:

Name of village	No. of power-driven vehicles	No. of cycles	No. of bullock carts
1	2	3	4
Parrassala	29	450	100
Kollayil	13	350	15
Athiyannoor	40	500	25
Karumkulam	28	350	125
Kulathummal	..	144	6
Maranallur	..	342	43
Ottasekharamangalam-B	1	250	25
Kunnathukal-A	5	350	130
Kunnathukal-B	9	213	125
Thirupram	18	300	50
Veeranakavu	7	400	5
Pallichal	7	320	11

Athiyannoor village, a portion of which is included in the municipal town, has the largest number of power driven vehicles and cycles. It is followed by Parassala, and Karumkulam villages. Ottasekharamangalam-B village, which is far away from the town has only one power-driven vehicle.

Among the villages studied, Parassala and Karumkulam alone have water supply system. It is to be mentioned in this connection that tap water supply system is only just being introduced in the town. The scarcity of drinking water, especially during summer season, in these villages was stated to be the reason for the early introduction of the water supply scheme.

All the villages are electrified. The number of connections varies with each village. More than 75 per cent of the households in these villages still use oil or kerosene lamps for lighting purposes. For cooking purposes almost all use firewood, dried twigs and leaves, coconut husks, cowdung cakes, etc. The number of electric connections for industrial purposes is very few. There are 10 such connections in Athiyannoor village, 3 in Kollayil, 5 in Karumkulam village and two in Thirupuram village. There are 175 domestic radio sets, and 25 commercial sets in

Parassala village. The number of radio sets available in Thirupuram village is also not small. In the villages of Athiyannoor, Karumkulam, Ottasekharamangalam–B and Kunnathukal–A and Kunnathukal–B the number of commercial establishments using radio sets is below ten. In Ottasekharamangalam–B the number of houses having radio sets is only ten.

Marketing facilities are available in almost all villages. There are two markets each in Athiyannoor, Kollayil and Karumkulam villages. In Parassala and Kulathummal villages there is one market each. The people of Ottasekharamangalam–B village, Maranallur village and Veeranakavu village largely depend on the markets in Kattakada and Kallikad. The market at Panachamoodu, cater to the needs of the villagers of Parassala, Kunnathukal–A and Kunnathukal–B villages.

In Maranallur village, an extent of 710 acres of lands is put to industrial use. The extent of lands used for industrial purposes in the other villages, is given below:

Name of village	Extent (in acres)
Ottasekharamangalam–B	200
Kunnathukal–A	13·50
Kulathummal	262
Veeranakavu	289
Athiyannoor	250
Kollayil	12
Parassala	270·26
Karumkulam	67·40

Most of the houses in all these villages have their roofs thatched. The agricultural implements used are of the old indigenous types. However, iron ploughs are used by some people. In Veeranakavu village tractor is used occasionally for ploughing the land.

Medical facilities are available in all villages. In the villages of Karumkulam, Athiyannoor and Kunnathukal–B there is a primary health centre each. So far as libraries and reading-rooms and clubs are concerned, Kunnathukal–A village is in the forefront with five clubs and five reading rooms. In Thirupuram village also there are four clubs and six reading-rooms. Pallichal village has

eight reading-rooms. There are three institutions of the kind in each of the villages of Karumkulam, Kollayil, Athiyannoor, Veeranakavu, Kulathummal and Kunathukal–B villages. While Maranallur village has two reading-rooms, Ottasekharamangalam village has no such institution.

There is one cinema theatre each in the villages of Karumkulam, Parassala and Thirupuram, and two theatres in Kunnathukal–A village.

So far as the source of livelihood of the people is concerned, majority of them are employed as cultivators, agricultural labourers and casual labourers. A few people are engaged in business. The number of people employed in Government services is still less. The approximate number of people going to urban areas for work from the villages and the number of persons inducted from outside for non-agricultural work are given below:

Name of village	No. of people going to urban areas for work	No. of workers inducted from outside for non-agricultural work
Ottasekharamangalam–B	10	..
Kunnathukal–A	160	250
Kunnathukal–B	50	..
Pallichal	95	77
Thirupuram	3,500	103
Veeranakavu	20	15
Athiyannoor	115	..
Kollayil	115	220
Parassala	250	25
Karumkulam	350	20

Persons going outside these villages mainly fall under the category of teachers and other Government servants, as also defence service personnel. The number of workers inducted into the villages of Kollayil and Kunnathukal is comparatively large, whereas the number of persons going outside is large in the villages of Thirupuram, Parassala and Karumkulam.

As already indicated, Karumkulam, and Thirupuram are coastal villages and as such a number of persons there, are engaged in fishing and the trade connected with it. Fish is sent from these villages to Neyyattinkara town. Milk is sent to Trivandrum from the villages of Parassala, Karumkulam, and Pallichal. Copra business is carried on in Karumkulam and Thirupuram villages. Tapioca produced in the villages of Kollayil, Kulathummal, Kunnathukal–A and Pallichal is sold in the markets in the town. It is also sold in the markets at Balaramapuram. Areca-nut, pepper, etc. produced in Kulathummal, Kunnathukal–A and Pallichal villages are sold in markets in Neyyattinkara, Balaramapuram, Nemom and Trivandrum.

Almost all political parties have their activities in the villages, the major parties being the Congress, C.P.I. (M) and C.P.I.

From the facts mentioned above, it is clear that villages, which are closer to the town namely Athiyannoor, Pallichal, Kollayil, Thirupuram, Karumkulam, Kunnathukal–A and Parassala are subject to a greater amount of urban influence than the distant villages like Ottasekharamangalam–B, Veeranakavu, and Kunnathukal–B. It may however be stated in this connection that Athiyannoor and Pallichal villages which are also near the business centre of Balaramapuram and the capital city of Trivandrum are influenced by those towns also.

CHAPTER XIV
CONCLUSION

In Kerala, the towns are not too modern, nor the villages too primitive to present a striking contrast. The dwellings even in villages are not concentrated around any focal point and it is difficult to know where one community ends and the next begins. There is hardly a handful of towns which stand out of this general picture of rural life. According to George Woodcock "the total picture is that of an almost suffocating natural abundance as if we were flying over a lost Garden of Eden in which Adam and Eve have hidden themselves from the observing eye"*. Neyyattinkara with its abundance of trees masking the scattered dwellings fits perfectly into this picture. Its status as a municipal town for the last fifty years has not changed its appearance vastly from the surrounding rural areas.

Eight characteristics are often given to distinguish between the rural and urban areas. They are (1) occupation (2) environment (3) size of community (4) density of population (5) hetrogeneity and homogeneity of population (6) social differentiation and stratification (7) mobility, and (8) system of interaction. They have been dealt with in the preceding chapters of this report. The picture that emerges is that of a town with many rural characteristics still persisting and even predominating. This is not surprising. The economic development has not kept pace with urbanisation in many other towns also in Kerala. This is probably because, in this part of the country urbanisation was not exactly a consequence of industrialisation.

It is not easily possible to define the criteria to be observed in recognising a particular area as urban. According to Hope Tisdale Eldridge, "urbanisation is a process of population concentration". While defending this theory, she has repudiated the definition of urbanisation as a process of radiation of ideas and practices from the urban centre to the surrounding areas. She has also objected to the definition of urbanisation "as the increase

* George Woodcock—'Kerala—A Portrait of the Malabar Coast'.

in intensity of problems or traits or characteristics that are essentially urban" in that it pre-supposes the existence of cities/towns before urbanisation. She has referred to urbanisation as "a process of becoming. It implies a movement, not necessarily direct or steady or continuous, from a state of non-urbanism towards a state of complete urbanism, or rather from a state of less concentration towards a state of more concentration. It is put in motion by events or conditions which make concentration both possible and desirable. These events are not to be confused with the process itself. The discovery and utilisation of electricity, for example constitute a series of events which have served to stimulate urbanisation, but they are not to be identified with urbanisation because urbanisation is not their sole effect, they also de-urbanise".

If the growth history of the particular town is viewed in this background, one would gain the impression that the incidence of various events and circumstances which normally let loose the forces of urbanisation, has been very few and far between and that this has resulted in the stagnation, if not de-urbanisation of the town. It has to be noted in this connection that for more than a century and a half, the town has been the seat of the taluk-headquarters and that no spectacular progress has been achieved in any field during this long period. The construction of the Sreekrishnaswamy Temple and the palace in the town by the then ruler, Marthanda Varma might have attracted a few people to settle there. A number of public institutions, such as educational institutions, Government Allopathic and Ayurvedic hospitals and Government Offices have since then sprung up in the area. But all these could not attract large sections of population to the area. One of the reasons for this appeared to be the availability of almost all of these amenities and facilities in the neighbouring villages as well. A study of some of the neighbouring villages has revealed that except for the lack of concentration of population required of a town, some of them tend to exhibit more urban influence. The development of Balaramapuram, a place very near to the town, as a commercial

centre, and the rapid growth of Trivandrum, into the capital city, have instead of positively influencing the urbanisation of the municipal town, really retarded the progress of its development. During the period of the King Marthanda Varma, Trivandrum had not the importance it has today. Padmanabhapuram, a place now in Kanyakumari district had been the seat of royal power. After the expansion of the State through various wars and conquests the king renovated the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple in Trivandrum, dedicated the State and himself to the deity, and assumed the administration of the State as the agent of Sree Padmanabha. Thereafter Trivandrum continued to receive the patronage of successive rulers, who made it their permanent place of residence. The rate of growth of Trivandrum thereafter was so fast, that the neighbouring areas which were once important places in one way or other could not keep pace with it. The population from these areas gradually migrated to Trivandrum. The development of communications in due course, helped the people of the surrounding areas, including the municipal town, to avail themselves of the facilities available in the city. This has also weakened the forces of urbanisation in the neighbouring developing areas.

Neyyattinkara was first established as a town by the Town Improvement Committee in the year 1913 and it was later constituted into a municipality in 1922. Fifty years is not too short a period for a fairly advanced rural area to develop into a full-fledged town, if not into a small city. But in the case of the town under study, there has been no change even in the physical boundaries, since its constitution into a municipality, except in 1937, when the areas comprised in the present wards of Athiyannoor, Puthanambalam and Aralummoodu, were brought under municipal administration. A visit to these areas newly added to the town would reveal that the process of urbanisation has not yet touched these parts.

There has been no appreciable increase in the growth rate of population of the town. The decadal growth rates noted at the Censuses of 1951, 1961, and 1971 are 18·41,

23·77 and 18·33 respectively. This is lower than the growth rate of other towns, the State (26·29) and the whole country (24.80.) This shows that the various forces which set in motion the process of population concentration or urbanisation, have weakened if not ceased, in this town.

Specialisation of functions, which is one of the traits of modern urbanisation, is not at all visible in this town. Except for the clustering of certain administrative offices and public institutions in the core of the town there are no well defined areas for residential purposes, marketing, commercial purposes and cultivation. The residential houses are found scattered all over the agricultural area and mingled with administrative and shopping establishments. There are also no clear cut industrial areas as such. The educational institutions are found in the midst of residential houses and administrative offices. No master plan has been drawn up yet for the utilisation of land in this municipal area. It would appear that functional differentiation of different areas which is an important characteristic of modern towns, will hardly take place in Neyyattinkara in the near future.

The social structure of the town to a very great extent reflects the social structure of Trivandrum district. The caste system with its bane of social inequality has become a thing of the past. There are no defined areas in the town or in other parts of the region specifically alloted for the residence of a particular caste or community. Following the traditional pattern, majority of members of Scheduled Castes in the town still live in small huts erected in garden lands and on bunds of paddy fields lying away from the core of the town. This isolation is not due to any discrimination on the basis of caste or community, but mainly due to the economic backwardness of the people. Now they are free to purchase land and build houses in any part of the town they like. The land reforms legislations introduced by the State Government have conferred proprietory right on these people over their holdings, which indirectly provided to them a certain amount of social security. Freed from the clutches of their landlords, these

people are at liberty to pursue their own avocations. Educational concessions and employment opportunities given to them by Government have also helped to a great extent to make them feel equal to others.

The people of various communities in the town reside in harmony and amity. Their capacity for religious toleration is marked by the contribution and even participation of members of one community to and in the religious festivals of other communities. In recent times, the division of people is based more on economic or political grounds than on communal grounds. Still inter-caste or inter-communal marriages are rare exceptions.

In the Brahmin street and the Chaliyan street, only the people of respective communities live. This exclusiveness is more due to the similarity in their mother-tongue, way of life, behaviour, pattern, etc. than their caste. Even these people have recently started to build houses in places outside the street.

It is worth mentioning that the religious tolerance of the people of the town knows no bounds in that they readily accepted a Nair Convert Brahmin, as priest in the famous Sreekrishnaswamy Temple. Thus, while the social structure of Neyyattinkara presents the picture of a town, it is lacking in many of the urban characteristics which attract people in large numbers.

Kingsley Davis and Hilda Hertz in their paper *"The World Distribution of Urbanisation" observe that "the achievement of high levels of urbanisation had to await the Industrial Revolution". This appears to be true in the case of Neyyattinkara. Though it was declared a municipality more than fifty years ago, it has not acquired the traits of a modern town so far. Road communication was developed considerably during this period. Electricity was brought to the town as early as 1948. With all these amenities, the process of urbanisation has been very slow, if not halting. The main reason for this appears to be

* Spencer and Duncan—Demographic Analysis—Selected Readings.

lack of industrial development. Except for a small tile factory in public sector and a match factory in private sector, there are no industrial establishments worth mentioning in the town. These two establishments together can absorb only a few local people. As already indicated it would appear that the process of de-urbanisation would have set in but for its status as the taluk headquarters.

The various administrative offices and public institutions, and the commercial centre are located almost in the centre of the town, which can be considered as its nucleus. These institutions, including the temple might have in the past attracted people living in outer periphery to move towards the core of the town and to settle there. But the gravity of such attraction, it seems, was confined to a very small circle, without affecting the rural life outside it. Though the municipal town has an extent of 9·70 sq. km., the areas outside the core are still underdeveloped and lack the traits of a town. It would appear that the process of population concentration has ceased to work in this town from some time past, and that on account of this there is no chance of it developing further, unless some large scale industrial units or other similar establishments, which may once again set in motion the process of population concentration are started there. Without these, the municipal town of Neyyattinkara now presents a picture of stagnation.

APPENDICES

NEYYATTINKARA 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 & allied activities	IV Mining and quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						All marital
Total	**9614**	**831**	**19**	**214**	**2**	..
0–14	**3674**	**53**	..	**4**	..	..
15–19	**1125**	**78**	..	**19**	..	..
20–24	**1024**	**112**	..	**25**	..	..
25–29	**712**	**118**	..	**24**	..	..
30–39	**1137**	**219**	**3**	**53**	**1**	..
40–49	**785**	**142**	**5**	**44**	**1**	..
50–59	**534**	**75**	**3**	**29**	..	..
60+	**623**	**34**	**8**	**16**	..	..
ANS*	..	..	.	..	..	..
						Never
Total	**5315**	**267**	..	**41**	..	..
0–14	3673	53	..	4	..	..
15–19	1018	77	..	19	.	..
20–24	430	68	..	10	..	..
25–29	89	29	..	1	..	..
30–39	57	22	..	5	..	..
40–49	26	14	.	2	..	..
50–59	13	4	..	..	..	.
60+	9	..	..	..	..	..
ANS	..	.	..	..	..	..
						Married**
Total	**3290**	**399**	**1**	**101**	**1**	..
0–14	1	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	107	1	..	..	..	.
20–24	578	38	.	11	..	..
25–29	606	85	.	22	..	..
30–39	977	153	..	33	1	.
40–49	596	74	1	16		..
50–59	279	39	..	14		..
60+	146	9		5		.
ANS*	..	.	.	.	.	.

1

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE-GROUPS

CENT SAMPLE)

WORKERS

V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
v (a) Household industry	v (b) Other than household industry	Construction	Trade & commerce	Transport, storage & communications	Other services	Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
status						
79	**34**	..	**30**	**12**	**441**	**8783**
2	**3**	..	..	..	**44**	**3621**
10	**2**	..	..	..	**47**	**1047**
17	**12**	..	**2**	**4**	**52**	**912**
9	**4**	..	**3**	**3**	**75**	**594**
15	**6**	..	**10**	**5**	**126**	**918**
14	**4**	..	**10**	..	**64**	**643**
11	**2**	..	**3**	..	**27**	**459**
1	**1**	..	**2**	..	**6**	**589**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
married						
19	**16**	..	**4**	**2**	**185**	**5048**
2	3	..	..	.	44	3620
9	2	..	..	..	47	941
7	8	..	1	1	41	362
..	2	..	..	..	26	60
1	1	..	2	1	12	35
..	..	..	1	..	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	4	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	**8**	..	**19**	**8**	**214**	**2891**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
1	..	..	..	..	..	106
10	3	..	1	3	10	540
8	2	..	**3**	**2**	48	521
10	2	..	6	**3**	98	824
12	..	..	5	..	40	522
6	1	..	2	..	16	240
..	..	..	**2**	..	2	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 & allied activities	IV Mining & quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Widowed**
Total	**900**	**122**	**16**	**54**	**1**	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	6	..	..	..	..	..
25–29	8	..	..	..	..	..
30–39	66	26	2	7	..	..
40–49	133	43	3	21	1	..
50–59	224	29	3	15	..	..
60+	463	24	8	11	..	..
ANS*	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Divorced
Total	**109**	**43**	**2**	**18**	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	10	6	..	4	..	..
25–29	9	4	..	1	..	..
30–39	37	18	1	8	..	..
40–49	30	11	1	5	..	..
50–59	18	3	..	..	..	..
60+	5	1	..	..	..	..
ANS *	..	..	..	..	..	..

* ANS :—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						
v (a) Household industry	v (b) Other than household industry	Construction	Trade & commerce	Transport, storage & communications	Other services	Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	**4**	..	**6**	**1**	**29**	**778**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**
..	..	..	..	..	..	8
3	..	..	2	1	11	40
2	2	..	4	..	10	90
5	1	..	..	..	5	195
1	1	..	..	..	3	439
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
or separated**						
2	**6**	..	**1**	**1**	**13**	**66**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	4
1	..	..	..	1	1	5
1	3	..	..	..	5	19
..	2	..	..	..	3	19
..	..	..	1	..	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(FULL

Age-group	Total population			Total workers	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**23983**	**11963**	**12020**	**5388**	**1042**
0-14	9250	4652	4598	61	67
15-19	2670	1269	1401	314	96
20-24	2478	1196	1282	682	144
25-29	1728	840	888	739	147
30-39	2968	1545	1423	1500	274
40-49	2088	1105	983	1077	179
50-59	1361	694	667	626	93
60+	1440	662	778	389	42
ANS	..	..	..	..	..

Age-group	Workers					
	V				VI	
	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs					
	V (a)		V (b)			
	Household industry		Other than household industry		Construction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**238**	**100**	**384**	**43**	**86**	..
0-14	3	3	1	4	..	..
15-19	11	11	24	2	2	..
20-24	34	23	53	15	17	..
25-29	37	11	72	5	12	..
30-39	57	19	121	8	22	..
40-49	40	18	67	5	8	..
50-59	28	13	32	3	17	..
60+	28	2	14	1	8	..
ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..

P=Persons M=Males F=Females
ANS—Age not stated

2

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
856	**24**	**1293**	**270**	**25**	**2**	..	..
2	..	23	5	2	..	..	..
37	..	140	24	1	..	.	..
84		235	33	4	..	..	..
67	..	171	30	5	..	..	..
165	1	307	66	6	1	..	..
181	7	223	56	4	1	..	..
163	3	121	36	1	.	..	..
157	10	73	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
924	**38**	**477**	**15**	**1105**	**550**	**6575**	**10978**
5	..	2	.	23	55	4591	4531
37	.	13	1	43	58	955	1305
97	3	62	5	96	65	514	1138
134	4	78	3	163	94	101	741
270	13	155	6	397	157	45	1149
204	12	126	..	224	80	28	804
104	4	33	..	127	34	68	574
73	2	2	..	32	7	273	736
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING

(BASED ON 80

Educational levels	Total population			Total workers	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**19211**	**9597**	**9614**	**4330**	**831**
1 Illiterate	6272	2617	3655	779	308
2 Literate (without educational level)*	2797	1461	1336	452	93
3 Primary	4649	2528	2121	1521	118
4 Middle	3191	1740	1451	854	58
5 Matriculation or higher secondary	1620	876	744	443	173
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	140	63	77	45	12
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	78	73	5	42	..
8 Graduate degree other than technical degree	235	151	84	119	63
9 Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	37	24	13	19	6
10 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	192	64	128	56	..
(i) Engineering and technology	8	8	..	8	..
(ii) Medicine	6	6	..	6	..
(iii) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	6	6	..	5	..
(iv) Teaching	53	44	9	37	..
(v) Others	119	..	119	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable

3

TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

PER 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
724	**19**	**1039**	**214**	**22**	**2**	..	.
72	7	365	141	10	1	..	..
84	2	143	29	3	..	..	..
329	7	385	32	4	..	..	..
183	3	143	12	2	..	..	..
54	..	3	..	3	1	..	..
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—	..	..	..	..		..	..
2	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING

(BASED ON 80

Educational levels	Workers					
	V				VI	
	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs					
	V (a)		V (b)			
	Household industry		Other than household industry		Construction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**195**	**79**	**301**	**34**	**68**	..
1 Illiterate	50	40	37	9	6	..
2 *Literate (without educational level)**	33	11	40	4	9	..
3 Primary	84	21	122	8	36	..
4 Middle	21	7	67	6	17	..
5 Matriculation or higher secondary	7	.	24	5	..	..
6 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	1	..	..	..
7 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			8	..		..
8 Graduate degree other than technical degree	.	..	1	2	..	..
9 Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	.	..	1	..	..	..
(i) Engineering and technology		.	1	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine			.	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	.	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Teaching	..	..	..	.	..	..
(v) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable

TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—*concld.*

PER 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
721	**30**	**376**	**12**	**884**	**441**	**5267**	**8783**
123	12	57	3	59	95	1838	3347
73	1	33	..	34	46	1009	1243
266	6	124	..	169	44	1007	2003
177	..	79	1	165	29	886	1393
51	7	69	5	232	155	433	571
..	..	..		44	12	18	65
..	..	..	..	34	..	31	5
26	3	14	3	76	55	32	21
2	1	..	..	17	5	5	7
1	..	..	..	54	..	8	128
1	.	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	6	..	..	..
..		..	.	5	..	1	
..		.	..	37	.	7	9
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	119

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

FLYLEAF

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 Neyyattinkara town is given below:

Two digit code is given for major groups and three digit code for minor groups.

Division O Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

Major group	01	Plantation
,,	02	Live-stock production
,,	03	Agricultural services
,,	06	Fishing

Division 2 and 3 Manufacturing and Repair

Major group	20—21	Manufacture of food products
	204	Grain mill products
	205	Manufacture of bakery products
	207	Production of indigenous sugar boora, khandsari gur etc. from sugarcane, palm juice
	208	Production of common salt
	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. (inedible oils shown under 315)
	214	Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.
	215	Manufacture of ice
	219	Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified
Major group	22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products
	224	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries
	226	Manufacture of bidi
Major group	23	Manufanture of cotton textiles
	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling
	231	Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills
	233	Cotton spinning other than in mills (Charka)
	235	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms other than Khadi
Major group	25	Manufacture of jute, hemp and mesta textiles
	259	Manufacture of jute bags and other jute textile not elsewhere classified
Major group	26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)
	262	Embroidery and making of crapes laces and fringes
	264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel

	265	Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.
	266	Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.
	268	Manufacture of coir and coir products
Major group 27	Manufacture of wood & wood products, furniture and fixtures	
	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
	276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures
	277	Manufacture of bamboo and cane 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	
	284	Printing and publishing of newspaper
	285	Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music directories
	286	Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps, security presses
Major group 29	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repair)	
	291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear
Major group 30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	
	300	Tyre and tube industries
	302	Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified
Major group 31	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	
	310	Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts, gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.
	311	Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides
	314	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations
	317	Manufacture of matches
Major group 32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	
	320	Manufacture of structural clay products
	322	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery
	324	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster

Major group 33	Basic metal and alloys industries	
	330	Iron and steel industries
	336	Zinc manufacturing
Major group 34	Manufacture of metal products and parts, except machinery and transport equipment	
	340	Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet metal, 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
Major group 35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	
	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	
	360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electro-magnetic clutches and brakes etc.)
Major group 37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	
	375	Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts
Major group 38	Other manufacturing industries	
	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**
	391	**Electrical repair shops**
	392	**Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles**
	393	**Repair of watch, clock and jewellery**
	394	**Repair of bicycles and cycle rickshaws**
	399	**Repair of enterprises not elsewhere classified**
	Division 4	*Electricity, Gas and Water*
Major group	40	Electricity
,,	42	Water works and supply
	Division 5	*Constructions*
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
,,	61	Wholesale trade in fuel, light, chemicals, perfumery, ceramics, glass
,,	62	Wholesale trade in wood, paper, other fabrics, hide and skin and inedible oils
,,	64	Wholesale trade in food and 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
,,	71	Water transport
,,	74	Storage and warehousing
,,	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
,,	91	Sanitary services
,,	92	Education, scientific and research services
,,	93	Medical and health services
,,	94	Community services
,,	95	Recreational and cultural services
,,	96	Personal services
,,	98	International and other extra territorial bodies 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/Minor group		Total workers			Workers at household industry			Workers in non-household industry		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Divisions		**609**	**496**	**113**	**274**	**195**	**79**	**335**	**301**	**34**
Division 2		345	282	63	135	92	43	210	190	20
Major group	20	18	13	5	6	4	2	12	9	3
Minor group	204	11	6	5	4	2	2	7	4	3
,,	205	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	207	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
,,	208	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	209	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major group	21	44	26	18	23	15	8	21	11	10
Minor group	211	29	22	7	20	13	7	9	9	..
,,	214	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	215	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	219	13	2	11	3	2	1	10	..	10
Major group	22	47	45	2	10	8	2	37	37	..
Minor group	224	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	226	44	42	2	10	8	2	34	34	..
Major group	23	86	73	13	53	43	10	33	30	3
Minor group	230	1	..	1	..	..	.	1	..	1
,,	231	14	13	1	..	..	..	14	13	1
,,	233	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	..
,,	235	67	58	9	50	42	8	17	16	1
Major group	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Minor group	259	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	26	39	35	4	9	6	3	30	29	1
Minor group	262	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
,,	264	31	31	..	5	5	..	26	26	..
,,	265	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	266	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
,,	268	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Major group	27	71	52	19	33	15	18	38	37	1
Minor group	271	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
,,	272	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	..	1
,,	276	42	42	..	15	15	..	27	27	..
,,	277	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..
,,	279	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..
Major group	28	36	34	2	1	1	..	35	33	2
Minor group	284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	285	34	32	2	1	1	..	33	31	2
,,	286	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	29	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Minor group	291	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..

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/Minor group		Total workers			Workers at household industry			Workers in non-household industry		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 3		264	214	150	139	103	36	125	111	14
Major group	30	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Minor group	300	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	302	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Major group	31	16	6	10	3	1	2	13	5	8
Minor group	310	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	311	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	314	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	317	12	2	10	2	..	2	10	2	8
Major group	32	89	54	35	77	43	34	12	11	1
Minor group	320	14	13	1	4	4	..	10	9	1
,,	322	73	39	34	71	37	34	2	2	..
,,	324	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Major group	33	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Minor group	330	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	336	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	34	20	20	..	13	13	..	7	7	..
Minor group	340	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	341	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	342	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	343	15	15	..	12	12	..	3	3	..
,,	344	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	345	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Major group	35	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Minor group	359	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Major group	36	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Minor group	360	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Major group	37	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Minor group	375	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Major group	38	89	89	..	41	41	..	48	48	..
Minor group	383	80	80	..	39	39	..	41	41	..
,,	389	9	9	..	2	2	..	7	7	..
Major group	39	35	35	..	5	5	..	30	30	..
Minor group	391	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,,	392	11	11	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
,,	393	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
,,	394	11	11	..	2	2	..	9	9	..
,,	399	9	9	..	2	2	..	7	7	..

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
All Divisions		**195**	**79**	**33**	**7**	**43**	**9**
Division 2		92	43	18	5	30	9
Major group	20	4	2	1	2	1	..
,,	21	15	8	..	1	5	2
,,	22	8	2	3	..	5	..
,,	23	43	10	12	2	12	5
,,	26	6	3	..	..	4	1
,,	27	15	18	1	..	3	1
,,	28	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division 3		103	36	15	2	13	..
Major group	31	1	2	..	2	..	..
,,	32	43	34	13	..	2	..
,,	34	13	..	..	..	2	..
,,	38	41	..	..	..	7	..
,,	39	5	..	2	.	2	..

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	Total population M	Total population F	Class of workers: Total workers M	Total workers 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	12	13	14
Total	**19211**	**9597**	**9614**	**2372**	**519**	**121**	**2**	**1690**	**483**	**504**	**22**	**57**	**12**
0–14	7396	3722	3674	26	47	..	..	23	44	3	..	..	3
15–19	2148	1023	1125	109	49	1	1	84	48	15	..	9	..
20–24	1990	966	1024	276	70	5	..	229	66	35	2	7	2
25–29	1379	667	712	360	85	16	..	265	82	72	1	7	2
30–39	2346	1209	1137	747	148	41	1	561	142	137	3	8	2
40–49	1681	896	785	489	79	31	..	329	67	118	10	11	2
50–59	1115	581	534	257	32	16	..	163	26	67	5	11	1
60+	1156	533	623	108	9	11	..	36	8	57	1	4	..
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		**2372**	**519**	**121**	**2**	**1690**	**483**	**504**	**22**	**57**	**12**
Division 0		22	2	..	.	18	1	4	..	..	1
Major group	01	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	02	9	1	..	..	6	.	3	..	..	1
,,	03	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	06	5	..	.	..	4	.	1	..	..	..
Division 2		190	20	11	..	128	12	39	1	12	7
Major group	20	9	3	1	..	6	3	2	..	.	..
,,	21	11	10	..	..	6	3	..	..	5	7
,,	22	37	..	..	..	34	..	3	..	..	..
,,	23	30	3	1	..	26	3	2	..	1	..
,,	25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	26	29	1	3	..	5	..	21	1	..	..
,,	27	37	1	..	..	21	1	10	..	6	..
,,	28	33	2	6	..	27	2	..	..	..	..
,,	29	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Division 3		111	14	9	..	58	14	32	..	12	..
Major group	30	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	31	5	8	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..
,,	32	11	1	1	..	9	1	1	..	..	..
,,	33	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	34	7	..	2	..	3	..	2	.	..	..
,,	35	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	36	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
,,	37	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	48	..	1	..	17	..	18	..	12	..
,,	39	30	..	5	..	14	..	11	..	..	..
Division 4		49	9	..	..	49	9	..	..	..	..
Major group	40	43	8	..	..	43	8	..	..	..	..
,,	42	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
Division 5		68	..	6	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
Major group	50	67	..	6	..	61	..	..	..	..	..
,,	51	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6		588	21	77	1	187	6	302	13	22	1
Major group	60	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	61	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	62	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	64	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	65	278	15	28	..	72	3	170	12	8	..
,,	66	24	..	4	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
,,	67	40	..	7	..	15	..	17	..	1	..
,,	68	117	3	15	1	24	1	75	1	3	..
,,	69	123	3	21	..	62	2	30	..	10	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—*concld.*

(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 7		376	12	2	..	342	12	28	..	4	..
Major group	70	346	5	2	..	312	5	28	..	4	..
,,	71	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	74	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	75	24	6	..	..	24	6	..	..	..	..
Division 8		133	9	8	..	78	8	47	1	..	..
Major group	80	41	7	3	..	33	7	5	..	..	..
,,	81	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
,,	82	34	..	2	..	18	..	14	..	..	..
,,	83	53	1	3	..	22	..	28	1	..	..
Division 9		835	432	8	1	768	421	52	7	7	3
Major group	90	380	65	..	..	380	65	..	..	..	..
,,	91	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
,,	92	158	153	2	..	151	151	5	2	..	..
,,	93	54	30	2	1	45	29	7	..	..	..
,,	94	51	7	..	..	45	7	6	..	..	..
,,	95	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	96	119	174	2	..	76	166	34	5	7	3
,,	98	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	99	64	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..

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			Total workers: Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
ALL DIVISIONS		**Total**	**3165**	**2567**	**598**
		III	**24**	**22**	**2**
		V (a)	**274**	**195**	**79**
		V (b)	**335**	**301**	**34**
		VI	**68**	**68**	..
		VII	**751**	**721**	**30**
		VIII	**388**	**376**	**12**
		IX	**1325**	**884**	**441**
DIVISION	0-1	*PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS*			
		Total	563	370	193
		III	1	1	..
		VII	33	32	1
		IX	529	337	192

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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	02	ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND SURVEYORS			
		Total	10	10	..
		IX	10	10	..
Family	021	CIVIL ENGINEERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		IX	2	2	..
,,	022	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS			
		Total	4	4	..
		IX	4	4	..
,,	028	SURVEYORS			
		Total	2	2	.
		IX	2	2	..
,,	029	ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND SURVEYORS, n.e.c.			
		Total	2	2	.
		IX	2	2	..
GROUP	03	ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS			
		Total	53	43	10
		III	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
		IX	51	41	10
Family	030	DRAUGHTSMEN			
		Total	26	18	8
		IX	26	18	8
,,	031	CIVIL ENGINEERING OVERSEERS AND TECHNICIANS			
		Total	7	7	..
		III	1	1	..
		IX	6	6	..
,,	032	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING OVERSEERS AND TECHNICIANS			
		Total	8	8	..
		IX	8	8	..
,,	033	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OVERSEERS AND TECHNICIANS			
		Total	2	1	1
		IX	2	1	1
,,	037	SURVEY TECHNICIANS			
		Total	7	7	..
		IX	7	7	..
,,	039	ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, n.e.c.			
		Total	3	2	1
		VII	1	1	..
		IX	2	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	07	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, (ALLOPATHIC, DENTAL AND VETERINARY SURGEONS)			
		Total	27	26	1
		IX	27	26	1
Family	070	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ALLOPATHIC			
		Total	7	6	1
		IX	7	6	1
,,	071	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, AYURVEDIC			
		Total	3	3	..
		IX	3	3	..
,,	072	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, HOMOEOPATHIC			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	074	DENTAL SURGEONS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	075	VETERINARIANS			
		Total	2	2	..
		IX	2	2	..
,,	076	PHARMACISTS			
		Total	7	7	..
		IX	7	7	..
,,	078	PUBLIC HEALTH PHYSICIANS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	079	PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, n.e.c.			
		Total	5	5	..
		IX	5	5	..
GROUP	08	NURSING AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS			
		Total	66	38	28
		IX	66	38	28
Family	082	VETERINARY ASSISTANTS			
		Total	6	6	..
		IX	6	6	..
,,	084	NURSES			
		Total	27	10	17
		IX	27	10	17
,,	085	MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS			
		Total	5	..	5
		IX	5	..	5
,,	086	X-RAY TECHNICIANS			
		Total	3	3	..
		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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	087	OPTOMETRISTS AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	089	NURSING, SANITARY AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS, n.e.c.			
		Total	24	18	6
		IX	24	18	6
GROUP	10	MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		IX	2	2	..
Family	103	SYSTEM ANALYSTS AND PROGRAMMERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	104	STATISTICAL INVESTIGATORS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	12	ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	4	3	1
		IX	4	3	1
Family	120	ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS			
		Total	3	2	1
		IX	3	2	1
,,	129	ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	13	SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	16	8	8
		IX	16	8	8
Family	134	LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS			
		Total	1	..	1
		IX	1	..	1
,,	137	LABOUR, SOCIAL WELFARE AND POLITICAL WORKERS			
		Total	15	8	7
		IX	15	8	7
GROUP	14	JURISTS			
		Total	35	34	1
		VII	32	31	1
		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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	140	LAWYERS			
		Total	32	31	1
		VII	32	31	1
,,	141	JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES			
		Total	3	3	..
		IX	3	3	..
GROUP	15	TEACHERS			
		Total	288	147	141
		IX	288	147	141
Family	150	TEACHERS, UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES			
		Total	14	13	1
		IX	14	13	1
,,	151	TEACHERS, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS			
		Total	102	59	43
		IX	102	59	43
,,	152	TEACHERS, MIDDLE SCHOOL			
		Total	39	24	15
		IX	39	24	15
,,	153	TEACHERS, PRIMARY			
		Total	94	39	55
		IX	94	39	55
,,	154	TEACHERS, PRE-PRIMARY			
		Total	5		5
		IX	5	..	5
,,	155	TEACHERS, SPECIAL EDUCATION			
		Total	2	..	2
		IX	2	..	2
,,	156	TEACHERS, CRAFT			
		Total	18	1	17
		IX	18	1	17
,,	159	TEACHERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	14	11	3
		IX	14	11	3
GROUP	17	SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CREATIVE ARTISTS			
		Total	6	6	..
		IX	6	6	..
Family	173	PHOTOGRAPHERS, OTHER			
		Total	5	5	..
		IX	5	5	..
,,	179	SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CREATIVE ARTISTS, n.e.c.			
		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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	18	COMPOSERS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS			
		Total	9	9	..
		IX	9	9	..
Family	180	COMPOSERS, MUSICIANS AND SINGERS			
		Total	4	4	..
		IX	4	4	..
,,	181	CHOREOGRAPHERS AND DANCERS AND SINGERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		IX	2	2	..
,,	189	COMPOSERS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS, n.e.c.			
		Total	3	3	..
		IX	3	3	..
GROUP	19	PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	47	44	3
		IX	47	44	3
Family	190	ORDAINED RELIGIOUS WORKERS			
		Total	35	34	1
		IX	35	34	1
,,	191	NON-ORDAINED RELIGIOUS WORKERS			
		Total	10	8	2
		IX	10	8	2
,,	192	ASTROLOGERS, PALMISTS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	1	1	.
		IX	1	1	..
,,	193	ATHLETS, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
DIVISION	2	*ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS*			
		Total	65	65	..
		V (a)	2	2	..
		V (b)	15	15	..
		VI	7	7	..
		VII	18	18	..
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	22	22	..
GROUP	21	ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES			
		Total	22	22	..
		IX	22	22	..
Family	210	ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, UNION GOVERNMENT			
		Total	22	22	..
		IX	22	22	..

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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	23	DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
		Total	18	18	..
		VII	18	18	..
Family	230	DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, BANK			
		Total	8	8	..
		VII	8	8	..
..	239	DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, n.e.c.			
		Total	10	10	..
		VII	10	10	..
GROUP	24	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND RELATED CONCERNS			
		Total	24	24	..
		V (a)	2	2	..
		V (b)	15	15	..
		VI	7	7	..
Family	241	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, CONSTRUCTION			
		Total	7	7	..
		VI	7	7	..
..	243	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, MANUFACTURING			
		Total	17	17	..
		V (a)	2	2	..
		V (b)	15	15	..
GROUP	25	WORKING PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND RELATED EXECUTIVES, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
Family	251	DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND RELATED EXECUTIVE, COMMUNICATION			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
DIVISION	3	*CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS*			
		Total	490	407	83
		III	3	2	1
		V (b)	10	6	4
		VII	77	69	8
		VIII	113	103	10
		IX	287	227	60

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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4
GROUP	30	CLERICAL AND OTHER SUPERVISORS			
		Total	83	68	15
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	3	2	1
		VIII	5	4	1
		IX	74	61	13
Family	300	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS (OFFICE), SUPERINTENDENTS, HEAD CLERKS AND SECTION HEADS			
		Total	13	10	3
		IX	13	10	3
,,	301	OTHER SUPERVISORS (INSPECTORS ETC.)			
		Total	42	40	2
		VII	2	1	1
		VIII	3	3	..
		IX	37	36	1
,,	302	MINISTERIAL AND OFFICE ASSISTANTS			
		Total	24	14	10
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
		VIII	2	1	1
		IX	20	11	9
,,	309	CLERICAL AND OTHER SUPERVISION, n.e.c.			
		Total	4	4	..
		IX	4	4	..
GROUP	31	VILLAGE OFFICIALS			
		Total	14	14	..
		IX	14	14	..
Family	310	VILLAGE OFFICIALS			
		Total	14	14	..
		IX	14	14	..
GROUP	32	STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS AND CARD AND TAPE PUNCHING OPERATORS			
		Total	17	9	8
		III	1	..	1
		V (b)	3	2	1
		VII	1	1	..
		IX	12	6	6
Family	320	STENOGRAPHERS AND STENO-TYPISTS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	321	TYPISTS			
		Total	16	8	8
		III	1	..	1
		V (b)	3	2	1
		VII	1	1	..
		IX	11	5	6

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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	33	BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	23	22	1
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	14	13	1
		IX	8	8	..
Family	330	BOOK-KEEPERS AND ACCOUNTS CLERKS			
		Total	15	15	..
		VII	8	8	..
		IX	7	7	..
,,	331	CASHIERS			
		Total	7	6	1
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	5	4	1
		IX	1	1	..
,,	339	BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS AND RELATED WORKERS n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
GROUP	34	COMPUTING MACHINE OPERATORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
Family	349	COMPUTING MACHINE OPERATORS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	35	CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	283	227	56
		III	2	2	..
		V (b)	5	2	3
		VII	59	53	6
		VIII	39	33	6
		IX	178	137	41
Family	350	CLERKS, GENERAL			
		Total	163	122	41
		III	2	2	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	41	41	..
		VIII	23	23	..
		IX	96	55	41
,,	351	STORE-KEEPERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	9	8	1
		V (b)	1	..	1
		VIII	3	3	..
		IX	5	5	..
,,	354	TIME-KEEPERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (b)	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	358	OFFICE ATTENDANTS (PEONS, DAFTRIES ETC.)			
		Total	90	89	1
		VII	7	7	..
		VIII	7	6	1
		IX	76	76	..
,,	359	CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS (INCLUDING PROOF-READERS AND COPYHOLDERS), n.e.c.			
		Total	20	7	13
		V (b)	2	..	2
		VII	11	5	6
		VIII	6	1	5
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	36	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SUPERVISORS			
		Total	17	14	3
		VIII	17	14	3
Family	360	STATION MASTERS AND STATION SUPERINTENDENT, TRANSPORT			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	3	3	..
,,	361	POST MASTERS, TELEGRAPH MASTERS AND OTHER SUPERVISORS			
		Total	6	3	3
		VIII	6	3	3
,,	369	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SUPERVISORS, n.e.c.			
		Total	8	8	..
		VIII	8	8	..
GROUP	37	TRANSPORT CONDUCTORS AND GUARDS			
		Total	41	41	..
		VIII	41	41	..
Family	371	CONDUCTORS, TRANSPORT			
		Total	41	41	..
		VIII	41	41	..
GROUP	38	MAIL DISTRIBUTORS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	8	8	..
		VIII	8	8	..
Family	380	POSTMEN			
		Total	5	5	..
		VIII	5	5	..
,,	389	MAIL DISTRIBUTORS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	3	3	..
		VIII	3	3	..
GROUP	39	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS			
		Total	3	3	—
		VIII	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	390	TELEPHONE OPERATORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	391	TELEGRAPHISTS AND SIGNALLERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		VIII	2	2	..
DIVISION	4	*SALES WORKERS*			
		Total	495	477	18
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	494	476	18
GROUP	40	MERCHANTS AND SHOP-KEEPERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			
		Total	359	345	14
		VII	359	345	14
Family	400	MERCHANTS AND SHOP-KEEPERS, WHOLESALE TRADE			
		Total	2	2	..
		VII	2	2	..
,,	401	MERCHANTS AND SHOP-KEEPERS, RETAIL TRADE			
		Total	352	338	14
		VII	352	338	14
,,	409	MERCHANTS AND SHOP-KEEPERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, n.e.c.			
		Total	5	5	..
		VII	5	5	..
GROUP	41	MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS			
		Total	6	6	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	5	5	..
Family	412	SELLING AGENTS			
		Total	6	6	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	5	5	..
GROUP	43	SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	112	108	4
		VII	112	108	4
Family	430	SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND DEMONSTRATORS			
		Total	108	104	4
		VII	108	104	4
	431	STREET VENDORS, CANVASSERS AND NEWS VENDORS			
		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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	44	INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS SERVICE SALESMEN AND AUCTIONEERS			
		Total	18	18	..
		VII	18	18	..
Family	440	AGENTS AND SALESMEN, INSURANCE			
		Total	4	4	..
		VII	4	4	..
,,	441	AGENTS, BROKERS AND SALESMEN, REAL ESTATE			
		Total	3	3	..
		VII	3	3	..
,,	443	AGENTS, BROKERS AND SALESMEN, ADVERTISING AND OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES			
		Total	1	1	..
		VII	1	1	..
,,	449	INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS SERVICE/SALESMEN AND AUCTIONEERS, n.e.c			
		Total	10	10	..
		VII	10	10	..
DIVISION	5	*SERVICE WORKERS*			
		Total	535	343	192
		III	2	2	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	129	126	3
		VIII	3	3	..
		IX	400	211	189
GROUP	50	HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS			
		Total	62	61	1
		VII	62	61	1
Family	500	HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS			
		Total	62	61	1
		VII	62	61	1
GROUP	52	COOKS, WAITERS BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS (DOMESTIC AND INSTITUTIONAL)			
		Total	257	113	144
		III	1	1	..
		VII	63	62	1
		IX	193	50	143
Family	520	COOKS AND COOK-BEARERS			
		Total	219	77	142
		VII	28	27	1
		IX	191	50	141
	521	BUTLERS, BEARERS AND WAITERS			
		Total	38	36	2
		III	1	1	..
		VII	35	35	..
		IX	2	..	2

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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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4
GROUP	53	MAIDS AD RELATED HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	32	15	17
		IX	32	15	17
Family	531	DOMESTIC SERVANTS			
		Total	32	15	17
		IX	32	15	17
GROUP	54	BUILDING CARETAKERS, SWEEPERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	27	9	18
		VII	1	..	1
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	25	8	17
Family	541	SWEEPERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	27	9	18
		VII	1	..	1
		VIII	1	1	..
		IX	25	8	17
GROUP	55	LAUNDERERS, DRY-CLEANERS AND PRESSERS n.e.c.			
		Total	30	21	9
		IX	30	21	9
Family	550	LAUNDRYMEN, WASHERMEN AND DHOBIS			
		Total	30	21	9
		IX	30	21	9
GROUP	56	HAIR DRESSERS, BARBERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	25	24	1
		IX	25	24	1
Family	560	HAIR DRESSERS, BARBERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	25	24	1
		IX	25	24	1
GROUP	57	PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS			
		Total	102	100	2
		III	1	1	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	3	3	..
		VIII	2	2	..
		IX	95	93	2
Family	571	POLICEMEN AND DETECTIVES			
		Total	82	81	1
		IX	82	81	1
	572	CUSTOMS EXAMINERS, PATROLLERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4
Family	573	PROTECTION FORCE, HOME-GUARDS AND SECURITY WORKERS			
		Total	1	.	1
		IX	1	..	1
,,	574	WATCHMEN, CHOWKIDARS AND GATE KEEPERS			
		Total	18	18	..
		III	1	1	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VII	3	3	..
		VIII	2	2	..
		IX	11	11	..
DIVISION	6	*FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS*			
		Total	22	18	4
		III	18	17	1
		IX	4	1	3
GROUP	60	FARM, PLANTATION, DAIRY AND OTHER MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS			
		Total	1	1	.
		III	1	1	..
Family	601	MANAGERS, PLANTATION			
		Total	1	1	..
		III	1	1	..
GROUP	62	FARMERS, OTHER THAN CULTIVATORS			
		Total	4	3	1
		III	4	3	1
Family	621	LIVE-STOCK FARMERS			
		Total	3	2	1
		III	3	2	1
..	622	DAIRY FARMERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		III	1	1	..
GROUP	64	PLANTATION LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		III	2	2	..
Family	640	PLANTATION LABOURERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		III	2	2	..
GROUP	65	OTHER FARM WORKERS			
		Total	7	.	..
		III	6	6	..
		V (a)	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	659	FARM MACHINERY OPERATORS			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (a)	1	1	..
,,	651	FARM WORKERS, ANIMAL, BIRDS AND INSECT REARING			
		Total	6	6	..
		III	6	6	
GROUP	68	FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	8	5	3
		III	5	5	..
		V (a)	3	..	3
Family	680	FISHERMEN, DEEP SEA			
		Total	5	5	..
		III	5	5	..
,,	689	FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	3	..	3
		V (a)	3		3
DIVISIONS	7–8 & 9	*PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS*			
		Total	995	887	108
		V (a)	268	192	76
		V (b)	308	278	30
		VI	61	61	..
		VIII	271	269	2
		IX	87	87	..
GROUP	73	WOOD PREPARATION WORKERS AND PAPER MAKERS			
		Total	9	9	..
		V (b)	9	9	..
Family	732	SAWYERS, PLYWOOD MAKERS AND RELATED WOOD PROCESSING WORKERS			
		Total	9	9	..
		V (b)	9	9	..
GROUP	74	CHEMICAL PROCESSORS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
Family	749	CHEMICAL PROCESSORS AND RELATED WORKERS n.e.c.			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (a)	1	1	
		V (b)	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4
GROUP	75	SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	94	72	22
		V (a)	63	44	19
		V (b)	31	28	3
Family	752	SPINNERS AND WINDERS			
		Total	3	1	2
		V (a)	1	.	1
		V (b)	2	1	1
,,	754	WEAVING AND KNITTING MACHINE SETTERS AND PATTERN CARD PREPARERS			
		Total	10	10	..
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	9	9	..
,,	755	WEAVERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	71	60	11
		V (a)	51	42	9
		V (b)	20	18	2
,,	756	CARPET MAKERS AND FINISHERS			
		Total	10	1	9
		V (a)	10	1	9
GROUP	77	FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSORS			
		Total	52	30	22
		V (a)	25	16	9
		V (b)	27	14	13
Family	771	GRAIN MILLERS, PARCHERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	23	7	16
		V (a)	7	4	3
		V (b)	16	3	13
,,	772	CRUSHERS AND PRESSERS, OIL SEEDS			
		Total	25	19	6
		V (a)	17	11	6
		V (b)	8	8	..
,,	773	KHANDSARI, SUGAR AND GUR MAKERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
,,	777	BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CANDY AND SWEETMEAT MAKERS AND OTHER FOOD PROCESSORS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
GROUP	78	TOBACCO PREPARERS AND TOBACCO PRODUCT MAKERS			
		Total	44	42	2
		V (a)	10	8	2
		V (b)	34	34	..

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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4
Family	784	BIDI MAKERS			
		Total	44	42	2
		V (a)	10	8	2
		V (b)	34	34	..
GROUP	79	TAILORS, DRESS MAKERS, SEWERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	35	34	1
		V (a)	5	5	..
		V (b)	30	29	1
Family	791	TAILORS AND DRESS MAKERS			
		Total	31	31	..
		V (a)	5	5	..
		V (b)	26	26	..
,,	795	SEWERS AND EMBROIDERERS			
		Total	1	..	1
		V (b)	1	..	1
,,	799	TAILORS, DRESS MAKERS, SEWERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
GROUP	80	SHOE MAKERS AND LEATHER GOODS MAKERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
Family	801	SHOE MAKERS AND SHOE REPAIRERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
GROUP	81	CARPENTERS, CABINET AND RELATED WOOD WORKERS			
		Total	63	62	1
		V (a)	15	15	..
		V (b)	30	29	1
		VI	18	18	..
Family	811	CARPENTERS			
		Total	54	54	..
		V (a)	11	11	..
		V (b)	25	25	..
		VI	18	18	..
,,	812	CABINET MAKERS			
		Total	7	7	..
		V (a)	4	4	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
,,	819	CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	2	1	1
		V (b)	2	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4
GROUP	83	BLACKSMITHS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS			
		Total	18	18	..
		V (a)	12	12	..
		V (b)	6	6	..
Family	831	BLACKSMITHS, HAMMERSMITHS AND FORGING PRESS OPERATORS			
		Total	13	13	..
		V (a)	12	12	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
,,	835	MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS			
		Total	5	5	..
		V (b)	5	5	..
GROUP	84	MACHINERY FITTERS, MACHINE ASSEMBLERS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)			
		Total	67	66	1
		V (a)	4	4	..
		V (b)	26	25	1
		VIII	37	37	..
Family	841	WATCH, CLOCK AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
,,	843	MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANICS			
		Total	16	16	..
		V (b)	9	9	..
		VIII	7	7	..
,,	845	MECHANICS, REPAIRMEN, OTHERS			
		Total	17	17	..
		V (a)	1	4	..
		V (b)	13	13	..
		VIII	30	30	..
,,	849	MACHINERY FITTERS, MACHINE ASSEMBLERS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL), n.e.c.			
		Total	1	..	1
		V (b)	1	..	1
GROUP	85	ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WORKERS			
		Total	5	5	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
		VIII	2	2	..
Family	851	ELECTRICIANS, ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (b)	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	854	RADIO AND TELEVISION MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN			
		Total	2	2	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
,,	856	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH INSTALLERS AND REPAIRMEN			
		Total	2	2	..
		VIII	2	2	..
GROUP	86	BROADCASTING STATION AND SOUND EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND CINEMA PROJECTIONISTS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	862	SOUND EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND CINEMA PROJECTIONISTS			
		Total	1	1	..
		IX	1	1	..
GROUP	87	PLUMBERS, WELDERS, SHEET METAL AND STRUCTURAL METAL PREPARERS AND ERECTORS			
		Total	6	6	..
		V (b)	5	5	..
		IX	1	1	..
Family	872	WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
		IX	1	1	..
,,	873	SHEET METAL WORKERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		V (b)	2	2	..
..	874	METAL PLATE AND STRUCTURAL METAL WORKERS			
		Total	1	1	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
GROUP	88	JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS AND METAL ENGRAVERS (EXCEPT PRINTING)			
		Total	87	87	..
		V (a)	39	39	..
		V (b)	48	48	..
,,	881	JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS			
		Total	80	80	..
		V (a)	39	39	..
		V (b)	41	41	..
,,	889	JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS AND METAL ENGRAVERS, n.e.c. (EXCEPT PRINTING)			
		Total	7	7	..
		V (b)	7	7	..

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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	89	GLASS FORMERS, POTTERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	91	56	35
		V (a)	79	45	34
		V (b)	12	11	1
Family	892	POTTERS AND RELATED CLAY AND ABRASIVE FORMERS			
		Total	13	13	..
		V (a)	4	4	..
		V (b)	9	9	..
,,	893	GLASS AND CERAMICS KILNMEN			
		Total	2	2	..
		V (a)	2	2	..
,,	895	GLASS AND CERAMICS PAINTERS AND DECORATORS			
		Total	2	2	..
		V (a)	2	2	..
,,	899	GLASS FORMERS, POTTERS AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	74	39	35
		V (a)	71	37	34
		V (b)	3	2	1
GROUP	90	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCT MAKERS			
		Total	6	6	..
		V (b)	6	6	..
Family	903	TYRE MAKERS AND VULCANISERS			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
,,	909	RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCT MAKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	3	3	..
		V (b)	3	3	..
GROUP	92	PRINTING AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	26	24	2
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	25	23	2
Family	921	COMPOSITORS			
		Total	20	18	2
		V (a)	1	1	..
		V (b)	19	17	2
,,	927	BOOK BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS			
		Total	6	6	..
		V (b)	6	6	..
GROUP	93	PAINTERS			
		Total	2	2	..
		VI	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
Family	938	PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION			
		Total	1	1	..
		VI	1	1	..
,,	939	PAINTERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
GROUP	94	PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	24	4	20
		V (a)	14	2	12
		V (b)	10	2	8
Family	942	BASKETRY WEAVERS AND BRUSH MAKERS			
		Total	10	..	10
		V (a)	10	..	10
,,	949	PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	14	4	10
		V (a)	4	2	2
		V (b)	10	2	8
GROUP	95	BRICKLAYERS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS			
		Total	42	42	..
		VI	42	42	..
Family	951	BRICKLAYERS, STONE MASONS AND TILE SETTERS			
		Total	28	28	..
		VI	28	28	..
,,	958	HUT BUILDERS AND THATCHERS			
		Total	5	5	..
		VI	5	5	..
,,	959	WELL DIGGERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	9	9	..
		VI	9	9	..
GROUP	96	STATIONARY ENGINES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, OILER AND GREASER			
		Total	7	7	..
		VIII	7	7	..
Family	963	OILERS AND GREASERS (INCLUDING CLEANERS, MOTOR VEHICLES)			
		Total	7	7	..
		VIII	7	7	..
GROUP	97	MATERIAL HANDLING AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, LOADERS AND UNLOADERS			
		Total	9	9	..
		VIII	9	9	..
Family	971	DOCKERS AND FREIGHT HANDLERS			
		Total	9	9	..
		VIII	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			Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
GROUP	98	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS			
		Total	166	166	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VIII	147	147	..
		IX	18	18	..
Family	980	SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATION			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	981	SHIP'S DECK RATINGS, BARGE CREWS AND BOATMEN			
		Total	6	6	..
		VIII	6	6	..
,,	984	FIREMEN, RAILWAYS			
		Total	1	1	..
		VIII	1	1	..
,,	986	TRAM CAR AND MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS			
		Total	105	105	..
		V (b)	1	1	..
		VIII	88	88	..
		IX	16	16	..
,,	987	DRIVERS, ANIMAL AND ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLE			
		Total	16	16	..
		VIII	16	16	..
,,	988	CYCLE RICKSHAW DRIVERS AND RICKSHAW PULLERS			
		Total	26	26	..
		VIII	26	26	..
,,	989	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND DRIVERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	11	11	..
		VIII	9	9	..
		IX	2	2	..
GROUP	99	LABOURERS, n.e.c			
		Total	132	130	2
		VIII	68	66	2
		IX	64	64	..
Family	999	LABOURERS, n.e.c.			
		Total	132	130	2
		VIII	68	66	2
		IX	64	64	..

Note :—n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified

* The table is based on the National Classification of Occupations

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		**2372**	**519**	**121**	**2**	**1690**	**483**	**504**	**22**	**57**	**12**
Division	**0-1**	**370**	**193**	**10**	**1**	**318**	**189**	**42**	**3**	..	..
Group	02	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	.	.	..
,,	06	53	10	..	..	43	10	..	..	.	..
,,	07	26	1	2	1	17	..	7	.	..	..
,,	08	38	28	..	..	38	28	.	..	..	..
,,	10	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	12	3	1		..	3	1	.	.	.	..
,,	13	8	8	..	.	3	8	5	..	..	..
,,	14	31	1	3	..	14	..	17	1	..	..
,,	15	147	141	2	..	138	139	7	2	..	..
,,	17	6	.	1	..	2	.	3	.	..	..
,,	18	9	.	2	..	6	.	1	..	.	..
,,	19	44	3	..	..	42	3	2	..	..	..
Division	**2**	**63**	.	**19**	..	**40**	..	**4**	..	..	..
Group	21	22	.	..	..	22	.	..	..	..	..
,,	23	18	..	4	..	11	..	3	..	.	..
,,	24	22	..	15	.	6	..	1	..	..	..
,,	25	1	.	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**407**	**83**	..	..	**407**	**83**	..	..	..	..
Group	30	68	15	..	..	68	15	.	..	..	..
,,	31	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
,,	32	9	8	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..
,,	33	22	1	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..
,,	34	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	35	227	56	..	..	227	56	..	..	..	..
,,	36	14	3	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..
,,	37	41	.	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
,,	38	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	.	..
,,	39	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**4**	**477**	**18**	**56**	**1**	**109**	**3**	**300**	**13**	**12**	**1**
Group	40	345	14	53	1	..	..	281	13	11	..
,,	41	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..
,,	43	108	4	1	..	105	3	2	..	..	1
,,	44	18	..	2	..	3	..	13	..	..	..

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**	**343**	**192**	**23**	..	**247**	**184**	**56**	**5**	**17**	**3**
Group	50	61	1	22	.	..	1	29		10	..
,,	52	113	144	.	.	113	144	..	..	..	..
,,	53	15	17	..	..	15	17	..	..	..	..
,,	54	9	18	..	..	9	18	..	..	..	..
,,	55	21	9	..	..	2	2	13	4	6	3
,,	56	24	1	1	..	8	..	11	1	1	..
,,	57	100	2	..	..	100	2	..	..	..	..
Division	**6**	**17**	**1**	..	..	**13**	..	**4**	..	..	**1**
Group	60	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	62	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	.	..	1
,,	64	2	..	..	.	2	..	..		..	..
,,	65	6	..	..	.	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	68	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Division	**7,8&9**	**695**	**32**	**13**	..	**556**	**24**	**98**	**1**	**28**	**7**
Group	73	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	74	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	75	28	3	1	..	25	3	1	..	1	..
,,	77	11	13	..	..	7	6	2	..	5	7
,,	78	34	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	..	..
,,	79	29	1	3	..	5	..	21	1	..	..
,,	80	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	81	47	1	..	..	31	1	10	..	6	..
,,	83	6	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	84	62	1	2	..	49	1	11	..	..	.
,,	85	5	..	..	..	5	.	..	..	.	..
,,	86	4	..	..	..	4	.	..	..	..	..
,,	87	6	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	88	48	..	1	..	17	.	18	..	12	..
,,	89	11	1	1	.	9	1	1	..	..	.
,,	90	6	..	.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	92	23	2	..	..	23	2	..	.	..	..
,,	93	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	94	2	8	.	..	2	8	..		.	..
,,	95	42	..	.	.	42		.	.	..	..
,,	96	7	..	..	..	7	.	.	..	..	..
,,	97	9			..	5	.	4	.	.	.
,,	98	166	.	2	..	136	..	24	.	1	..
,,	99	130	2	..	..	130	2	.			

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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
ALL DIVISIONS	**(0–9)**	**TOTAL**	**3165**	**2567**	**598**
		0–14	**77**	**28**	**49**
		15–19	**177**	**118**	**59**
		20–24	**377**	**290**	**87**
		25–29	**491**	**397**	**94**
		30–39	**947**	**784**	**163**
		40–49	**622**	**529**	**93**
		50–59	**328**	**285**	**43**
		60+	**146**	**136**	**10**
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	0–1	*Total*	563	370	193
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	43	25	18
		25–29	116	70	46
		30–39	220	142	78
		40–49	110	74	36
		50–59	49	35	14
		60+	24	23	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	02	Total	10	10	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	8	8	..
		40–49	2	2	..
		50–59	..		..
		60			..
		A.N.S			..
Group	03	Total	53	43	10
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	9	6	3
		25–29	23	16	7
		30–39	18	18	..
		40–49	3	3	
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	07	Total	27	26	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	3	3	..
		25–29	4	4	..
		30–39	11	10	1
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	4	4	..
		A.N.S	..	..	..
Group	08	Total	66	38	28
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	4	..	4
		25–29	11	5	6
		30–39	33	21	12
		40–49	11	8	3
		50–59	7	4	3
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S	..	..	..
Group	10	Total	2	2	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	12	Total	4	3	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	..	1
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	13	Total	16	8	8
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	1	..	1
		25–29	1	..	1
		30–39	6	1	5
		40–49	5	4	1
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	14	Total	35	34	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	10	10	..
		40–49	8	7	1
		50–59	7	7	..
		60+	8	8	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	15	Total	288	147	141
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	17	9	8
		25–29	64	33	31
		30–39	116	56	60
		40–49	64	34	30
		50–59	25	14	11
		60+	2	1	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	17	Total	6	6	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	1	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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	18	Total	9	9	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	4	4	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	19	Total	47	44	3
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	7	6	1
		25–29	9	8	1
		30–39	8	8	..
		40–49	9	8	1
		50–59	6	6	..
		60+	8	8	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	2	*Total*	65	65	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	8	8	..
		30–39	31	31	..
		40–49	17	17	..
		50–59	6	6	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	21	Total	22	22	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	5	5	..
		30–39	12	12	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	23	Total	18	18	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	10	10	..
		40–49	7	7	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	24	Total	24	24	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	3	3	..
		30–39	8	8	.
		40–49	7	7	..
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	25	Total	1	1	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	3	*Total*	490	407	83
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	3	3	..
		20–24	58	40	18
		25–29	94	69	25
		30–39	184	153	31
		40–49	88	83	5
		50–59	57	53	4
		60+	6	6	..
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	30	Total	83	68	15
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	4	4	..
		25–29	9	7	2
		30–39	37	29	8
		40–49	19	16	3
		50–59	14	12	2
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	31	Total	14	14	..
		0–14	..	..	—
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	6	6	..
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	32	Total	17	9	8
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	5	1	4
		30–39	7	4	3
		40–49	3	2	1
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	33	Total	23	22	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	6	6	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	8	7	1
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	—	—	—
		A.N.S.	..	..	

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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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	34	Total	1	1	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	35	Total	283	227	56
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	39	22	17
		25–29	51	33	18
		30–39	109	91	18
		40–49	47	46	1
		50–59	29	27	2
		60+	6	6	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	36	Total	17	14	3
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	..	1
		25–29	3	2	1
		30–39	2	1	1
		40–49	7	7	..
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	37	Total	41	41	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	6	6	..
		25–29	19	19	..
		30–39	12	12	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	38	Total	8	8	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	5	5	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	39	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division	4	*Total*	494	477	18
		0–14	3	3	..
		15–19	20	20	..
		20–24	48	47	1
		25–29	72	71	1
		30–39	131	128	3
		40–49	126	118	8
		50–59	59	56	3
		60+	36	34	2
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	40	Total	359	345	14
		0–14	3	3	..
		15–19	11	11	..
		20–24	30	29	1
		25–29	47	47	..
		30–39	94	94	..
		40–49	101	93	8
		50–59	48	45	3
		60+	25	23	2
		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 division and group	Age-group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group 41	Total	6	6	..
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	1	1	..
	20–24	..	..	..
	25–29	1	1	..
	30–39	1	1	..
	40–49	1	1	..
	50–59	..	..	..
	60+	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 43	Total	112	108	1
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	6	6	..
	20–24	18	18	..
	25–29	24	23	1
	30–39	35	32	3
	40–49	15	15	..
	50–59	9	9	..
	60+	5	5	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 44	Total	18	18	..
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	2	2	..
	20–24	..	..	..
	25–29	..	..	..
	30–39	1	1	..
	40–49	9	9	..
	50–59	2	2	..
	60+	4	4	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 5	*Total*	535	343	192
	0–14	62	18	44
	15–19	86	39	47
	20–24	61	38	23
	25–29	39	29	10
	30–39	123	94	29
	40–49	93	68	25
	50–59	47	38	9
	60+	24	19	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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	50	Total	62	61	1
		0–14	..	..	—
		15–19	—	..	—
		20–24	..	..	—
		25–29	9	9	—
		30–39	21	21	—
		40–49	13	12	1
		50–59	11	11	..
		60+	8	8	..
		A.N.S.	..	—	..
Group	52	Total	257	113	144
		0–14	50	12	38
		15–19	74	28	46
		20–24	46	29	17
		25–29	13	6	7
		30–39	36	22	14
		40–49	24	10	14
		50–59	8	1	7
		60+	6	5	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	53	Total	32	15	17
		0–14	11	5	6
		15–19	8	7	1
		20–24	4	1	3
		25–29	2	1	1
		30–39	5	..	5
		40–49	1	..	1
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	—	..
Group	54	Total	27	9	18
		0–14	..	.	.
		15–19	1	1	.
		20–24	2	1	1
		25–29	..	—	..
		30–39	12	5	7
		40–49	6	..	6
		50–59	2	1	1
		60+	4	1	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 division and group	Age-group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group 55	Total	30	21	9
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	1	1	..
	20–24	2	..	2
	25–29	2	..	2
	30–39	11	9	2
	40–49	8	6	2
	50–59	4	3	1
	60+	2	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 56	Total	25	24	1
	0–14	1	1	..
	15–19	..	..	..
	20–24	4	4	..
	25–29	3	3	..
	30–39	5	5	..
	40–49	9	8	1
	50–59	2	2	..
	60+	1	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group 57	Total	102	100	2
	0–14	..	..	..
	15–19	2	2	..
	20–24	3	3	..
	25–29	10	10	..
	30–39	33	32	1
	40–49	32	32	..
	50–59	20	20	..
	60+	2	1	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Division 6	*Total*	22	18	4
	0–14	2	2	..
	15–19	2	1	1
	20–24	3	2	1
	25–29	4	3	1
	30–39	4	4	..
	40–49	4	3	1
	50–59	1	1	..
	60+	2	2	..
	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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	60	Total	1	1	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	62	Total	4	3	1
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	2	1	1
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	64	Total	2	2	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	65	Total	7	7	..
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	2	2	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	68	Total	8	5	3
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	—	1
		20–24	1	..	1
		25–29	2	1	1
		30–39	3	3	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	—	—	..
Division	7–8 & 9	*Total*	995	887	108
		0–14	10	5	5
		15–19	63	52	11
		20–24	164	138	26
		25–29	158	147	11
		30–39	254	232	22
		40–49	184	166	18
		50–59	109	96	13
		60+	53	51	2
		A.N.S.	—	—	—
Group	73	Total	9	9	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	74	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		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 division and group 1		Age-group 2	Total workers		
			Persons 3	Males 4	Females 5
Group	75	Total	94	72	22
		0–14	2	1	1
		15–19	6	3	3
		20–24	9	7	2
		25–29	12	10	2
		30–39	33	27	6
		40–49	17	13	4
		50–59	7	4	3
		60+	8	7	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	77	Total	52	30	22
		0–14	4	..	4
		15–19	6	5	1
		20–24	10	6	4
		25–29	8	7	1
		30–39	5	2	3
		40–49	10	5	5
		50–59	7	3	4
		60+	2	2	..
		A.N.S	..	..	..
Group	78	Total	44	42	2
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	7	7	..
		25–29	4	4	..
		30–39	8	7	1
		40–49	11	11	..
		50–59	12	11	1
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	79	Total	35	34	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	4	4	..
		20–24	4	3	1
		25–29	4	4	..
		30–39	14	14	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		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 30 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Occupational division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	80	Total	3	3	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	81	Total	63	62	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	3	3	..
		20–24	13	12	1
		25–29	9	9	..
		30–39	16	16	..
		40–49	8	8	..
		50–59	4	4	..
		60+	10	10	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	83	Total	18	18	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	3	3	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	2	2	..
		60+	5	5	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	84	Total	67	66	1
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	8	7	1
		25–29	6	6	..
		30–39	28	28	..
		40–49	18	18	..
		50–59	5	5	..
		60+	2	2	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	85	Total	5	5	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	1	1	..

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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
		30–39	2	2	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60–	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	86	Total	4	4	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	2	2	..
		30–39	1	1	..
		40–49	1	1	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	87	Total	6	6	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	4	4	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	89	Total	87	87	..
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	5	5	..
		20–24	6	6	..
		25–29	14	14	..
		30–39	17	17	..
		40–49	22	22	..
		50–59	14	14	..
		60+	8	8	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	89	Total	91	56	35
		0–14	1	1	..
		15–19	11	5	6
		20–24	15	7	8
		25–29	16	12	4
		30–39	15	8	7
		40–49	14	9	5
		50–59	14	9	5
		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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Group	90	Total	6	6	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	2	2	..
		20–24	3	3	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	92	Total	26	24	2
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	5	3	2
		25–29	9	9	..
		30–39	8	8	..
		40–49	2	2	..
		50–59	1	1	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	93	Total	2	2	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	2	2	..
		25–29	..	..	..
		30–39	..	..	..
		40–49	..	..	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	94	Total	24	4	20
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	..	1
		20–24	7	..	7
		25–29	4	..	4
		30–39	4	1	3
		40–49	6	2	4
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	2	1	1
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	95	Total	42	42	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	1	1	..
		20–24	8	8	..
		25–29	7	7	..

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 division and group		Age-group	Total workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
		30–39	10	10	..
		40–49	5	5	..
		50–59	10	10	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	..		.
Group	96	Total	7	7	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	..
		20–24	..	..	..
		25–29	4	4	..
		30–39	1	1	.
		40–49	2	2	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	97	Total	9	9	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	..	..	.
		20–24	1	1	..
		25–29	1	1	..
		30–39	4	4	..
		40–49	3	3	..
		50–59	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group	98	Total	166	166	..
		0–14	..	..	..
		15–19	12	12	..
		20–24	25	25	..
		25–29	29	29	..
		30–39	40	40	..
		40–49	43	43	..
		50–59	16	16	..
		60+	1	1	..
		A.N.S.	.	..	..
Group	99	Total	132	130	2
		0–14	2	2	..
		15–19	6	6	..
		20–24	32	32	..
		25–29	20	20	..
		30–39	44	42	2
		40–49	17	17	..
		50–59	8	8	..
		60+	3	3	..
		A.N.S.		..	..

TABLE

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

BASED ON 80 PER

Occupational division		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		**3165**	**2567**	**598**	**2225**	**438**	**225**	**63**
Division	**0-1**	**563**	**370**	**193**	**370**	**193**	**1**	**2**
	02	10	10	..	10	..	..	..
	03	53	13	10	43	10	..	..
	07	27	26	1	26	1	..	..
	08	66	38	28	38	28	..	..
	10	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	12	4	3	1	3	1	..	..
	13	16	8	8	8	8	1	..
	14	35	34	1	34	1	..	..
	15	288	147	141	147	141	..	2
	17	6	6	.	6	..	.	..
	18	9	9	.	9	..	..	..
	19	47	44	3	44	3	..	..
Division	**2**	**65**	**65**	..	**61**	..	**1**	..
	21	22	22	..	22	..	..	..
	23	18	18	..	15	..	1	..
	24	24	24	.	23	..	..	..
	25	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**490**	**407**	**83**	**396**	**82**	**5**	..
	30	83	68	15	68	15	..	..
	31	14	14	..	14	..	..	..
	32	17	9	8	9	8	..	..
	33	23	22	1	22	1	1	..
	34	1	1	.	1	..	..	..
	35	283	227	56	216	55	4	..
	36	17	14	3	14	3	..	..
	37	41	41	..	41	..	..	..
	38	8	8	.	8	..	..	..
	39	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Division	**4**	**495**	**477**	**18**	**376**	**8**	**49**	**1**
	40	359	345	14	284	7	40	1
	41	6	6	..	6	.	..	..
	42	102	108	4	73	1	7	..
	44	18	18	..	13	..	2	..

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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
807	**79**	**528**	**42**	**386**	**173**	**45**	**12**	**42**	..
24	**2**	**38**	**17**	**133**	**122**	**43**	**12**	**23**	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	27	10	1	..	14	..
2	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	5	2	27	26	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	4	2	..	6	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	5	12	41	80	41	12	5	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	13	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	**20**	..	**18**	..	..	..	**1**	.
4	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	**93**	**6**	**172**	**45**	**1**	..	**9**	..
..	..	3	2	31	4	..	..	4	..
1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	1	..	7	8	..	..	1	.
1	..	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
41	..	76	4	68	29	..	..	2	..
2	..	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
193	**5**	**109**	..	**22**	**2**	..	..	..	..
156	5	76	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
..	.	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	24	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Professional

Occupational division		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		**117**	**63**	**19**	**6**	**8**	..
Division	**0-1**	**46**	**34**	**16**	**4**	**5**	.
	02	..	..	2	..	5	..
	03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	07	1	..	..	1	..	..
	08	3	..	..	..	..	..
	10	..	..	1	..	..	..
	12	2	1	..	..	..	..
	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
	14	23	..	2	1	..	..
	15	8	33	10	2	..	..
	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
	18	1	..	..	..	..	..
	19	4	..	1	..	..	..
Division	**2**	**3**	..	..	..	**1**	..
	21	1	..	..	..	..	..
	23	1	..	..	..	1	..
	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**3**	**61**	**29**	**2**	**2**	**1**	..
	30	21	8	2	1	1	..
	31	2	..	..	..	..	..
	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	6	..	..	..	..	..
	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	24	21	..	1	..	..
	36	3	..	..	..	..	..
	37	4	..	..	..	..	..
	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**4**	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
	40	2	..	.	..	.	..
	41	..	..	.	..	..	..
	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	1	..	..	..	..	..

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
6	..	5	..	37	..	..	..
6	..	2	..	33	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Occupational division		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**	**535**	**343**	**192**	**295**	**94**	**51**	**44**
	50	62	61	1	54	..	10	..
	52	257	113	144	91	65	21	34
	53	32	15	17	7	8	4	2
	54	27	9	18	8	9	2	3
	55	30	21	9	15	9	9	5
	56	25	24	1	20	1	2	..
	57	102	100	2	100	2	3	..
Division	**6**	**22**	**18**	**4**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**2**
	60	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	62	4	3	1	1	..	1	..
	64	2	2	..	2	..	1	..
	65	7	7	..	4	..	2	..
	68	8	5	3	1	3	..	2
Division	**7, 8 & 9**	**995**	**887**	**108**	**718**	**58**	**114**	**14**
	73	9	9	..	9	..	5	..
	74	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
	75	94	72	22	48	9	10	1
	77	52	30	22	24	13	1	4
	78	44	42	2	34	..	9	..
	79	35	34	1	30	1	6	..
	80	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
	81	63	62	1	55	1	10	..
	83	18	18	..	16	..	7	..
	84	67	66	1	62	2	7	1
	85	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
	86	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
	87	6	6	..	4	..	1	..
	88	87	87		74	..	13	..
	89	91	56	35	40	14	6	1
	90	6	6	..	2	..	..	..
	92	26	24	2	24	2	..	..
	93	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	94	24	4	20	4	16	1	7
	95	42	42	..	39	..	8	..
	96	7	7	..	6	..	1	..
	97	9	9	..	5	..	..	..
	98	166	166	..	156	..	24	..
	99	132	130	2	69	..	5	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

Note :—Descriptions of occupational divisions same as given in the earlier table

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
150	**43**	**77**	**6**	**10**	**1**	..	..	**2**	..
37	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	28	21	3	1	.	..	..	..	..
3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	44	1	9	1	..	..	2	..
3	**1**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	**28**	**189**	**13**	**31**	**3**	**1**	..	**7**	..
2	..	[2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	6	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	5	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
28	..	24	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
46	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
27	11	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	.	15	1	7	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	..	50	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

Educational

Professional

Occupational division		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
Division	**5**	**4**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	4	..	1	..	..	..
Division	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60	..	..	..	..	.	..
	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	**7, 8 & 9**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	..	..	..	..	1	..
	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	..	..	.	..	..	.
	87		..	..	..	..	..
	88	..	..	.	..	.	..
	89			..	..	..	
	90	.	.	.	.	..	..
	92			..	..	..	.
	93	.	..	..	..	..	..
	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	99	..	..	..	..	..	..

ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—*contd.*

CENT SAMPLE)

levels

degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Medicine		Agricultural, 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		Agricultural labourer		Household industry		Non-household industry, trade, business or services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total		**77**	**25**	..	16	..	**1**	..	**26**	9
Cultivator		14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Agricultural labourer		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	**2**
Non-household industry		31	25	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
Division	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	2&3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	6	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	7	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,,	9	18	16	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Non-workers		26	..	.	15	..	..	..	4	7
Students		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Household duties		7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
All other non-workers		18	..	..	15	..	..	..	3	..

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			Full-time students		Household duties	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**14050**	**5267**	**8783**	**2734**	**2502**	**18**	**3837**
0-14	7296	3675	3621	1963	1854	4	55
15-19	1810	763	1047	591	529	2	355
20-24	1325	413	912	167	109	..	647
25-29	675	81	594	13	10	..	537
30-39	954	36	918	..	..	3	883
40-49	666	23	643	..	..	1	627
50-59	515	56	459	..	..	1	405
60+	809	220	589	..	..	7	328
A.N.S.							

Dependants 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
2098	**2248**	**134**	**40**	**3**	**8**	..	..	**289**	**148**
1708	1712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	28
87	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	77
22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	28
14	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	13
13	12	5	1	1	2	..	..	3	1
13	43	39	7	1	3	..	..	2	1
122	227	90	32	1	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE

NON-WORKERS CATEGORISED AS OTHER AGE-GROUPS AND

(BASED ON 80 PER

	Educational levels	Total non-workers (others)		
		P	M	F
	1	2	3	4
	Total	**428**	**280**	**148**
1	Illiterate	8	7	1
2	Literate (without educational level) *	15	15	..
3	Primary	31	27	4
4	Middle	97	79	18
5	Matriculation or higher secondary	180	109	71
6	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	37	9	28
7	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	19	16	3
8	Graduate degree other than technical degree	26	13	13
9	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	1	3
10	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	11	4	7
	(i) Engineering and technology	..	..	..
	(ii) Medicine	..	..	..
	(iii) Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	..	..	..
	(iv) Teaching	9	4	5
	(v) Others	2	..	2

* Includes educational levels not classifiable

Note :—' Age not stated ' is included in ' Total non-workers (others) '

14

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
51	**28**	**159**	**77**	**46**	**28**	**24**	**15**
1	..	3	..	1	.	2	1
4	..	6	..	1	..	4	..
9	3	12	..	3	..	3	1
11	6	52	10	12	..	4	2
23	18	59	37	21	12	6	4
..	..	3	14	3	9	3	5
3	..	8	3	3	..	2	..
..	..	12	9	1	3	..	1
..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
..	1	3	2	1	3	..	1
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2	1	3	.	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE 15

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age-group	Total population			Marital status							
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL AGES	**19211**	**9597**	**9614**	**6246**	**5315**	**3215**	**3290**	**122**	**900**	**14**	**109**
0–9	4856	2461	2395	2461	2395	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	2540	1261	1279	1261	1278	..	1	..	..	..	..
15–19	2148	1023	1125	1023	1018	..	107	..	..	..	..
20–24	1990	966	1024	811	430	75	578	..	6	..	10
25–29	1379	667	712	348	89	319	606	..	8	..	9
30–34	1177	615	562	123	29	487	487	1	25	4	21
35–39	1169	594	575	47	28	542	490	1	41	4	16
40–44	854	448	406	23	9	420	332	4	48	1	17
45–49	827	448	379	20	17	414	264	13	85	1	13
50–54	555	286	269	14	10	266	158	5	95	1	6
55–59	560	295	265	16	3	265	121	13	129	1	12
60–64	418	183	235	6	5	153	79	23	147	1	4
65–69	320	162	158	6	2	129	47	27	109	..	..
70+	418	188	230	7	2	145	20	35	207	1	1
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	**19211**	**9597**	**9614**	**2617**	**3655**	**1461**	**1336**
0–4	2547	1301	1246	1301	1246	..	..
5–9	2309	1160	1149	378	400	698	676
10–14	2540	1261	1279	60	115	259	236
15–19	2148	1023	1125	51	152	64	70
20–24	1990	966	1024	92	189	71	59
25–34	2556	1282	1274	182	351	104	100
35+	5121	2604	2517	553	1202	265	195
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Age-group	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
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL AGES	**2528**	**2121**	**1740**	**1451**	**876**	**744**	**63**	**77**
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	84	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	694	649	245	276	3	3	..	..
15–19	248	228	466	455	188	208	1	..
20–24	232	221	312	259	194	210	4	28
25–34	337	293	298	224	237	213	22	23
35+	933	657	419	237	254	110	36	26
A.N.S.				.		..	..	.

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION—*concld.*

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

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	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ALL AGES	**73**	5	**151**	**84**	**24**	**13**	**8**	..
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	22	1	28	29	5	6	..	..
25–34	29	..	46	31	9	5	6	..
35+	18	1	76	24	10	2	2	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
6	..	**6**	..	**44**	**9**	..	**119**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	1	..	5	5	..	17
2	..	2	..	8	3	..	31
4	..	3	..	31	1	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

TABLE 17

SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

(BASED ON 80 PER CENT SAMPLE)

Age	Males	Females
All Ages	**9,597**	**9,614**
0	253	262
1	187	195
2	292	278
3	285	250
4	284	261
5	243	256
6	237	247
7	223	225
8	249	237
9	208	184
10	288	272
11	209	183
12	289	307
13	215	258
14	260	259
15	222	231
16	225	212
17	161	247
18	241	244
19	174	191
20	198	227
21	195	177
22	210	238
23	181	202
24	182	180
25	179	196
26	114	118
27	108	135
28	189	175
29	77	88
30	198	208
31	78	49
32	148	159
33	107	76
34	84	70
35	221	199
36	120	101
37	70	74
38	140	141
39	43	60
40	186	167
41	53	44
42	92	93
43	63	49
44	54	53
45	164	152
46	83	67
47	43	43
48	110	81
49	48	36
50	106	147

SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS—*concld.*

Age	Males	Females
51	28	13
52	67	44
53	37	29
54	48	36
55	108	113
56	51	44
57	42	34
58	61	63
59	33	11
60	86	134
61	23	14
62	44	48
63	11	14
64	19	25
65	76	80
66	32	18
67	20	18
68	27	3
69	7	10
70	45	73
71	9	11
72	23	20
73	11	14
74	11	7
75	29	30
76	11	7
77	6	5
78	10	8
79	1	4
80	10	24
81	..	..
82	2	3
83	3	..
84	1	4
85	5	11
86	2	3
87	2	1
88	2	..
89	1	..
90	2	4
91	..	..
92	..	..
93	..	..
94	..	..
95	1	1
96	..	..
97	..	..
98	1	.
99	..	..
100	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..

TABLE 18

MOTHER TONGUE (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

(FULL COUNT)

Mother tongue	Total speakers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**23983**	**11963**	**12020**
Arabic/Arbi	2	1	1
Hindi	1	..	1
Kannada	4	2	2
Konkani	5	1	4
Malayalam	22,766	11,376	11,390
Tamil	1159	557	602
Telugu	5	3	2
Tulu	41	23	18

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
..	1	..	Arabic	..	
2	2	2	Kannada	2	Malayalam (M=2, F=2)
1	3	1	Konkani	3	Malayalam (M 1, F=3)
9142	9110	2548	Malayalam	1954	Arabic (M=55, F=122), English (M=2334, F=1689), Hindi (M=69, F=86), Kannada (M=Nil, F=1), Tamil (M=89, F=56), Telugu (M=1, F=nil)
436	482	317	Tamil	287	Arabic (M=2, F=6), English (M=55, F=49), Malayalam (M=260, F=232)
1	..	1	Telugu	..	English (M=1, F=Nil)
15	16	13	Tulu	14	Malayalam (M=9, F=11), Tamil (M=4, F=3)

TABLE 20

RELIGION

(FULL COUNT)

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All religion	**23983**	**11963**	**12020**
Buddhism	..	..	..
Christianity	5689	2866	2823
Hinduism	14864	7441	7423
Islam	3426	1654	1772
Jainism	..	..	..
Sikhism	..	..	..
Other religions	..	..	..
Religion not stated	4	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	**804**	**778**
Illiterate	290	380
Literate and educated persons	514	398
Workers	430	166
I Cultivators	29	1
II Agricultural labourers	316	136
III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc.	1	..
IV Mining and quarrying	..	..
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		
(a) Household industry	4	4
(b) Other than household industry	8	..
VI Construction	..	..
VII Trade and commerce	6	..
VIII Transport, storage and communications	12	1
IX Other services	54	24
X Non-workers	374	612

TABLE 22

CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES (FULL COUNT)

Literacy and industrial category	Persons	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
Total	**1**	..
Illiterate	1	..
Workers	1	..
I Cultivators	..	..
II Agricultural labourers	1	..
III Live-stock, forestry, fishing etc.	..	..
IV Mining and quarrying	..	..
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		
(a) Household industry	..	..
(b) Other than household industry	..	..
VI Construction	..	..
VII Trade and commerce	..	..
VIII Transport, storage and communications	..	..
IX Other services	..	..
X Non-workers	..	..

TABLE 23

PERSONS BORN WITHIN THE URBAN AREAS OF TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT AND MIGRATED TO NEYYATTINKARA TOWN

Town	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**410**	**163**	**247**
Trivandrum corporation	354	139	215
Balaramapuram	12	3	9
Kovalam	9	3	6
Varkala	4	1	3
Chirayinkil	2	..	2
Attingal	12	9	3
Nedumangad	12	5	7
Kazhakuttam	1	..	1
Nemom	4	3	1

TABLE

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

(BASED ON 80

ast residence		Total migrants P	Total migrants M	Total migrants F	Duration of Less than 1 year M	Less than 1 year F	1–4 years M	1–4 years F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		**2702**	**961**	**1741**	**154**	**187**	**311**	**453**
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	R	1971	656	1315	102	131	216	326
	U	728	304	424	51	54	95	127
I Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R	1622	520	1102	85	114	161	271
	U	531	228	303	35	41	81	93
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	R	1510	461	1049	74	106	134	245
	U	415	173	242	17	28	67	74
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	R	112	59	53	11	8	27	26
	U	116	55	61	18	13	14	19
II States in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	349	136	213	17	17	55	55
	U	197	76	121	16	13	14	34
(a) Tamil Nadu	R	345	134	211	16	16	54	54
	U	176	68	108	10	8	12	30
(b) Mysore	R	2	1	1	..	..	1	1
	U	9	2	7	1	2	1	1
(c) Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	6	3	3	2	1	1	
(d) Andhra Pradesh	R	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
(e) Punjab	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
(f) Rajasthan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
(g) Nagaland	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	.	1	..	..
(h) Jammu & Kashmir	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
(i) Assam	R	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)		3	1	2	1	2	..	..
Malaysia		3	1	2	1	2	..	..

R—Rural U—Urban

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AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

PER 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
171	**293**	**170**	**327**	**136**	**410**	**19**	**71**
118	217	109	251	94	331	17	59
53	76	61	76	42	79	2	12
100	183	87	196	72	284	15	54
48	58	36	46	27	55	1	10
89	175	82	191	69	280	13	52
32	47	33	41	23	45	1	7
11	8	5	5	3	4	2	2
16	11	3	5	4	10	..	3
18	34	22	55	22	47	2	5
5	18	25	30	15	24	1	2
18	34	22	55	22	47	2	5
5	17	25	30	15	21	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	**45**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**45**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	36	3	1	2	5	..
	60+	7	2	2	1	..	1
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**37**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	31	3	1	2	5	..
	60+	5	2	2	1	..	1
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**36**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	30	3	1	2	5	..
	60+	5	2	2	1	..	1
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**8**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	5	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**8**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	5	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

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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									
18	..	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	9	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
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17	..	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
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14	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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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
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							CULTI
	Total	**1**	..	..	..	.	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	.	..		..
	15–29	..	..	..	.	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	.	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..		..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	.	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	.	..	..
	ANS	..	..		..	.	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	..	..	..
	30–59		.		..	..	..
	60+	..				.	..
	ANS	.	.	..	.	.	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	.	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	.	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	.	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**1**	..	..	.	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	ANS	..	..	..	..	..	..

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							
..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..
..	..		..	1	..		..
.	.	.	..	..	..		.
..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..
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MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

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
							AGRICULTURAL
	Total	**68**	**25**	**30**	**15**	**9**	**6**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**68**	**25**	**30**	**15**	9	**6**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	15	8	5	2	3	4
	30–59	49	12	23	9	6	1
	60+	4	5	2	4	..	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**60**	**25**	**27**	**15**	**8**	**6**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	11	8	4	2	2	4
	30–59	45	12	21	9	6	1
	60+	1	5	2	4	..	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**57**	**25**	**26**	**15**	**7**	**6**
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	10	8	3	2	2	4
	30–59	44	12	21	9	5	1
	60+	3	5	2	4	..	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**3**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**8**	..	**3**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	4	..	1	..	1	..
	30–59	4	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**8**	..	**3**	..	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	4	..	1	..	1	..
	30–59	4	..	2	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures of 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
LABOURERS									
22	**4**	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	**4**	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	**4**	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	2	..	..	.	..	.	..	..
15	2	3	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
19	**4**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
15	2	3	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	**1**	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Last residence and age-group		Educational					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							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.	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
LABOURERS							
..			..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

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					
	Total	**127**	**69**	..	..	..	..
A. *Resided in India*	**Total**	**127**	**69**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	23	37	..	..	..	..
	30–59	95	32	..	..	..	..
	60+	9	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**84**	**55**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	13	26	..	..	..	..
	30–59	63	29	..	..	..	..
	60+	8	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**63**	**37**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	12	12	..	..	..	..
	30–59	45	25	..	..	..	..
	60+	6	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration	**Total**	**21**	**18**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	14	..	..	..	..
	30–59	18	4	..	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**43**	**14**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	10	11	..	..	..	..
	30–59	32	3	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	**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.*

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
AND RELATED WORKERS									
7	..	**12**	**3**	**37**	**56**	**16**	**4**	**10**	**4**
7	..	**12**	**3**	**37**	**56**	**16**	**4**	**10**	**4**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	11	34	3	2	3	..
7	..	9	3	19	22	13	2	6	4
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	**6**	**1**	**25**	**46**	**10**	**3**	**5**	**4**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	6	24	2	1	2	..
5	..	4	1	13	22	8	2	2	4
..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	**4**	..	**19**	**33**	**10**	**1**	**3**	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	12	2	..	2	..
5	..	3	..	9	21	8	1	..	3
..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**2**	**1**	**6**	**13**	..	**2**	**2**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	2	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	**6**	**2**	**12**	**10**	**6**	**1**	**5**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	5	10	1	1	1	..
2	..	5	2	6	..	5	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80 Educational

Last residence and age group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical	
						Engineering and technology	
1		M	F	M	F	M	F
		18	19	20	21	22	23
		DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL					
	Total	**18**	.	**9**	**1**	**3**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**18**	.	**9**	**1**	**3**	.
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	.
	15–29	..	..	1	1	..	..
	30–59	18	..	8	..	3	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**17**	..	**6**	**1**	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	1	..	..
	30–59	17	..	6	..	1	..
	60+	.	..	..	.	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	.	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**13**	.	**5**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	.	..	..	.	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	13	..	5	.	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration	**Total**	**4**	..	**1**	**1**	**1**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	1	..	..
	30–59	4	..	1	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	.	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**1**	..	**3**	..	**2**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	2	.	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	.	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	.	..
	15–29		.	.	.	..	..
	30–59	.	..	1	..	..	.
	60+			.	..	.	..
	A.N.S.		..		..	.	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AND RELATED WORKERS							
4	**1**	**1**	..	**10**	..	..	..
4	**1**	**1**	..	**10**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
4	1	1	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	**4**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	**1**	**1**	..	**5**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Last res dence 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) Mysore	**Total**	**2**	**1**	..	..	.	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	.	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Rajasthan	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**40**	**12**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	10	10	..	..	..	..
	30–59	29	2	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
	Total	**18**	..	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**18**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	13	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**11**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	4	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	7	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**9**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	4	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	5	..	..	..	..	..
	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
AND RELATED WORKERS									
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	12	9	6	1	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	5	9	1	1	1	..
..	..	5	1	6	..	5	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS									
3	..	6	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
3	..	6	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical	
						Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
		DIVISION 0-1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL					
(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) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**1**	..	**2**	..	**2**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	1	..	2	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DIVISION 2 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE					
	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 the district of enumeration	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	.	.	..
	30–59	1	..	..	.	.	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	.	.	.	.	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AND RELATED WORKERS							
	1	1		5			
				1			
	1	1		4			
AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS							

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80

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
(b) In other districts of state of enumeration	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**7**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	6	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Assam	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Jammu & Kashmir	**Total**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**5**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	5	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
				DIVISION	3	CLERICAL	AND
	Total	**93**	**26**	**1**	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**93**	**26**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	22	8	..	..	..	..
	30–59	69	18	1	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	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
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELATED WORKERS									
3	..	24		45	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	24	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	18	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Educationa

Last residence and age group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
(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) Assam	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	.	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	.	..
(b) Jammu and Kashmir	**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.	..	..	..	..	..	..
				DIVISION 3		CLERICAL	AND
	Total	**16**	**26**	..	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**16**	**26**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	**3**	**8**	..	..	..	..
	30–59	13	18	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELATED WORKERS							
..	..	2	.	2	.		..
..	.	2	.	2	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

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
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**73**	**24**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	16	7	..	..	..	..
	30–59	55	17	1	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**54**	**18**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	10	7	..	..	..	..
	30–59	43	11	1	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**19**	**6**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	6	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	12	6	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**20**	**2**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	6	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	14	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Maharashtra	**Total**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**18**	**2**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	13	1	..	..	..	..
	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
1	..	**24**	..	**34**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	18	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	**20**	..	**24**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	17	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**4**	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	**11**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	**7**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**9**	**24**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	7	..	..	..	..
	30–59	7	17	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**7**	**18**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	.	..	..	..
	15–29	2	7	..	..	..	..
	30–59	5	11	.		..	..
	60+	..	..	.	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	.	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**2**	**6**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	..	.	..
	30–59	2	6	..	..	..	..
	60+	.	..	.	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**7**	**2**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	.	..	..	..
	15–29	1	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	6	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Maharashtra	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	.	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	.	..	..	..
(b) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**7**	**2**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	6	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER CENT SAMPLE)

levels

degree or diploma equal aedegree 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
..	.	2	.	2	.	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	..	2	..	2	..		..
..	..	..	..	..	..		.
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

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	SALES
	Total	**99**	**34**	**17**	**1**	**25**	**22**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**99**	**34**	**17**	**1**	**25**	**22**
	0–14	..	5	..	..	..	5
	15–29	31	19	4	..	5	15
	30–59	64	10	11	1	20	2
	60+	4	..	2	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**84**	**28**	**13**	**1**	**25**	**22**
	0–14	..	5	..	..	..	5
	15–29	28	16	3	..	5	15
	30–59	54	7	9	1	20	2
	60+	2	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**73**	**28**	**13**	**1**	**25**	**22**
	0–14	..	5	..	..	..	5
	15–29	20	16	3	..	5	15
	30–59	51	7	9	1	20	2
	60+	2	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**11**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	8	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	3	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**15**	**6**	**4**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	3	1	..	..	..
	30–59	10	3	2	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**15**	**6**	**4**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	3	1	..	..	..
	30–59	10	3	2	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	1	..	..	..
	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									
17	..	**36**	**11**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	**36**	**11**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	19	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	**30**	**5**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	14	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	**21**	**5**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	**9**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**8**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	**6**	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	**6**	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
I		18	19	20	21	22	23
						DIVISION 4 SALES	
	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 the 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.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

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	**44**	**52**	**5**	**23**	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**44**	**52**	**5**	**23**	..	..
	0-14	1	12	..	4	..	..
	15-29	21	23	4	8	..	..
	30-59	21	17	1	11	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**29**	**44**	**2**	**17**	..	..
	0-14	..	11	..	4	..	..
	15-29	18	19	2	5	..	..
	30-59	10	14	..	8	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**23**	**43**	**2**	**17**	..	..
	0-14	..	10	..	4	..	..
	15-29	16	19	2	5	..	..
	30-59	6	14	..	8	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of the State of enumeration	**Total**	**6**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15-29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	4	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**15**	**8**	**3**	**6**	..	..
	0-14	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15-29	3	4	2	3	..	..
	30-59	11	3	1	3	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**15**	**8**	**3**	**6**	..	..
	0-14	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15-29	3	4	2	3	..	..
	30-59	11	3	1	3	..	..
	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									
20	**28**	**13**	..	**4**	**1**	..	..	..	..
20	**28**	**13**	.	**4**	**1**	..	..	..	..
1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	14	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	6	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	**27**	**10**	..	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	**26**	**8**	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**1**	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	**1**	**3**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	..	**3**	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	**1**	**3**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
						DIVISION 5 SERVICE	
	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	1	..	1	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	1		..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	1	..	1	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	1	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of the 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) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80

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	**10**	..	**4**	..	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**10**	..	**4**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	6	..	4	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**7**	..	**4**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	5	..	4	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**6**	..	**4**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	4	..	4	..	..	..
	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**	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**3**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

** Excludes figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers; these are given separately (refer to pages 330 and 334 for figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers)

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
LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS									
3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	2	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	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

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 6. FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS					
	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 the 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.*

PER 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							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

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	**147**	**9**	**25**	**8**	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**147**	**9**	**25**	**8**	..	..
	0–14	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15–29	30	3	5	3	..	..
	30–59	108	5	19	5	..	..
	60+	8	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**125**	**9**	**20**	8	..	..
	0–14	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15–29	25	3	3	3	..	..
	30–59	91	5	16	5	..	..
	60+	8	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**112**	**9**	**20**	**8**	..	..
	0–14	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15–29	20	3	3	3	..	..
	30–59	83	5	16	5	..	..
	60+	8	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**13**	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	8	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**22**	..	**5**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	..	2	..	..	..
	30–59	17	..	3	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**22**	..	**5**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	..	2	..	..	..
	30–59	17	..	3	..	..	..
	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
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS									
86	**1**	**24**	..	**11**	.	..	..	..	..
86	**1**	**24**	..	**11**	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	20	..	5	..	..	.	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	**1**	**22**	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	19	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	**1**	**17**	..	**6**	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	**5**	..	**4**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	**2**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80

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	..
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 the 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	..	..	..	..	1	..
	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.*

PER 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

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
							NON-
	Total	**310**	**1521**	**87**	**520**	**51**	**177**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**309**	**1519**	**86**	**520**	**51**	**177**
	0–14	182	199	75	98	47	51
	15–29	74	583	1	124	3	45
	30–59	17	594	3	212	1	63
	60+	36	143	7	86	..	18
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**238**	**1215**	**71**	**428**	**38**	**143**
	0–14	146	162	62	78	36	44
	15–29	52	492	1	111	2	39
	30–59	12	448	3	166	..	49
	60+	28	113	5	73	..	11
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**201**	**1126**	**59**	**410**	**34**	**129**
	0–14	120	137	50	69	32	33
	15–29	46	460	1	110	2	39
	30–59	10	424	3	162	..	47
	60+	25	105	5	69	..	10
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**37**	**89**	**12**	**18**	**4**	**14**
	0–14	26	25	12	9	4	11
	15–29	6	32	..	1	..	..
	30–59	2	24	..	4	..	2
	60+	3	8	..	4	..	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**71**	**304**	**15**	**92**	**13**	**34**
	0–14	36	37	13	20	11	7
	15–29	22	91	..	13	1	6
	30–59	5	146	..	46	1	14
	60+	8	30	2	13	..	7
	A.N.S.		..	..	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	..	2	..	2	..	..
	0–14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	1	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures of 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		Technica 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									
61	**408**	**60**	**282**	**42**	**112**	..	..	**2**	**14**
61	**408**	**60**	**280**	**42**	**112**	..	..	**2**	**14**
44	30	15	20	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	151	30	166	28	83	..	..	..	9
1	200	7	87	3	26	..	..	1	3
9	27	8	7	10	3	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	**321**	**44**	**221**	**30**	**84**	..	..	**1**	**12**
35	23	12	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	134	21	131	19	65	..	..	..	8
1	143	4	69	3	16	..	..	1	3
8	21	7	4	7	3	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	**302**	**38**	**207**	**24**	**65**	..	..	**1**	**11**
28	20	9	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	129	19	123	16	51	..	..	..	7
1	134	4	65	1	12	..	..	1	3
7	19	6	4	6	2	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	**19**	**6**	**14**	**6**	**19**	..	..	..	**1**
7	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5	2	8	3	14	..	..	..	1
..	9	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..
1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	**87**	**16**	**59**	**12**	**28**	..	..	**1**	**2**
9	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	17	9	35	9	18	..	..	..	1
..	57	3	18	..	10	..	..	..	..
1	6	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(BASED ON 80

Educational

Last residence and age-group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		18	19	20	21	22	23
							NON-
	Total	**5**	**5**	..	**2**	..	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**5**	**5**	..	**2**	..	..
	0–14	.	.	..	..	..	..
	15–29	5	3	..	1	..	..
	30–59	.	2	..	1	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	.	.	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**3**	**4**	..	**2**	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	3	..	1	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	1	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	.	.	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	**Total**	**3**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	3	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	1	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	.	**3**	.	**1**	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	2	..	1	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	.	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**2**	**1**	..		..	..
	0–14	.	..	.	..	..	..
	15–29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	..	..	.	..	..	..
	0–14		..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	.	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..		..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.		..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS
DIVISIONS—contd.

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
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

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
							NON-
(b) Maharashtra	**Total**	**1**	**3**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	2	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Mysore	**Total**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**5**	..	**1**
	0–14	1	2	1	1	..	1
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	3	..	2	..	..
	60+	..	2	..	2	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Nagaland	**Total**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	..	1	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Punjab	**Total**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–29	1	..	1	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**68**	**291**	**13**	**85**	**13**	**33**
	0–14	33	33	11	18	11	6
	15–29	22	89	..	12	1	6
	30–59	5	141	..	44	1	14
	60+	8	28	2	11	..	7
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..
	0-14	1	2	1	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country I Malaysia	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..
	0–14	1	2	1	..	..	..
	15–29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30–59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS
DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PERCENT 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	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	85	16	58	12	26	..	..	1	2
8	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	17	9	35	9	17	..	..	..	1
..	56	3	17	..	9	..	..	..	..
1	6	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, BY OCCUPATIONAL

(Based on 80

Educational

Last residence and age group		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical: Engineering and technology	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		18	19	20	21	22	23
							NON-
(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) Nagaland	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Punjab	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Tamil Nadu	**Total**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	2	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country I Malaysia	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS
DIVISIONS—*contd.*

PER 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
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
WORKERS							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

(80 PER CENT)

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total population		**19211**	**9597**	**9614**
A. Born in India	Rural	1977	669	1308
	Urban	17225	8925	8300
I. Within the State of enumeration	Rural	1613	527	1086
	Urban	17047	8856	8191
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Urban	16546	8656	7890
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	1493	469	1024
	Urban	410	163	247
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Rural	120	58	62
	Urban	91	37	54
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	364	142	222
	Urban	178	69	109
(a) Tamil Nadu	Rural	359	139	220
	Urban	164	66	98
(b) Punjab	Rural	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..
(c) Maharashtra	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	1
(d) Mysore	Rural	2	1	1
	Urban	10	2	8
(e) Rajasthan	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1
(f) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	2	1	1
	Urban	1	..	1
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)		9	3	6
Malaysia		**9**	**3**	**6**

TABLE 27

POPULATION OF THE TOWN CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Last residence	M	F
1	2	3
Total Population	**9597**	**9614**
Born locally	8656	7890
Last resided in rural areas of India—		
(i) Within the district of enumeration—		
Less than three years	155	225
Three years or more	313	809
(ii) Other districts within the State of enumeration—		
Less than three years	32	25
Three years or more	21	29
(iii) Other States in India—		
Less than three years	43	43
Three years or more	97	172
Last resided in other urban areas of India—		
(i) Within the district of enumeration—		
Less than three years	57	83
Three years or more	112	171
(ii) Other districts within the State of enumeration—		
Less than three years	26	19
Three years or more	17	37
(iii) Other States in India—		
Less than three years	18	22
Three years or more	47	83

Note.—1. Returns in which birth place rural/urban classification is not reported have been excluded.

2. Returns with unclassifiable birth place have been excluded.

3. Persons born outside India have been excluded.

4. Unspecified period of residence in the town is included under three years or more.

TABLE

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(BASED ON 80

Last residence	Total population			Total workers (I–IX)	
	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total population	**2702**	**961**	**1741**	**651**	**220**
A. Resided in India	2699	960	1739	651	220
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	2153	748	1405	510	190
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	1925	634	1291	433	165
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	228	114	114	77	25
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	546	212	334	141	30
(a) Andhra Pradesh	3	1	2	1	..
(b) Assam	1	1	..	1	..
(c) Kashmir	1	1	..	1	..
(d) Maharashtra	6	3	3	2	..
(e) Mysore	11	3	8	2	1
(f) Nagaland	1	..	1	..	..
(g) Punjab	1	1	..	..	..
(h) Rajasthan	1	..	1	..	1
(i) Tamil Nadu	521	202	319	134	28
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	3	1	2	..	..
Malaysia	3	1	2	..	..
C. Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

PER CENT SAMPLE)

Workers							
I		II		III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, 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
45	**5**	**68**	**25**	**12**	**1**	..	..
45	5	68	25	12	1	..	..
37	5	60	25	8	1	..	..
36	5	57	25	8	1	..	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	8	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	8	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(BASED ON 80

Last residence	V				VI	
	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs					
	V (a) Household industry		V (b) Other than household industry		Construction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total population	**30**	**11**	**46**	**8**	**5**	..
A. Resided in India	30	11	46	8	5	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	24	8	38	7	3	..
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	24	8	32	7	3	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	..	..	6	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	6	3	8	1	2	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Tamil Nadu	6	3	8	1	2	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

PER CENT SAMPLE)

Workers

VII		VIII		IX		X	
Trade and commerce		Transport, storage and communications		Other services		Non-wo rkers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
110	**4**	**75**	**2**	**260**	**164**	**310**	**1521**
110	4	75	2	260	164	309	1519
90	3	61	2	189	139	238	1215
84	3	49	1	140	115	201	1126
6	..	12	1	49	24	37	89
20	1	14	..	71	25	71	304
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	2	1	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
20	1	14	..	64	23	68	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

MALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(BASED ON 80

Duration of residence

Last residence		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
Total males	**Total**	**961**	**364**	**573**	**24**	**154**	**78**	**73**	**3**
	0-14	**185**	**184**	**1**	..	**47**	**47**	..	..
	15-19	**72**	**71**	**1**	..	**13**	**13**	..	..
	20-24	**57**	**54**	**3**	..	**8**	**8**	..	..
	25-49	**484**	**48**	**426**	**10**	**74**	**9**	**64**	**1**
	50+	**163**	**7**	**142**	**14**	**12**	**1**	**9**	**2**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**960**	**363**	**573**	**24**	**153**	**77**	**73**	**3**
	0-14	184	183	1	..	46	46	..	..
	15-19	72	71	1	..	13	13	..	..
	20-24	57	54	3	..	8	8	..	..
	25-49	484	48	426	10	74	9	64	1
	50+	163	7	142	14	12	1	9	2
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**748**	**279**	**447**	**22**	**120**	**63**	**55**	**2**
	0-14	147	146	1	..	38	38	..	..
	15-19	53	52	1	..	10	10	..	..
	20-24	43	40	3	..	6	6	..	..
	25-49	374	35	329	10	57	8	48	1
	50+	131	6	113	12	9	1	7	1
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**634**	**226**	**386**	**22**	**91**	**48**	**41**	**2**
	0-14	121	120	1	..	37	37	..	..
	15-19	46	45	1	..	6	6	..	..
	20-24	34	32	2	..	3	3	..	..
	25-49	316	24	282	10	38	1	36	1
	50+	117	5	100	12	7	1	5	1
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**114**	**53**	**61**	..	**29**	**15**	**14**	..
	0-14	26	26	..	..	1	1	..	..
	15-19	7	7	..	..	4	4	..	..
	20-24	9	8	1	..	3	3	..	..
	25-49	58	11	47	..	19	7	12	..
	50+	14	1	13	..	2	..	2	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumaration	**Total**	**212**	**84**	**126**	**2**	**33**	**14**	**18**	**1**
	0-14	37	37	..	..	8	8	..	..
	15-19	19	19	..	..	3	3	..	..
	20-24	14	14	..	..	2	2	..	..
	25-49	110	13	97	..	17	1	16	..
	50+	32	1	29	2	3	..	2	1
B. Outside India	**Total**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**1**	**1**	..	..
	0-14	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	15-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—1 Figures of unspecified marital status are included in 'Total'.
2 Figures of unclassifiable last place of residence are included in 'Total'.
3 'NM' stands for never married, 'M' stands for married, 'W&D' stands for widowed and divorced.

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AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

PER CENT SAMPLE)

and marital status

1—9 years				10 years and above				Period not stated			
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
482	**210**	**261**	11	**306**	**71**	**227**	**8**	**19**	**5**	**12**	**2**
123	**122**	**1**	..	**12**	**12**	..	..	**3**	**3**	..	..
36	**35**	**1**	..	**23**	**23**	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	**27**	**3**	..	**19**	**19**	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	**24**	**224**	**7**	**146**	**13**	**131**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**7**	..
38	**2**	**32**	**4**	**106**	**4**	**96**	**6**	**7**	..	**5**	**2**
482	**210**	**261**	**11**	**306**	**71**	**227**	**8**	**19**	**5**	**12**	**2**
123	122	1	..	12	12	..	..	3	3	..	..
36	35	1	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	27	3	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	24	224	7	146	13	131	2	9	2	7	..
38	2	32	4	106	4	96	6	7	..	5	2
390	**166**	**214**	**10**	**222**	**46**	**168**	**8**	**16**	**4**	**10**	**2**
99	93	1	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	..
31	30	1	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	21	3	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	16	182	7	105	10	93	2	7	1	6	..
31	1	27	3	85	4	75	6	6	..	4	2
322	**130**	**182**	**10**	**207**	**45**	**154**	**8**	**14**	**3**	**9**	**2**
74	73	1	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	..
29	28	1	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	16	2	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	13	154	7	99	10	87	2	5	..	5	..
27	..	24	3	77	4	67	6	6	..	4	2
68	**36**	**32**	..	**15**	**1**	**14**	..	**2**	**1**	**1**	..
25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	3	28	..	6	..	6	..	2	1	1	..
4	1	3	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
92	**44**	**47**	**1**	**84**	**25**	**59**	..	**3**	**1**	**2**	..
24	24	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	8	42	..	41	3	38	..	2	1	1	..
7	1	5	1	21	..	21	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

FEMALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(BASED ON 80 PER

Last residence	Age-group	Duration of All		
		Total	NM	M
1	2	3	4	5
Total females	**Total**	**1741**	**354**	**1155**
	0-14	**219**	**215**	..
	15-19	**124**	**80**	**44**
	20-24	**261**	**30**	**226**
	25-49	**834**	**25**	**755**
	50+	**303**	**4**	**130**
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**1739**	**352**	**1155**
	0-14	217	213	..
	15-19	124	80	44
	20-24	261	30	226
	25-49	834	25	755
	50+	303	4	130
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**1405**	**296**	**921**
	0-14	179	175	..
	15-19	95	69	26
	20-24	220	24	191
	25-49	673	24	603
	50+	238	4	101
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**1291**	**247**	**870**
	0-14	153	149	..
	15-19	87	61	26
	20-24	205	20	182
	25-49	633	15	574
	50+	213	2	88
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**114**	**49**	**51**
	0-14	26	26	..
	15-19	8	8	..
	20-24	15	4	9
	25-49	40	9	29
	50+	25	2	13
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**334**	**56**	**234**
	0-14	38	38	..
	15-19	29	11	18
	20-24	41	6	35
	25-49	161	1	152
	50+	65	..	29
B. Outside India	**Total**	**2**	**2**	..
	0-14	2	2	..
	15-19	..	..	..
	20-24	..	..	..
	25-49	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..

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AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

CENT SAMPLE)

residence and marital status

duration		Less than 1 year				
W &D	Unspeci-fied	Total	NM	M	W & D	Unspeci-fied
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
227	**5**	**187**	**75**	**97**	**15**	..
..	**4**	**56**	**56**	..	..	..
..	..	**22**	**10**	**12**	..	..
5	..	**38**	**4**	**31**	**3**	..
53	**1**	**58**	**4**	**52**	**2**	..
169	..	**13**	**1**	**2**	**10**	..
227	**5**	**185**	**73**	**97**	**15**	..
..	4	54	54	..	..	..
..	..	22	10	12	..	..
5	..	38	4	31	3	..
53	1	58	4	52	2	..
169	..	13	1	2	10	..
184	**4**	**155**	**63**	**78**	**14**	..
..	4	45	45	..	..	..
..	..	16	9	7	..	..
5	..	33	4	26	3	..
46	..	49	4	43	2	..
133	..	12	1	2	9	..
170	**4**	**134**	**52**	**71**	**11**	..
..	4	39	39	..	..	..
..	..	16	9	7	..	..
3	..	24	1	22	1	..
44	..	43	2	40	1	..
123	..	12	1	2	9	..
14	..	**21**	**11**	**7**	**3**	..
..	..	6	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	9	3	4	2	..
2	..	6	2	3	1	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	**1**	**30**	**10**	**19**	**1**	..
..	..	9	9	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	5	..	..
..	..	5	..	5	..	..
7	1	9	..	9	..	..
36	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	**2**	**2**	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FEMALE MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

(Based on 80

Duration of

Last residence	Age-group	1-9 years Total	NM	M	W&D	Unspecified
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
Total females	**Total**	**746**	**236**	**447**	**62**	**1**
	0-14	**146**	**146**	..	..	..
	15-19	**79**	**54**	**25**	..	..
	20-24	**199**	**19**	**178**	**2**	..
	25-49	**262**	**16**	**229**	**16**	**1**
	50+	**60**	**1**	**15**	**44**	..
A. Resided in India	**Total**	**746**	**236**	**447**	**62**	**1**
	0-14	146	146	..	..	..
	15-19	79	54	25	..	..
	20-24	199	19	178	2	..
	25-49	262	16	229	16	1
	50+	60	1	15	44	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	**Total**	**605**	**203**	**355**	**47**	..
	0-14	122	122	..	..	..
	15-19	65	48	17	..	..
	20-24	167	16	149	2	..
	25-49	211	16	182	13	..
	50+	40	1	7	32	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	**Total**	**541**	**168**	**330**	**43**	..
	0-14	102	102	..	..	..
	15-19	58	41	17	..	..
	20-24	161	15	144	2	..
	25-49	185	10	163	12	..
	50+	35	..	6	29	..
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	**Total**	**64**	**35**	**25**	**4**	..
	0-14	20	20	..	..	..
	15-19	7	7	..	..	..
	20-24	6	1	5	..	..
	25-49	26	6	19	1	..
	50+	5	1	1	3	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	**Total**	**141**	**33**	**92**	**15**	**1**
	0-14	24	24	..	..	..
	15-19	14	6	8	..	..
	20-24	32	3	29	..	..
	25-49	51	..	47	3	1
	50+	20	..	8	12	..
B. Outside India	**Total**	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..
	15-19	..	..	..	..	..
	20-24	..	..	..	..	..
	25-49	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS—*concld.*

PER CENT SAMPLE)

residence and marital status

10 years and above					Period not stated				
Toral	NM	M	W&D	Unspeci-fied	Total	NM	M	W&D	Unspeci-fied
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
737	**39**	**555**	**143**	..	**71**	**4**	**56**	**7**	**4**
11	**11**	..	..	..	**6**	**2**	..	..	**4**
19	**14**	**5**	..	..	**4**	**2**	**2**	..	..
9	**7**	**2**	..	..	**15**	..	**15**	..	..
476	**5**	**438**	**33**	..	**38**	..	**36**	**2**	..
222	**2**	**110**	**110**	..	**8**	..	**3**	**5**	..
737	**39**	**555**	**143**	..	**71**	**4**	**56**	**7**	**4**
11	11	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	4
19	14	5	..	..	4	2	2	..	..
9	7	2	..	..	15	..	15	..	..
476	5	438	33	..	38	..	36	2	..
222	2	110	110	..	8	..	3	5	..
581	**26**	**438**	**117**	..	**64**	**4**	**50**	**6**	**4**
6	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	4
11	10	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..
6	4	2	..	..	14	..	14	..	..
379	4	346	29	..	34	..	32	2	..
179	2	89	88	.	7	..	3	4	..
557	**24**	**423**	**110**	..	**59**	**3**	**46**	**6**	**4**
6	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	
11	10	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
6	4	2	..	..	14	..	14	..	..
375	3	343	29	..	30	..	28	2	..
159	1	77	81	..	7	..	3	4	..
24	**2**	**15**	**7**	..	**5**	**1**	**4**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	3	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
20	1	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	**13**	**117**	**26**	..	**7**	..	**6**	**1**	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
97	1	92	4	..	4	..	4	..	..
43	..	21	22	.	1	.	.	.	.

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY RELIGION, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80

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
								ALL
All ages	**3290**	**515**	..	..	**20**	**4**	**388**	**127**
Less than 13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	1064	177	..	..	19	4	138	49
18–22	1694	283	..	..	..	..	242	77
23–27	365	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	86	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	69	1	..	..	1	..	8	1
								HINDU
All ages	**2068**	**291**	..	..	**11**	**2**	**213**	**66**
Less than 13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	580	71	..	..	10	2	52	16
18–22	1101	180	..	..	..	..	157	49
23–27	270	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	67	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	42	1	..	..	1	..	4	1
								ISL
All ages	**446**	**106**	..	..	**7**	**2**	**99**	**37**
Less than 13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	261	73	..	..	7	2	61	25
18–22	167	30	..	..	..	..	36	12
23–27	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
								CHRISTI
All ages	**776**	**118**	..	..	**2**	..	**76**	**24**
Less than 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	223	33	..	..	2	..	25	8
18–22	426	73	..	..	..	..	49	16
23–27	87	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

Note:—'W' stands for women
'B' stands for birth

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THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

PER 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											
646	**203**	**586**	**105**	**440**	**53**	**423**	**17**	**271**	**4**	**516**	**2**
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	..
167	52	193	38	157	24	151	7	84	2	155	1
395	131	279	47	187	18	202	8	156	2	233	..
79	20	91	19	72	8	40	2	22	..	61	1
..	..	13	1	18	3	17	..	4	..	34	..
5	..	9	..	6	..	10	—	1	..	26	..
ISM											
382	**114**	**385**	**66**	**281**	**31**	**276**	**8**	**176**	**3**	**344**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..
79	24	98	16	81	8	90	3	57	2	110	..
241	77	201	37	120	13	133	3	97	1	152	..
60	13	71	13	55	7	33	2	16	..	35	1
..	..	10	..	17	3	13	..	2	..	25	..
2	..	5	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	16	..
AM											
104	**38**	**80**	**15**	**51**	**10**	**41**	**3**	**29**	**..**	**35**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
60	20	52	13	35	10	21	2	10	..	15	1
37	17	26	..	16	..	16	1	18	..	18	..
4	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
ANITY											
160	**51**	**121**	**24**	**108**	**12**	**106**	**6**	**66**	**1**	**137**	**..**
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
28	8	43	9	38	6	40	2	17	..	30	..
117	37	52	10	51	5	53	4	41	1	63	..
15	6	18	4	17	1	6	..	5	..	26	..
..	..	3	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	9	..
..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	9	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND

BY SCHEDULED CASTES, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22		23–27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									ALL SCHEDULED	
All ages	**218**	**30**	..	..	**2**	**1**	**22**	**6**	**46**	**13**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	84	7	..	..	2	1	5	3	14	2
18–22	110	19	..	..	..	..	16	2	31	11
23–27	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

Note:—The only member in the Scheduled Tribe is a male

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THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR

AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

PER CENT SAMPLE)

age

28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CASTES											
39	**7**	**31**	**2**	**24**	..	**23**	**1**	**31**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	17	..	12	..	5	..	12	..	..	..
17	4	10	2	11	..	13	..	12	..	..	..
5	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND BY EDUCATION, PRESENT AGE

(BASED ON 80

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13-17		18–22		23–27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									(i)	ILLI
All ages	**1045**	**134**	..	..	**4**	**1**	**85**	**31**	**154**	**37**
Less than 13	**9**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	**422**	**66**	..	..	**4**	**1**	**40**	**16**	**63**	**20**
18–22	**494**	**57**	..	..	..	..	**44**	**15**	**77**	**15**
23–27	**75**	**9**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**12**	**2**
28+	**19**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	**26**	..		..	..	..	**1**	..	**2**	..
									(ii)	LITERATE UP TO
All ages	**1806**	**292**	..	..	**15**	**3**	**249**	**77**	**362**	**12**
Less than 13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	604	102	..	..	11	3	85	29	97	29
18–22	978	174	..	..	..	..	159	47	234	90
23–27	157	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5
28+	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	33	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	2	..
									(iii)	MATRI
All ages	**377**	**83**	.	..	**1**	..	**52**	**19**	**114**	**40**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	38	9	..	..	1	..	13	4	7	3
18–22	200	50	..	..	..	..	37	15	75	25
23–27	103	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	12
28+	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
									(iv)	UNIVERSITY
All ages	**62**	**6**	.				**2**	..	**16**	**2**
Less than 13	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
18–22	22	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	1
23–27	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
28+	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

PER CENT SAMPLE)

age

28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TERATE											
181	**29**	**138**	**22**	**137**	**9**	**110**	**3**	**236**	**2**	..	..
1	..	..	..	**3**	..	**1**	..	**4**	..	..	..
80	**13**	**58**	**9**	**60**	**4**	**35**	**2**	**82**	**1**	..	..
85	**13**	**54**	**9**	**59**	**4**	**66**	**1**	**109**	..	..	..
10	**3**	**16**	**2**	**10**	**1**	**6**	..	**21**	**1**	..	..
3	..	**4**	**2**	**2**	..	**1**	..	**9**	..	..	..
2	..	**6**	..	**3**	..	**1**	..	**11**	..	..	..
MATRICULATION											
301	**54**	**237**	**26**	**247**	**7**	**147**	**1**	**248**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
105	23	96	15	89	3	46	..	72	..	..	..
147	25	111	8	132	3	85	1	110	..	..	..
41	6	28	3	18	1	12	..	29	..	..	..
5	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	19	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	15	..	..	..
CULATION											
84	**18**	**56**	**5**	**29**	**1**	**12**	..	**29**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	3	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
41	8	21	1	9	1	4	..	13	..	..	..
28	8	22	3	9	..	4	..	9	..	..	..
4	..	10	1	6	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRADUATE											
20	**4**	**9**	..	**10**	.	**2**	.	**3**	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

(BASED ON 80

Duration of

Age at marriage	All duration		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	**3,290**	**515**	**61**	..	**579**	**198**	**585**	**167**
Less than 13	**12**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13-17	**1,064**	**177**	**12**	..	**95**	**38**	**162**	**55**
18-22	**1,694**	**283**	**36**	..	**361**	**129**	**336**	**94**
23-27	**365**	**50**	**13**	..	**101**	**29**	**72**	**16**
28+	**86**	**4**	..	..	**22**	**2**	**15**	**2**
A.N.S.	**69**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
								HIND
All ages	**2,068**	**291**	**42**	..	**368**	**120**	**346**	**89**
Less than 13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13-17	580	71	6	..	41	15	67	20
18-22	1,101	180	25	..	231	85	209	54
23-27	270	36	11	..	78	19	56	13
28+	67	3	..	..	18	1	14	2
A.N.S.	42	1	..	..	.	..	..	..
								CHRISTI
All ages	**776**	**118**	**7**	..	**130**	**41**	**142**	**41**
Less than 13	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
13-17	223	33	2	..	18	6	32	10
18-22	426	73	4	..	89	26	95	29
23-27	87	11	1	..	19	8	15	2
28+	18	1	..	..	4	1	..	..
A.N.S.	21	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
								IS
All ages	**446**	**106**	**12**	..	**81**	**37**	97	**37**
Less than 13	3	..	..	..	.		..	.
13-17	261	73	4	..	36	17	63	25
18-22	167	30	7	..	41	18	32	11
23-27	8	3	1	..	4	2	1	1
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
A.N.S.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

PER 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											
497	**73**	**392**	**46**	**397**	**23**	**258**	**6**	**452**	**1**	**69**	**1**
..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**2**	..	**9**	..	..	..
170	**35**	**170**	**28**	**167**	**16**	**92**	**4**	**196**	**1**	..	..
241	**35**	**182**	**16**	**201**	**7**	**131**	**2**	**206**	..	..	..
72	**3**	**30**	**2**	**23**	..	**22**	..	**32**	..	..	..
14	..	**9**	.	**6**	..	**11**	..	**9**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	69	1
UISM											
327	**42**	**239**	**27**	**247**	**8**	**155**	**4**	**302**	..	**42**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
85	15	93	13	93	5	59	3	136	..	..	..
177	25	116	12	131	3	76	1	136	..	..	..
55	2	24	2	17	.	15	..	14	..	..	..
10	..	6	..	6	..	5	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	42	
ANITY											
99	18	100	11	93	6	70	1	114	.	21	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
33	7	42	7	36	3	17	.	13	..	..	..
45	10	49	4	52	3	40	1	52	..	..	..
17	1	5	..	5	..	7	..	18	..	..	..
4	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
LAM											
71	13	53	8	57	9	33	1	36	1	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
52	13	35	8	38	8	16	1	17	1	..	..
19	..	17	..	18	1	15	..	18	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE TRIBES/SCHEDULED CASTES, DURATION OF

APPENDIX

(BASED ON 80

Duration of

Age at marriage	All duration		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 SCHED
All ages	**218**	**30**	**2**	..	**34**	**9**	**40**	**15**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	84	7	..	..	5	3	8	3
18–22	110	19	2	..	26	6	27	9
23–27	19	2	..	..	3	..	4	2
28+	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

[1]There is no Scheduled Tribe currently married woman in the town.

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RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY SCHEDULED MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

PER CENT SAMPLE)

marriage

10–14		15–19		20–24		25–29		30+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B		B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ULED CASTES											
37	**4**	**27**	**1**	**31**	..	**19**	..	**27**	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	19	..	15	..	5	..	13	..	..	..
15	3	6	1	13	..	9	..	12	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED MARRIAGE AND

(BASED ON 80

Duration of

Age at marriage	All duration		Less than 1		1–4		5–9	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								ILLI
All ages	**1,045**	**134**	**10**	..	**106**	**35**	**152**	**48**
Less than 13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	422	66	2	..	27	12	63	28
18–22	494	57	7	..	58	19	77	16
23–27	75	9	1	..	17	4	8	2
28+	19	2	..	..	4	..	4	2
Unspecified	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							LITERATE UP TO	
All ages	**1,806**	**292**	**41**	..	**324**	**108**	**322**	**96**
Less than 13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	604	102	9	..	59	22	93	25
18–22	978	174	24	..	222	79	196	64
23–27	157	15	8	..	37	7	30	7
28+	31	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
Unspecified	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
								MATRI-
All ages	**377**	**83**	**8**	..	**125**	**49**	**97**	**23**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	38	9	1	..	9	4	6	2
18–22	200	50	5	..	72	29	56	14
23–27	103	23	2	..	34	15	28	7
28+	27	1	..	..	10	1	7	—
Unspecified	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								UNIVERSITY
All ages	**62**	**6**	**2**	..	**24**	**6**	**14**	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	22	2	..	..	9	2	7	..
23–27	30	3	2	..	13	3	6	..
28+	9	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, DURATION OF AGE AT MARRIAGE

PER 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											
151	**17**	**131**	**17**	**131**	**11**	**114**	**5**	**224**	**1**	**26**	.
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
59	6	63	8	68	8	39	3	101	1	..	..
76	9	55	8	58	3	59	2	104	..	..	..
16	2	9	1	3	..	8	..	13	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	26	..
MATRICULATION											
268	**47**	**235**	**28**	**246**	**11**	**130**	**1**	**207**	..	**33**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
100	26	101	20	96	8	51	1	95	..	..	..
133	21	115	7	131	3	69	..	88	..	..	..
30	..	15	1	15	..	7	..	15	..	..	..
5	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	6	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	33	
CULATION											
62	**9**	**25**	**1**	**19**	**1**	**13**	.	**19**		**9**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
28	5	12	1	11	1	3	..	13	..	..	..
19	1	6	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
GRADUATE											
16	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	**2**	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	.
5	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE AND

(BASED ON 80

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22		23–27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										HINDU—
All ages	**566**	**58**	..	..	**2**	..	**32**	**11**	**65**	**12**
Less than 13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	181	13	..	..	2	..	8	3	15	3
18–22	298	36	..	..	..	..	24	8	41	8
23–27	53	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
28+	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										HINDU—LITERATE
All ages	**1188**	**168**	..	..	**8**	**2**	**142**	**39**	**224**	**72**
Less than 13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	370	51	..	..	7	2	37	11	57	18
18–22	650	101	..	..	..	..	103	27	143	51
23–27	120	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3
28+	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	20	1	..	..	1	..	9	1	2	..
										HINDU—
All ages	**269**	**63**	..	..	**1**	..	**37**	**16**	**83**	**29**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	29	7	..	..	1	..	7	2	7	3
18–22	137	39	..	..	..	..	28	14	50	17
23–27	75	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9
28+	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
										HINDU—UNIVERSITY
All ages	**45**	**2**	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	**10**	**1**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	16	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	1
23–27	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
28+	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE WOMEN

PER CENT SAMPLE)

age

28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ILLITERATE											
101	**16**	**79**	**12**	**80**	**4**	**61**	**2**	**146**	**1**	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
27	2	26	2	32	1	19	2	52	..	..	..
63	12	31	6	37	2	35	..	67	..	..	..
7	2	13	2	8	1	4	..	12	1	..	..
3	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
UP TO MATRICULATION											
210	**35**	**155**	**15**	**166**	**4**	**105**	**1**	**178**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
63	12	55	6	57	2	36	..	58	..	..	..
108	18	74	6	87	1	58	1	77	..	..	..
33	5	24	3	16	1	9	..	16	..	..	..
5	..	2	.	4	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	.	2	..	10	..	..	..
MATRICULATION											
61	**14**	**39**	**4**	**21**	..	**9**	..	**18**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
27	7	15	1	7	..	3	..	7	..	..	..
21	5	12	2	7	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
2	..	9	1	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRADUATE											
13	**1**	**8**	..	**9**	..	**1**	..	**2**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE AND

(BASED ON 80

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22		23–27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										CHRISTIAN—
All ages	**224**	**27**	..	..	..	..	**13**	**6**	**40**	**11**
Less than 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	81	12	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	5
18–22	112	14	..	..	..	..	9	3	26	5
23–27	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
28+	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										CHRISTIAN—LITERATE
All ages	**440**	**72**	..	..	**2**	..	**55**	**17**	**87**	**30**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	137	20	..	..	2	..	18	4	16	3
18–22	252	50	..	..	..	..	35	13	67	26
23–27	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
										CHRISTIAN—
All ages	**95**	**15**	..	..	..	.	**8**	**1**	**27**	**9**
Less than 13	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
13–17		1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
18–22	56	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	22	6
23–27	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										CHRISTIAN—UNIVERSITY
All ages	**17**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	**1**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	6	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	2	..
23–27	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
28+	2	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEARBY RELIGION, AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE WOMEN—*contd.*

PER CENT SAMPLE)

age											
28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ILLITERATE											
29	**3**	**25**	**4**	**33**	**2**	**24**	**1**	**60**	..	..	..
1	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2	8	1	16	1	7	..	17	..	..	..
8	1	13	3	14	1	16	1	26	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
UP TO MATRICULATION											
63	**15**	**65**	**7**	**64**	**3**	**38**	..	**66**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	7	30	5	23	1	9	..	13	..	..	..
27	7	31	2	37	2	24	..	31	..	..	..
8	1	4	..	2	..	3	..	13	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
MATRICULATION											
22	**3**	**17**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**3**	..	**10**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	6	..	2	1	1	..	6	..	..	..
6	2	10	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRADUATE											
7	**3**	**1**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE AND

(BASED ON 80

Present

Age at marriage	All ages		Less than 13		13–17		18–22		23–27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										ISLAM—
All ages	**255**	**49**	..	..	**2**	**1**	**40**	**14**	**49**	**14**
Less than 13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	160	41	..	..	2	1	28	10	36	12
18–22	84	7	..	..	..	..	11	4	10	2
23–27	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	3	..	..	..	..		1	..	2	..
										ISLAM—LITERATE
All ages	**178**	**52**	..	..	**5**	**1**	**52**	**21**	**51**	**22**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	97	31	..	..	5	1	30	14	24	8
18–22	76	20	..	..	..	..	21	7	24	13
23–27	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
										ISLAM—
All ages	**13**	**5**	..	..	..	..	**7**	**2**	**4**	**2**
Less than 13	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	4	1	..	..		..	3	1	..	..
18–22	7	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	2
23–27	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
										ISLAM—UNIVERSITY
All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13–17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18–22	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE WOMEN—*concld.*

PER CENT SAMPLE)

age

28–32		33–37		38–42		43–47		48+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ILLITERATE											
51	**10**	**34**	**6**	**24**	**3**	**25**	..	**30**	**1**	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
36	9	24	6	12	2	9	..	13	1	..	..
14	..	10	..	8	1	15	..	16	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UP TO MATRICULATION											
28	**4**	**17**	**4**	**17**	..	4	..	**4**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4	11	4	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	..	6	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
MATRICULATION											
1	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRADUATE											
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 38

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, 1971

NEYYATTINKARA MUNICIPAL TOWN

Item	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Houseless population	7	11	4	7
Institutional population	16	212	82	130

TABLE 39

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

(FULL COUNT)

Occupied census houses used as	Number
1	2
Total	**5969**
Residence	3500
Shop-cum-residence	26
Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	46
Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	39
Shops excluding eating houses	626
Business houses and offices	193
Factories, workshops and worksheds	122
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	112
Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, etc.)	69
Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat) excluding places of worship	22
Hospital	43
School	81
Others	403
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	687

TABLE 40

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	34
Mud	223
Unburnt bricks	3909
Wood	174
Burnt bricks	1593
Stone	27
All other materials and materials not stated	9
(ii) Predominant material of roof—	
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	3388
Tiles, slate, shingle	2267
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	1
Asbestos cement sheets	29
Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C.	284

TABLE 41

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL CROSS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF ROOF

(FULL COUNT)

	Predominant material of roof	
Predominant material of wall	Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.
1	2	3
Total	**2428**	**1144**
(i) Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2351	598
(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	75	546
(iii) All other materials and materials not stated	2	..

TABLE 42

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(FULL COUNT)

Households with number of rooms	Total No. of rooms	No. of households	No. of members	
			M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**13309**	**3945**	**12127**	**12430**
Households with one room	..	784	1843	1940
,, two rooms	..	851	2475	2525
,, three rooms	..	730	2305	2345
,, four rooms	..	536	1816	1780
,, five rooms	..	1025	3673	3819
,, *unspecified number of rooms	..	7	15	21
,, details unspecified	..	12	..	..

* Include also the number of households which have no regular rooms

TABLE 43

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

(FULL COUNT)

Households having number of persons	Tenure status	
	Owned	Rented
1	2	3
Total	**3493**	**452**
Households having one person	72	47
,, two persons	166	31
,, three persons	269	40
,, four persons	403	73
,, five persons	510	79
,, six and more persons	2073	181
,, number of persons unspecified	..	1

APPENDIX II

SURVEY DATA

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Total	Marital status and sex									
		Never married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**1087**	**357**	**312**	**171**	**181**	**12**	**40**	**2**	**9**	**1**	**2**
0-4	118	58	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	130	57	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	162	82	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	138	70	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	106	56	18	2	26	..	..	..	2	..	2
25-29	169	18	8	14	28	..	..	..	1	..	..
30-34	161	7	..	29	23	..	..	..	1	1	..
35-49	154	4	4	61	69	1	9	2	4	..	..
50-59	66	5	1	32	21	1	6	..	..	..	..
60-69	51	..	1	21	6	7	15	..	1	..	..
70+	32	..	1	12	6	3	10	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY RELIGION AND SEX

Ward	Total			Hindu			Muslim			Christian		
	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**	**543**	**544**	**129**	**382**	**391**	**12**	**35**	**36**	**44**	**126**	**117**
1	14	47	44	12	38	41	..	..	..	2	9	3
2	5	18	14	1	15	11	..	..	..	1	3	3
3	11	27	32	9	23	27	1	2	2	1	2	3
4	14	38	39	13	36	37	..	..	..	1	2	2
5	9	17	28	5	13	17	..	..	..	4	4	11
6	11	34	39	4	13	14	6	19	21	1	2	4
7	9	26	28	8	22	27	1	4	1	..	..	..
8	13	39	38	13	39	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	23	23	6	14	10	..	..	..	3	9	13
10	7	21	16	4	10	8	1	3	4	2	8	4
11	10	24	40	8	19	32	..	..	..	2	5	8
12	9	31	23	3	10	7	..	..	..	6	21	16
13	13	38	40	7	21	20	1	2	5	5	15	15
14	10	36	30	4	16	16	..	..	..	6	20	14
15	7	21	18	5	13	10	1	4	3	1	4	5
16	10	30	27	9	29	27	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	16	46	41	8	26	28	..	..	..	8	20	13
18	8	27	24	7	25	21	..	..	..	1	2	3

Note:—There is no person belonging to other religions

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF MEMBERS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Total	Number of members			
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**185**	**7**	**80**	**94**	**4**
A Non-migrant (born in the town)	113	4	45	61	3
B Migrant--					
I Born outside the town in the district—					
(a) Rural	42	1	20	20	1
(b) Urban	11	..	5	6	..
II Born within the State—					
1 Quilon District—					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	1	..	..
2 Kottayam District—					
(a) Rural	1	..	1	..	..
(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ernakulam District—					
(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	1	..	1	..	..
4 Malappuram District—					
(a) Rural	1	1	..	..	..
(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..
III Born in other States—					
Tamil Nadu—					
(a) Rural	12	1	5	6	..
(b) Urban	3	..	2	1	..

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND COMPOSITION BY SEX AND AGE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Migration status and place of birth of head of households		Total	Composition by sex and age of members, i.e., number of households with					
			Adult male and female and minor male/female	Adult male/females only	Adult male/male only	Adult female/females only	Adult male and minor male and/or female	Adult female and minor male and/or female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		**185**	**150**	**24**	**8**	**2**	.	**1**
A. Non-migrant (born in the town)		**113**	90	16	1	2	.	1
B. Migrant–								
(i) Born outside the town in the district—								
	R	**42**	35	5	2	..	..	..
	U	**11**	9	2	..	..	..	..
(ii) Born within the State in other districts—								
1 Quilon								
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
2 Kottayam								
	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ernakulam								
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
4 Malappuram								
	R	1	..	.	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Born in other State—								
Tamil Nadu								
	R	**12**	11	..	1	..	..	..
	U	**3**	3	.	..	..	..	..

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

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Migration status (by birth)	
	Non-migrant	Migrant
1	2	3
Total	**113**	**72**
Self	4	3
Self, spouse	1	..
Self, spouse unmarried sons and daughters	49	36
Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	11	2
Self, spouse married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters	..	..
Self, spouse married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons/or and daughters	2	..
Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	4	1
Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	10	6
Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1	..
Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	3	4
Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	1	..
Self, spouse, mother, father with or without unmarried son and daughter	1	..
Self (male), widowed sister, married or unmarried sister	1	..
Self (male), father and mother with married sister and married or unmarried daughter/son	1	..
Self, spouse, father, mother, married or unmarried brother and married or unmarried son/daughter	..	1
Self, spouse, unmarried son or daughter with wife's sister	1	..
Self, spouse married or unmarried son/daughter with son or unmarried son/daughter	1	..
Self, spouse with wife's father and mother and unmarried/married son/daughter	5	3
Self (male), married son/daughter with daughter's son	4	3
Self, spouse married or unmarried son/daughter with brother's son and unrelated persons	6	3
Self (female), daughter's husband, daughter's daughter/son	4	5
Self (female), married brother/sister with or without children	3	5

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**	**90**	**10 households have no workers**
	2	**57**	
	3	**18**	
	4	**5**	
	5	**3**	
	6	**1**	
	7	**1**	
1	1	5	
	2	6	
	3	2	
	4	1	
2	2	3	One household has no worker
	5	1	
3	1	5	One household has no worker
	2	3	
	3	2	
4	1	6	One household has no worker
	2	6	
	4	1	
5	1	5	
	2	1	
	3	3	
6	1	3	Two households have no workers
	2	4	
	4	2	
7	1	4	Two households without workers
	2	3	
8	1	3	
	2	4	
	3	4	
	4	1	
	6	1	
9	1	5	One household without worker
	2	2	
	5	1	
10	1	6	
	2	1	
11	1	7	
	2	2	
	3	1	
12	1	5	
	2	1	
	3	2	
	7	1	
13	1	7	
	2	6	

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT DEPTH—*concld*

(Number of workers in the household)

Ward	Number of Workers	Number of Households	Remarks
1	2	3	4
14	1	6	
	2	3	
	3	1	
15	1	5	
	2	2	
16	1	8	
	2	1	
	3	1	
17	1	7	One household has no worker
	2	7	
	3	..	
	4	..	
	5	1	
18	1	3	One household has no worker
	2	2	
	3	2	

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY UNEMPLOYMENT DEPTH

(Number of unemployed in the household)

Ward	No. of unemployed	No. of households
1	2	3
Total	**20**	**23**
1	1	1
1	4	1
2	..	..
3	1	1
4	..	..
5	1	3
6	1	3
7	1	2
8		..
9	1	2
10		..
11	1	1
11	2	1
12	1	2
12	2	1
13	1	1
14		..
15	1	1
16		..
17	1	2
18	1	2

TABLE 8

MOTHER-TONGUE AND SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES AS RELATED TO AGE AND SEX

Age		Speakers of mother-tongue Malayalam who speak as subsidiary language						Speakers of mother-tongue Tulu, who speak as subsidiary language				Speakers of mother-tongue Tamil who speak as subsidiary language		
		English	Hindi	Tamil	Telugu	Punjabi	Arabic	English	Malayalam	Tamil	Hindi	English	Hindi	Malayalam
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total	**288**	**129**	**17**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**37**	**2**	**16**
0–4	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1
5–7	Male	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8–10	Male	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Female	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11–14	Male	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
	Female	26	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
15 and above	Male	133	63	9	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	15	..	8
	Female	95	50	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	16	2	6

TABLE 9

AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY RELIGION

Religion	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	**Total**	**477**	**464**	**162**	**133**	**315**	**331**
Hindu	**Total**	**337**	**386**	**107**	**98**	**230**	**238**
	6-10	41	48	40	41	1	7
	11–15	62	57	44	44	18	13
	16–20	48	44	15	13	33	31
	21–25	32	40	6	..	26	40
	26+	154	147	2	..	152	147
Muslim	**Total**	**27**	**29**	**11**	**9**	**16**	**20**
	6-10	2	7	2	6	..	1
	11–15	6	6	5	3	1	3
	16–20	4	4	3	..	1	4
	21–25	3	1	1	..	2	1
	26+	12	11	.	..	12	11
Christian	**Total**	**113**	**99**	**44**	**26**	**69**	**73**
	6-10	16	13	16	11	.	2
	11–15	20	15	17	11	3	4
	16–20	16	15	10	4	6	11
	21–25	13	12	1	..	12	12
	26+	48	44	.	..	48	44

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUP, SEX,

Caste/Tribe/ Commudity	Broad age-group and sex		Total	Educational					
				Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes	**Total**		**191**	**45**	**40**	**64**	**34**	**7**	..
	5–14	M	**26**		11	13	2		
		F	**33**	5	15	11	2	..	..
	15–59	M	**57**	11	4	23	16	3	..
		F	**57**	16	8	14	14	4	..
	60+	M	**11**	7	1	3	..	..	..
		F	**7**	6	1	..	..	..	..
Community	**Total**		**778**	**112**	**142**	**239**	**166**	**75**	..
	5–14	M	**113**	7	42	42	22	..	..
		F	**120**	16	46	34	24	..	..
	15–59	M	**245**	24	23	73	62	39	..
		F	**235**	45	25	73	43	32	..
	60+	M	**33**	1	5	13	8	4	..
		F	**32**	19	1	4	7		..

Note:—There is no scheduled tribe

10

CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

level

Technical diploma not equal to degree	Graduate 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
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	**18**	**5**	..	..	**1**	**6**	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	11	5	..	..	1	2	..	..
8	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY OF

	Occupational category	House-hold	Population			Average educational per head		
			T	M	F	T	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	**136**	**789**	**399**	**390**	**1·48**	**1·65**	**1·30**
1.	Unskilled manual	58	340	166	174	1·12	1·25	1·00
2.	Skilled manual	20	118	61	57	1·57	1·57	1·56
3.	Lowest professional and administrative e.g. Primary teacher	15	97	56	41	1·90	2·13	1·59
4.	Small business	19	114	56	58	1·65	1·93	1·40
5.	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	20	10	10	1·80	2·10	1·50
6.	Clerks and shop assistants	8	31	17	14	1·58	1·76	1·34
7.	Intermediate professional, clerical e.g. Secondary teacher	7	34	15	19	2·32	2·93	2·33
8.	Medium business	5	29	16	13	1·74	1·69	1·54
9.	Higher professional and salaried posts	2	6	2	4	2·33	3·00	2·00
10.	Owners of factories and large shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8·56	**4**	**1**	**3**	**30**	**13**	**17**	**23**	**12**	**11**
6·59	4	1	3	26	12	14	19	9	10
9·25	.	..		4	1	3	4	3	1
12·27	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·48	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
18·00	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
6·12	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	.
11·29	..	.		..	..	..	..	.	.
1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY OF

	Occupational category	Number of households with average 0·6—0·9 T	M	F	1·0—1·5 T	M	F	1·6—1·9 T	M	F
	1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Total	**126**	**67**	**59**	**282**	**133**	**149**	**149**	**7)**	**70**
1	Unskilled manual	85	47	38	122	53	69	65	34	31
2	Skilled manual	8	6	2	50	25	25	25	13	12
3.	Lowest professional and administrative e.g. Primary teacher	8	3	5	23	11	12	28	18	10
4.	Small business	18	7	11	39	19	20	20	9	11
5.	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	..	..
6.	Clerks and shop assistants	7	4	3	9	5	4	6	3	3
7.	Intermediate professional, clerical e.g. Secondary teacher	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..
8.	Medium business	..	..	..	19	11	8	5	2	3
9.	Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Owners of factories and large shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE—*concld.*

per head educational score

2·0—2·5			2·6—2·9			3·0+		
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
127	**65**	**62**	**25**	**13**	**12**	**23**	**16**	**7**
19	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	8	9	10	5	5	..	..	..
25	13	12	3	3	..	10	8	2
29	17	12	..	..	..	8	4	4
6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
18	9	9	7	2	5	3	2	1
..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
5	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OCCUPATION STATUS CATEGORY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation status category of head of household	Educational level of student								
	Total	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Higher secondary or matriculate	Non-Technical or diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma 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	**28**	8	8	9	1	..	..	2	..
Employee	**144**	52	43	40	6	..	..	2	1
Single worker	**21**	8	5	3	5	..	..	..	..
Family worker	**23**	9	7	7	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 13

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER-TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—*contd.*

Educational level	Work status		Mother-tongue			
			Total	Malayalam	Tulu	Tamil
1	2		3	4	5	6
Total	**Workers**	**P**	**306**	**285**	**2**	**19**
		M	**221**	**204**	**2**	**15**
		F	**85**	**81**	..	**4**
	Non-workers	**P**	**781**	**725**	**10**	**46**
		M	**322**	**301**	**3**	**18**
		F	**459**	**424**	**7**	**28**
Illiterate	Workers	P	60	58	.	2
		M	31	29	.	2
		F	29	29	..	..
	Non-workers	P	214	202	3	9
		M	76	72	1	3
		F	138	130	2	6
Literate (without educational level)	Workers	P	37	36	..	1
		M	26	25	..	1
		F	11	11	..	..
	Non-workers	P	148	140	1	7
		M	61	58	..	3
		F	87	82	1	4
Primary	Workers	P	104	98	..	6
		M	83	77	.	6
		F	21	21	..	..
	Non-workers	P	198	190	3	5
		M	85	83	2	..
		F	113	107	1	5
Middle	Workers	P	51	46	..	5
		M	45	41	..	4
		F	6	5	..	1
	Non-workers	P	149	134	2	13
		M	65	59	..	6
		F	84	75	2	7

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER-TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL—*concld.*

Educational level	Work status		Mother-tongue			
			Total	Malayalam	Tulu	Tamil
1	2		3	4	5	6
Matriculation	Workers	P	23	21	..	2
		M	16	15	..	1
		F	7	6	..	1
	Non-workers	P	58	47	1	10
		M	29	24	..	5
		F	29	23	1	5
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Workers	P	9	7	1	1
		M	5	4	1	..
		F	4	3	.	1
	Non-workers	P	6	5	..	1
		M	1	..	..	1
		F	5	5	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	Workers	P	12	11	..	1
		M	8	7	..	1
		F	4	4	..	..
	Non-workers	P	6	6	..	..
		M	4	4	..	..
		F	2	2	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Workers	P	4	4	..	..
		M	4	4	..	..
	Non-workers	P	1	1	..	..
		M	1	1	..	..
		F	.	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree						
Engineering and technology	..		..	..	..	..
Medicine	..		..	..	..	..
Agriculture, Veterinary and dairying	Workers	P	1	..	1	..
		M	1	..	1	..
	Non-workers	P	..	..	..	..
Teaching	Workers	P	5	4	..	1
		M	2	2	..	..
		F	3	2	..	1
	Non-workers	P	1	..	..	1
		F	1	..	..	1

TABLE 14

NON-WORKERS BY SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Age. group		Type of activity							
		Total	Full-time student	House hold duty	Dependent	Infant	Disabled	Retired	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**P**	**781**	**335**	**176**	**104**	**116**	**3**	**10**	**37**
	M	**322**	**177**	**4**	**48**	**56**	**1**	**6**	**30**
	F	**459**	**158**	**172**	**56**	**60**	**2**	**4**	**7**
0–14	P	413	238	3	32	116	3	..	1
	M	203	133	1	11	56	1	..	1
	F	210	125	2	21	60	2	..	..
15–19	P	113	65	29	10	..	..	..	9
	M	50	32	1	8	..	..	..	9
	F	63	33	28	2	..	..	..	..
20–24	P	60	12	29	..	..	..	..	19
	M	26	12	..	..	..	..	..	14
	F	34	..	29	..	..	..	..	5
25–29	P	26	..	21	..	..	..	..	5
	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	23	..	21	..	..	..	..	2
30–39	P	34	..	31	1	..	..	..	2
	M	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	F	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
40–49	P	43	..	39	3	..	..	..	1
	M	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	F	39	..	38	1	..	..	..	..
50–59	P	25	..	14	10	..	..	1	..
	M	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	F	21	..	14	6	..	..	1	..
60+	P	67	..	10	48	..	..	9	..
	M	28	..	..	22	..	..	6	..
	F	39	..	10	26	..	..	3	..

TABLE 15

TRAVEL INDEX BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS CATEGORY

Occupation status category	Persons			Travel index		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**306**	**221**	**85**	**363·1**	**468·5**	**89·2**
Employer	13	13	..	1748·7	1748·7	..
Employee	234	163	71	291·3	374·3	97·9
Single worker	30	24	6	553·9	686·2	24·7
Family worker	29	21	8	134·06	158·2	72·5

TABLE 16

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

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	**306**	**221**	**85**	**13**	**13**	..	**234**	**163**	**71**	**30**	**24**	**6**	**29**	**21**	**8**
Scheduled Caste	71	45	26	..	..	..	57	34	23	2	2	..	12	9	3
Community	235	176	59	13	13	..	177	129	48	28	22	6	17	12	5

* There is no Scheduled Tribe population in the sample households.

TABLE

OCCUPATION AND DISTANCE FROM

Average distance

	Occupation	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		**1·6**	**0·00**	**4·6**	**4·1**	**1·4**	**3·4**	**1·3**
1	Unskilled manual	0·1	..	1·1	0·7	0·0	3·3	..
2	Skilled manual	0·0	0·0	20·0	..	0·0	8·0	2·50
3	Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary school teacher)	20·0	..	11·5	10·1	23·0	0·0	.
4	Small business	..		0·0	..	..	0·3	0·50
5	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	.	3.0	0·0	.	..	..
6	Clerks and shop assistants	..	..	11·5	..	..	..	..
7	Intermediate professional and clerical posts, secondary teacher, etc.	..	.	..	1·3	.	1·5	..
8	Medium business	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	..
9	Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00
10	Owners of factories, large shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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PLACE OF WORK BY LOCALITY

from place of work (km.)

Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Ward 13	Ward 14	Ward 15	Ward 16	Ward 17	Ward 18	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3·5	**4·00**	**9·2**	**4·9**	**2·1**	**4·9**	**5·3**	**2·3**	**0·3**	**1·8**	**7·5**	..
3·55	1·89	..	..	..	..	3·3	1	1·3	0·5	8·7	1·9
..	4·00	10.00	..	9·50	..	..	15	..	..	..	2·8
..	..	25·00	9·00	6·67	9·3	12·2	2	..	8	..	10.4
..	..	..	0·33	1·00	1·6	1	.	.	3·3	0·5	1·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	.	3·7
..	..	..	..	..	1·5	..	.	..	..	..	2·9
..	9·33	3·00	5·00	..	60	..	..	..	10	..	9·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	**2·8**
..	**7·00**	**1·00**	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	**3·7**
..	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..

TABLE

OCCUPATION AND

Type	Number of households	Occupation	Employer		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivation	68	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional and administrative	6	6	..
L.I.C. of India	1	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
Household industry	13	Unskilled manual	1	1	..
		Skilled manual	1	1	..
Lodge	1	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
Factory	5	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
Personal services	17	Unskilled manual	..	..	
		Skilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional and administrative	..	..	..
Government offices	22	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Skilled manual	..	..	.
		Lowest professional and administrative	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
		Highly skilled and supervisory	..	..	..
		Salaried post	..	..	..
Shops	21	Clerks and shop assistant	..	..	..
		Small business	..	..	..
		Medium business	1	1	..
Hotel & restaurants	8	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Small business	2	2	..
		Medium business	1	1	..
		Clerks and shop assistant	..	..	..
Religious work	4	Lowest professional and administrative	..	..	..
Educational institutions	12	Unskilled manual	..	..	..
		Lowest professional	..	..	..
		Intermediate professional	..	..	..
		Salaried post	..	..	..
Private office	6	Small business	..	..	..
		Lowest professional and administrative	..	..	..
		Medium business	1	1	..
Advocate	1	Higher professional	1	1	..

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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
108	66	42	3	3	..	1	1	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
10	7	3	6	5	1	11	7	4
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	3	5	1	1	..	12	9	3
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	12	7	5	1	1	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5	7	..					
4	3	1	..		..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..		..		..	..

TABLE

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNEMPLOYED AND

Locality	Total households	Total population			Number of households with at least one unemployed	Total		
		Person	Male	Female		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**185**	**1087**	**543**	**544**	**23**	**28**	**19**	**9**
1	14	91	47	44	2	3	4	1
2	5	32	18	14	..	..	..	..
3	11	59	27	32	1	1	..	1
4	14	77	38	39	..	..	..	..
5	9	45	17	28	2	2	2	..
6	11	73	34	39	3	3	3	.
7	9	54	26	28	2	2	2	..
8	13	77	39	38	..	.	..	..
9	9	46	23	23	2	2	..	2
10	7	37	21	16	.	..	..	..
11	10	64	24	40	2	3	1	2
12	9	54	31	23	3	4	4	..
13	13	78	38	40	1	1	..	1
14	10	66	36	30	..	..	..	..
15	7	39	21	18	1	1	..	1
16	10	57	30	27	.	..	..	..
17	16	87	46	41	2	2	2	..
18	8	51	27	24	2	2	1	1

TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST

Type of employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the first — Educational					
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	..	..	**1**	**10**	**7**	..
Peon	..	..	..	**3**	1	..
Mat weaving	..	.	1	1	.	..
Any post	..			2	4	..
Clerical	.	..	.	1	1	.
Bus conductor	..		.	2	1	..
Teaching	..	.	.	.	..	..
Fitter	..		..	1	.	..
Village assistant	..		.	.	.	..

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PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUP

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	
5	**5**	..	**15**	**9**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	..	**1**	**1**	..	
1	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	.	1	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	2	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	..	.	..	

20

TIME BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

time whose educational levels is

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
4	**2**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..			
	2					..	
..		..	..				
2	..	..	..	..		1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT

Educational level	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange							
	Age-group							
	Up to 15		15–24		25–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	..	..	**8**	**6**	**4**	**3**	..	..
Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..
Matriculation or higher secondary	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Engineering and technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, veterinary and dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

NEVER ATTENDANCE AND DISCONTINUATION AFTER

Age	Total Number		Never attendance			Discontinuation		
			Male	Female		Male		
	Male	Female	Disabled	Disabled	Lack of interest in the part of their parents	Financial difficulties	Not willing to study	Backward in studies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**7**	**14**	..	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**
6	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8		.		.	..	..	..	..
9		1	..		.			.
10				.	.	..	..	..
11	1	1		.		.	..	..
12	3	3	.	1	1	2	..	1
13	1	1	..	.	.	..	.	..
14	2	4		1	..	1	1	..

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AGE, 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+		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	**6**	..	..	..	**1**	..	**19**	**9**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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EVER ATTENDANCE BY AGE, SEX AND REASON

after attendance

Female

Going to work	Lack of interest of the parents	Sickness	Not willing to study	Financial difficulties	Backward in studies	Owing to the death of parents	Domestic work
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	**1**	**4**	..	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..

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TABLE 23

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO 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	**186**	**232**	**26·5**	**26·4**	**26·5**	**18·8**	**18·4**	**20·2**
1	Illiterate	36	77	26·6	26·5	26·2	18·2	17·6	18·0
2	Literate (without educational level)	24	26	24·2	26·8	24·5	22·6	18·1	20·8
3	Primary	65	75	26·2	25·4	26·0	17·1	18·3	20·1
4	Middle	33	31	28·2	27·4	27·2	22·3	19·6	19·1
5	Matriculation or higher secondary	13	14	27·7	31·8	27·8	15·5	17·7	21·4
6	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25·0
7	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	5	2	30·0	26·5	30·0	..	19·0	22·0
8	Graduate degree other than technical degree	7	5	30·0	26·0	28·0	.	26·0	23·3
9	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2	..	..	..	28·0	..	..	..
10	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	..	..	..	26·0	..	..	..

TABLE 24

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO PRESENT AGE

Present age of married persons	Average age of married males	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	**26·5**	..	..	**4**	**55**	**80**	**35**	**12**
Up to 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	20·0	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
25–29	23·4	..	..	..	8	6	..	..
30–34	25·5	..	..	1	11	14	4	..
35–44	25·9	..	..	..	14	18	8	2
45–54	27·0	..	..	1	9	19	6	3
55–64	28·0	..	..	1	7	14	9	3
65+	28·3	..	..	..	5	9	8	4

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO PRESENT AGE—*concld.*

Present age of married persons	Average age of married females	Number of females 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	**18·7**	**14**	**74**	**59**	**68**	**13**	**3**	**1**
Up to 19	15·5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	18·1	1	9	12	8	..	..	..
25–29	19·2	1	5	8	12	3	..	..
30–34	18·2	2	7	4	10	..	..	..
35–44	19·6	2	15	13	21	4	2	..
45–54	18·2	3	15	14	6	2	1	..
55–64	18·5	..	12	4	4	3	..	..
65+	18·4	5	9	4	7	1	..	1

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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	**2**	**2**	**46**	..	**16**	**1**	**6**
031	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
070	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
075	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
104	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
149	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
153	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
210	..	..	9	..	3	..	1
310	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
330	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
350	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
351	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
359	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
401	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
430	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
521	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
531	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
550	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
571	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
573	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
610	2	1	4	..	1	..	1
630	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
725	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
752	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
755	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
872	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
881	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
986	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
987	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
999	..	1	3	..	5	..	..

Note:—Description of occupational codes (3—digit) mentioned in col. 1 of this table is given below :

Code	Description
031	Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians
070	Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
075	Veterinarians
104	Statistical Investigators and Related Workers
149	Jurists (including petition writers), not elsewhere classified
153	Teachers, Primary
210	Administrative and Executive Officials, Union Government
310	Village Officials

330	Book keepers and Accounts Clerks
350	Clerks, General
351	Store-keepers and Related Workers
359	Clerical and Related Workers (including Proof Readers and Copy-holders) not elsewhere classified
401	Merchants and Shop Keepers, Retail Trade
430	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
521	Butlers, Bearers and Waiters
531	Domestic Servants
550	Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobis
571	Policemen and Detectives
573	Protection Force, Home Guards and Security Workers
601	Managers, Plantation
610	Cultivators (Owners)
630	Agricultural labourers
725	Metal Moulders and Core-Makers
752	Spinners and Winders
755	Weavers and Related workers
872	Welders and Flame Cutters
881	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
986	Tram Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers
987	Drivers, Animal and Animal Drawn Vehicle
999	Labourers, not elsewhere classified

TABLE

MIGRATION STAGES OF HOUSE-

Number of

Place from where the household hails			Total number of house-holds	No. of households migrating 1955 or earlier	During 1956–60		
					Directly from the place of migration	In 2 stages	3 stages
1			2	3	4	5	6
1. Other towns of the district			3	1	..	..	1
2. Rural areas of the district			16	3	1	2	1
3. Other districts of the State	(a) Ernakulam	R	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Kottayam	R	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Quilon	R	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	.
4. Other States	(a) Tamil Nadu	R	5	..	1	..	1
		U	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) West Bengal	R	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..	..
5. Other countries			..	..	..	..	..

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HOLDS HAILING FROM OUTSIDE

households migrating

	During 1961-65				During 1966 and later			
4 or more stages	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
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	4	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	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 of last residence	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 at least one member of which visited the close relation during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town 5–9 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relation 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	**26**	..	**4**	..	**11**	..	**5**	..	**3**
Father	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Mother	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1
Son	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Unmarried daughter	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Unmarried sister	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Unmarried brother	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
Husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Brother's son	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband's father	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband's mother	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband's brother	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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DURATION OF STAY IN PRESENT RESIDENCE AND OF VISIT

Number of households which are staying in the town for 10–19 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town 20+years and having relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relation 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
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

UNIT OF MIGRATION AS RELATED TO PLACE OF LAST RESI-

Number of households whose

Religion and caste/tribe/community	Last residence elsewhere in India				Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration				Elsewhere in the district of enumeration			
	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**4**	**24**	..	..	**2**	**21**	..	..	**2**	**19**	..	..
1. Hindu												
(a) Scheduled Castes	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Other community	1	17	..	..	1	14	..	..	1	12	..	..
2. Christian	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
3. Muslim	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DENCE, RELIGION AND CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

place of last residence was

In other districts of the State of enumeration				States in India beyond the State of enumeration				(a) Tamil Nadu				(b) West Bengal			
Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others	Male working members only	All at a time	Only male working members at the first stage, others follow	Others
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 29

RELATION OF SELECTED HOUSES WITH ADJOINING HOUSES IN SPACE BY LOCALITY—*contd.*

Ward	Number 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 units	
		Number of houses	Problems faced	Number of houses	Problems faced	Number of houses	Problems faced	Number of houses	Problems faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	14	12	No problem	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	A very small unit	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Dispute for landed property	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5	5	No problem	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	11	10	,,	1	No problem	..	..	..	..
4	14	11	,,	3	,,	..	..	..	..
5	9	9	,,						
6	11	2	,,	9	,,	..	..	..	..
7	9	8	,,	1	,,	..	..	..	..
				1	Very near to the bank of the river	..	..	..	..
8	13	5	,,	8	No problem	..	..	..	..
9	9	7	,,	1	,,	..	..	..	..
		1	Very near to the bank of the river		..	..	..	..	..
10	7	5	No problem	2	No problem	..	..	..	..
11	10	4	,,	5	,,	1	No problem	..	..
12	9	1	,,	8	,,	..	..	..	..
13	13	1	,,	9	,,	3*	..	..	..
14	10	4	,,	6	,,	..	..	..	..
15	7	2	,,	5	,,	..	..	..	..

RELATION OF SELECTED HOUSES WITH ADJOINING HOUSES IN SPACE BY LOCALITY

Ward	Number 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 units	
		Number of houses	Probelms faced	Number of houses	Problems faced	Number of houses	Problems faced	Number of houses	Problems faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	10	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	No problem
		1	Congested building	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	16	15	No problem	..	..	1*	No problem	..	..
18	8	8	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Line building (Brahmins' street)

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS

Ward	Predominant materials of floor				Predominant			
	Cement	Floor tiles	Mud	Mosaic	Burnt bricks	Mud	Chiselled stone	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**79**	**4**	**101**	**1**	**40**	**13**	**7**	**2**
1	..	..	14	..	..	2	..	..
2	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
3	7	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
4	10	..	4	..	7	1	1	..
5	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..
6	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	1
7	8	..	1	..	3	..	3	..
8	4	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
9	2	.	7		1	..	2	..
10	4	2	.	1	1	..	..	..
11	7	1	2	..	3	..	..	1
12	3	..	6	..	3	3	..	..
13	6	1	6	..	1	1	..	..
14	4	..	6	..	3	1	..	..
15	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
16	9	..	1	..	4	..	1	..
17	4	..	12	..	2	2	..	..
18	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..

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OF FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING BY LOCALITY

Predominant material of wall		Predominant material of roof			Predominant material of ceiling		Doors and windows		
Coconut leaf	Unburnt bricks	Tile	Coconut leaf	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Wood	Brick	Leaf
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	**122**	**62**	**118**	**5**	**71**	**3**	**183**	**1**	**1**
..	12	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..
..	4	1	4	..	1	..	5	..	..
..	6	4	7	..	6	..	11	..	..
..	5	7	5	2	7	..	14	..	..
..	8	..	9	..	..	..	8	..	1
..	8	5	6	..	7	1	11	..	..
..	3	5	4	..	4	..	9	..	..
..	12	3	10	..	3	..	13	..	..
..	6	2	7	..	3	..	9	..	..
..	3	4	1	2	2	..	7	..	..
..	6	6	4	..	8	..	10	..	..
..	3	2	7	..	4	..	9	..	..
..	11	8	5	..	8	..	13	..	..
..	6	5	5	..	4	2	10	..	..
..	5	2	4	1	2	..	7	..	..
..	5	7	3	..	8	..	10	..	..
..	12	1	15	..	3	..	16	..	..
1	7	..	8	..	1	..	7	1	..

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 members	
		Male	Female			Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**185**	**543**	**544**	**798**	**18**	**37**	**32**
1	14	47	44	44	2	2	4
2	5	18	14	21	..	..	..
3	11	27	32	65	..	..	..
4	14	38	39	77	2	3	1
5	9	17	28	25	2	3	5
6	11	34	39	62	..	..	..
7	9	26	28	43	..	..	..
8	13	39	38	32	4	12	11
9	9	23	23	41	..	..	..
10	7	21	16	45	..	..	..
11	10	24	40	59	..	..	..
12	9	31	23	42	1	4	1
13	13	38	40	46	1	3	1
14	10	36	30	49	..	..	..
15	7	21	18	23	..	..	..
16	10	30	27	45	2	2	..
17	16	46	41	55	4	8	9
18	8	27	24	24	..	..	..

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NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND LOCALITY

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above		
	Number of members			Number of members			Number of members			Number of members	
Number of households	Male	Female	Number of households	Male	Female	Number of households	Male	Female	Number of households	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34	**103**	**100**	**33**	**101**	**104**	**26**	**76**	**75**	**74**	**226**	**233**
4	16	13	4	10	16	2	9	3	2	10	8
..	..	..	2	8	4	2	7	7	1	3	3
2	3	5	1	2	6	1	5	3	7	17	18
1	5	4	2	8	4	1	1	5	8	21	25
2	4	8	3	7	10	1	3	2	1	..	3
..	..	..	3	12	8	2	8	9	6	14	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	11	5	12	17
5	17	16	..	..	..	3	7	8	1	3	3
1	2	3	2	4	5	3	7	7	3	10	8
..	..	..	2	7	7	..	..	..	5	14	9
1	3	6	1	3	2	1	2	3	7	16	29
2	5	4	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	19	16
2	7	4	4	12	13	3	4	10	3	12	12
2	5	1	2	7	9	1	1	4	5	23	16
4	11	10	1	4	5	..	..	..	2	6	3
1	5	3	2	4	9	..	..	..	5	19	15
3	7	9	2	4	2	1	5	1	6	22	20
4	13	14	2	9	4	..	..	..	2	5	6

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TABLE

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES WITH 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**	**1087**	**18**	**69**
1. One married couple				
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	10	35	1	4
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	127	790	7	41
2. Two married couples				
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	..	..	..	..
(b) With other members aged '5' and above	18	148	1	8
3. Three married couples				
(a) Without other members aged '5' and above	..	..	..	..
(b) With other members aged '5' and above	1	10	..	..
4. Others	29	104	9	16

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OUT OTHER MEMBERS AGED 5 AND ABOVE, WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

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
34	**203**	**33**	**205**	**26**	**151**	**74**	**459**
..	..	1	4	1	3	7	24
26	155	26	168	17	94	51	332
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	26	3	23	3	19	8	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..
5	22	3	10	4	25	8	31

TABLE

AVAILABILITY OF

Amenities and

Ward	Total number of households	Kitchen			Bathroom		
		Households not having	Households having separately	Households share with other house holds	Households not having	Households having separately	Households share with other house holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**185**	**5**	**175**	**5**	**142**	**39**	**4**
1	14	1	12	1	14	..	..
2	5	..	5	..	5	..	..
3	11	..	10	1	7	3	1
4	14	1	12	1	7	6	1
5	9	..	8	1	9	..	..
6	11	..	11	..	6	5	..
7	9	..	9	..	3	6	..
8	13	..	13	..	13	..	..
9	9	..	9	..	7	2	..
10	7	..	7	..	3	4	..
11	10	..	10	..	6	4	..
12	9	..	9	1	9	..	..
13	13	..	13	..	11	2	..
14	10	..	9	..	6	4	..
15	7	..	7	..	6	1	..
16	10	2	8	..	7	1	2
17	16	1	15	..	15	1	..
18	8	..	8	..	8	..	..

h.h: house holds

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AMENITIES BY LOCALITY

availability

Lavatory			Source of drinking water			Water for washing				Electric current		
Households not having	Households having separately	Households share with other h.h.	Households not having	Households having separately	Households share with other h.h.	Households not having	Households having separately	Households share with other h.h.	Households using canal water	Households not having	Households having separately	Households share with other h.h.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
135	**44**	**6**	**1**	**100**	**84**	**9**	**90**	**76**	**10**	**118**	**62**	**5**
14	..	..	..	4	10	8	..	..	6	14	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	2	5	..	..
7	3	1	..	4	7	..	3	6	2	8	2	1
6	7	1	..	13	1	..	13	1	..	5	9	..
9	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	8	..	9	..	..
6	5	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	6	5	..
2	7	..	..	8	1	..	6	3	..	2	7	..
13	..	..	.	1	12	..	1	12	..	11	2	..
7	2	..	..	5	4	..	4	5	..	7	2	..
2	5	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	1	6	..
6	4	..	..	9	1	..	9	1	..	4	6	..
8	1	..	..	6	3	..	6	3	..	6	2	1
10	2	1	..	11	2	..	11	2	..	6	5	2
6	4	..	..	6	4	..	6	4	..	5	4	1
6	1	..	..	4	3	..	4	3	..	5	2	..
7	1	2	1	4	5	1	4	5	..	2	8	..
13	2	1	..	3	13	..	1	15	..	14	2	..
8	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	8	..	8	..	

TABLE

MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY LOCALITY

Ward	State/district to which households belong	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of: Earthenwares	Aluminium	Brass
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	**185**	**164**	**14**	**2**
1	Trivandrum	14	13	1	..
2	,,	5	5	..	..
3	,,	11	9	2	..
4	,,	14	13	..	..
5	,,	9	9	..	..
6	,,	9	7	2	..
	Kottayam	1	1	..	..
	Tamil Nadu	1	..	1	..
7	Trivandrum	9	9	..	..
8	,,	13	13	..	..
9	,,	9	9	..	..
10	,,	5	1	2	1
	Malappuram	1	..	..	..
	Tamil Nadu	1	..	1	..
11	Trivandrum	10	6	3	1
12	Trivandrum	9	9	..	..
13	,,	13	13	..	..
14	,,	10	9	1	..
15	,,	7	7	..	..
16	,,	10	8	1	..
17	,,	16	15	..	..
18	,,	8	8	..	..

AND STATE/DISTRICT TO WHICH THE HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				
Aluminium	Steel	Clay	Bronze	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11
41	**27**	**111**	**1**	**5**
7	1	6	..	
2	..	3	..	
..	4	7	..	
1	4	8	..	One single member household taking meals from the hotel
2	..	7	..	
4	..	5	..	
..	..	1	..	
1	..	..	..	
..	1	8	..	
..	..	13	..	
..	1	8	..	
..	2	1	1	No cooking in one of the households
..	..	..	..	No cooking in the household
..	1	..	..	
5	2	3	..	
2	1	6	..	
3	6	4	..	
2	3	5	..	
..	..	7	..	
1	..	8	..	No cooking in one household
9	1	5	..	No cooking in one household
2	..	6	..	

TABLE

LIGHT AND FUEL BY LOCALITY AND

Ward	Total number of households	Number of migrant households: Using fuel: Firewood	Dry leaves	Kerosene oil	Using light: Kerosene oil	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**185**	**67**	**2**	**1**	**42**	**31**
1	14	4	..	..	4	..
2	5	3	..	..	3	..
3	11	3	1	..	2	2
4	14	5	..	..	1	5
5	9	4	..	..	4	..
6	11	6	..	..	3	3
7	9	5	..	..	2	3
8	13	2	..	..	2	..
9	9	5	..	..	3	2
10	7	2	..	..	1	3
11	10	4	..	..	..	4
12	9	2	..	..	1	1
13	13	3	..	..	2	1
14	10	4	1	..	3	2
15	7	5	..	..	3	2
16	10	3	..	1	1	3
17	16	5	..	..	5	..
18	8	2	..	..	2	..

TABLE

PRESENCE OF LUXURY GOODS BY

Occupational levels of head of household	Total No. of households	Number of: Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Television
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**136**	**42**	**21**	**26**	..
Unskilled manual	58	3	..	1	..
Skilled manual	20	3	3	1	..
Lowest professional and administrative (eg. Primary teacher)	15	8	4	4	..
Small business	19	9	6	6	..
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	2	1	2	..
Clerks and shop assistants	8	5	3	4	..
Intermediate professional and clerical posts (eg. Secondary teacher)	7	7	4	5	..
Medium business	5	3	..	1	..
Higher professional and salaried posts	2	2	..	2	..
Owners of factories and large shops	..	..	..	..	..

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MIGRATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

Number of non-migrant Households

Using fuel		Using light		
Fire wood	Dry leaves	Kerosene oil	Electricity	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12
109	**1**	**76**	**36**	
10	..	10	..	
2	..	2	..	
7	..	6	1	
8	..	3	5	There is no cooking in one migrant household
5	..	5	..	
5	..	3	2	
4	..	..	4	
11	..	9	2	
4	..	4	..	No cooking in 2 households
3	..	..	3	
6	..	4	2	
7	..	5	2	
9	1	4	6	
5	..	3	2	
2	..	2	..	Fuel not used in one non-migrant household
5	..	1	5	
10	..	9	2	Fuel not used in one non-migrant household
6	..	6	..	

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OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

households possessing

Gramophone	Wall clock	Bicycle	Iron	Motor cycle	Sewing machine	Binoculars	Telephone	Fan	Camera
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	**4**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	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
Total	**185**	**120**	**Coconut**	**79**	**599 Nos.**	**273 Nos.**	**326 Nos.**
			Tapioca	**40**	**1053·7 kg.**	**742·5 kg.**	**311·2 kg.**
			Cashew	**1**	**10 ,,**	..	**10 ,,**
			Paddy	**24**	**827·7 ,,**	**802·7 ,,**	**25 ,,**
			Pepper	**5**	**15·4 ,,**	**0·2 ,,**	**15·2 ,,**
			Arecanut	**1**	**300 ,,**	**10 ,,**	**290 ,,**
			Other crops	**41**	**25·2 ,,**	**25·2 ,,**	..
1	14	14	Coconut	11	138 Nos.	138 Nos.	..
			Tapioca	7	950 kg.	950 kg.	..
			Cashew	1	10 ,,	..	10 kg.
			Other crops	9	33 ,,	33 kg.	..
2	5	5	Coconut	5	245 Nos.	125 Nos.	120 Nos.
			Tapioca	5	770 kg.	770 kg.	..
			Pepper	1	15 ,,	..	15 kg.
			Other crops	5	20 ,,	20 ,,	..
3	11	10	Coconut	9	959 Nos,	381 Nos.	578 Nos.
			Tapioca	5	3080 kg.	1270 kg.	1810 kg.
			Paddy	3	1227 ,,	1227 ,,	..
			Pepper	2	11 ,,	..	11 kg.
			Other crops	5	25 ,,	25 kg.	..
4	14	8	Coconut	2	175 Nos.	175 Nos.	..
			Paddy	4	563 kg.	413 kg.	150 kg.
5	9	8	Coconut	5	82 Nos.	28 Nos.	54 Nos.
			Tapioca	1	25 kg.	25 kg.	..
			Other crops	6	25 ,,	25 ,,	..
6	11	4	Coconut	4	498 Nos.	485 Nos.	13 Nos.
			Other crops	1	10 kg.	10 kg.	..
7	9	4	Paddy	1	400 ,,	400 ,,	..
			Coconut	2	4050 Nos.	300 Nos.	3750 Nos.
8	13	7	..	..	No cultivation	..	..
9	9	5	Tapioca	1	200 kg.	200 kg.	..
			Coconut	3	233 Nos.	233 Nos.	..
10	7	3	Paddy	1	700 kg.	700 kg.	..
			Tapioca	2	1125 ,,	1125 kg.	..
			Coconut	1	5300 Nos.	5300 Nos.	..
11	10	5	Paddy	3	703 kg.	703 kg.	..
			Tapioca	3	225 ,,	92 ,,	133 kg.
			Coconut	3	883 Nos.	350 Nos.	533 Nos.
12	9	9	Paddy	4	2150 kg.	2150 kg.	..
			Tapioca	4	1850 ,,	1100 ,,	750 kg.
			Coconut	8	768 Nos.	443 Nos.	325 Nos.
			Other crops	2	33 kg.	33 kg.	..

CROPS--PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING—*concld.*

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
13	13	6	Paddy	3	366·6 kg.	366·6 kg.	..
			Coconut	3	30 Nos.	30 Nos.	..
			Tapioca	2	300 kg.	300 kg.	..
			Other crops	2	45 ,,	45 ,,	..
14	10	8	Paddy	2	87·5 ,,	87·5 kg.	..
			Coconut	5	30 Nos.	30 Nos.	..
			Tapioca	4	175 kg.	175 kg.	..
			Other crops	4	12·5 ,,	12·5 ,,	..
15	7	5	Paddy	1	150 ,,	150 kg.	..
			Other crops	4	15 ,,	15 kg.	..
16	10	4	Paddy	2	350 kg.	350 kg.	..
			Coconut	3	183 Nos.	150 Nos.	33 Nos.
			Tapioca	1	200 kg.	200 kg.	..
17	16	10	Coconut	10	929·5 Nos.	144·5 Nos.	785 Nos
			Tapioca	5	840 kg.	840 kg.	..
			Pepper	2	20 ,,	0·5 ,,	19·5 kg.
			Arecanut	1	300 ,,	10 ,,	290 kg.
			Other crops	1	75 ,,	75 ,,	..
18	8	5	Coconut	5	54 Nos.	54 Nos.	..
			Other crops	2	5 kg.	5 kg.	..

TABLE 38

HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF WORK AND FUEL OR POWER

Industries by type of product	Type of fuel or power	Number of households running the industry by: Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5
Total		**11**	**5**	**1**
Handloom industry	Manpower	3	3	..
Manufacture of furniture	Electricity	..	..	..
Manufacture of ornaments	Charcoal	1	..	1
Earthenware industry	Firewood and manpower	7	2	..

TABLE

VISIT TO RURAL AREAS BY MEMBERS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND CATEGORIES OF PLACES

Migration status	Categories of Rural areas in same: To enquire well being	Office purpose	Business matters	To attend marriage
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**90**	**1**	**1**	**6**
A. Non-migrant	58	1	1	5
B. Migrant				
Last residence elsewhere in India	32	..	..	1
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	29	..	..	1
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	27	..	..	1
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration	2	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	3	..	..	..
(a) Tamil Nadu	3	..	..	..

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AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD VISITED AND PURPOSE

places visited and purpose

District			Rural areas in other districts of State	Rural areas in other State (Tamil Nadu)		
Funeral ceremony	Super-vision of culti-vation	Friendly visit	To enquire well being	To enquire well being	To attend marriage	Other country
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**21**	**1**	..
..	..	..	1	9	1	..
1	1	1	..	12	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	9	..	—
..	1	..	..	9	..	—

TABLE

FREQUENCY OF BEING VISITED BY FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND HOLDS AND DISTANCE OF

Ward	Total number of households	Households which were visited as category of relation, friends etc.			Households					
					Friends		Father		Mother	
		No. of households	Average number per household	Average distance from where visitors come per household	Total number of households (a)	Average distance from where come per household (b)	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**185**	**115**	**1.09**	**12.80**	**15**	**1.70**	**2**	**0.29**	**6**	**0.58**
1	14	8	0.86	7.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5	4	1.00	7.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	11	9	1.64	16.82	1	0.18	..	..	..	..
4	14	8	1.71	25.43	3	3.28	1	0.93	2	1.07
5	9	3	0.67	6.44	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	11	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	9	9	2.33	18.22	2	7.33	..	..	..	..
8	13	5	0.62	11.84	..	..	1	3.08	..	..
9	9	5	1.33	6.89	1	1.67	..	..	..	..
10	7	5	1.00	30.00	1	5.71	..	..	..	..
11	10	3	0.40	16.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	9	9	1.33	14.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	13	11	1.76	19.84	2	3.84	..	..	1	3.84
14	10	8	1.10	12.90	2	1.40	..	..	2	4.00
15	7	4	1.28	12.14	1	6.85	..	..	1	0.42
16	10	3	0.90	7.70	1	2.50	..	..	..	..
17	16	12	0.87	9.43	1	0.62	..	..	..	..
18	8	7	0.87	5.25	.	..	..	..	..	..

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ECONOMICALLY CONNECTED PERSONS BY LOCALITY, HOUSE-PLACES FROM WHERE VISITED

which were visited by								Others who are not personal friends or relatives		
Relations										
Brother		Son		Daughter		Others		Number of households	Number per household	Average distance per household
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	**1.19**	**5**	**0.51**	**9**	**0.58**	**79**	**8.87**	**2**	**0.01**	**0.08**
..	..	..	..	2	1 64	8	7.43	..	..	..
1	0.60	1	0.40	..	..	3	6.60	..	..	..
3	6.54	..	..	..	..	7	10.30	..	..	..
3	3.00	..	..	..	..	5	22.50	..	..	..
2	1.44	..	..	1	0.56	3	5.00	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0.50	..	..	..	..	6	10.39	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2.46	3	6.30	..	..	..
1	2.00	..	..	..	..	3	3.22	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24.28	..	..	..
..	..	1	3.00	..	..	2	13.50	..	..	..
1	0.89	1	2.22	1	1.56	7	9.56	..	..	..
..	..	1	3.07	..	..	6	11.00	2	0.15	1.15
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10.50	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5.14	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7.70	..	..	..
2	3.75	..	..	3	1.62	7	3.93	..	..	..
..	..	1	0.37	1	1.62	5	3.25	..	..	..

TABLE

TYPE OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF GOODS

Nature of establishment	Ward		Establishment dealing with						
	Number	Functional category	Pottery	Weaving	Hair cutting	Laundry	Firewood	Grocery	Brick
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total			**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Weaving industry	1, 2	Industrial	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Grocery shop	1, 13	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hotel and tea-shop	1, 2, 4, 6, 7 & 8	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithy	3	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pan shop	4, 7	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal services	5, 9	Industrial	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Medical shop	6	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood shop	6	Commercial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pottery	8	Industrial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodging	10	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick industry	12	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hardware shop	13	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latex products	16	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmithy	16	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile shop	16	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakery	16	Co nmercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General goods store	16	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicycle shop	16	Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF LOCALITY AND NATURE AND SERVICES

goods and services as								Establishments under					
Pan	Textiles	Medicines	Food articles	Ornaments	Implements	Lodging	Others	Manufacturing	Repairing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Serving food	Personal services
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	**1**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**8**	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

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TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY WORK CATEGORY, RELI-

Type of establishment	Work category				
	Administrative	Clerical	Supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**19**	**2**	**1**	**6**	16
MANUFACTURING—					
Weaving industry	..	..	..	2	..
Production of implements	..	..	..	1	..
Brick industry	..	..	..	..	1
Kerala latex products	..	..	..	1	..
Pottery	1	..	..	..	1
Goldsmithy	..	..	..	1	..
TRADE—					
Provision goods, wholesale	1	1	..	..	1
Other retail shop	9	..	..	1	6
Hotels and teashops	5	1	1	..	6
Personal services	2	..	..	..	1
Repair and servicing	1	..	..	..	..

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GION, CASTE/TRIBE, MOTHER-TONGUE AND AREA OF ORIGIN

Religion, Caste/Tribe					Mother-tongue		Area of origin	
Hindu								
Caste	Tribe	Other Community	Christian	Muslim	Malayalam	Tamil	Inside town	Outside town
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	..	**91**	**21**	..	**102**	**12**	**100**	**14**
..	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..
.	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..
.	..	18	17	..	35	..	35	..
..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..
..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	6	2	..	2	6	6	2
.	..	21	1	..	18	6	20	4
..	..	23	1	..	24	..	16	8
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..
..	.	1	..	..	1	..	1	..

TABLE

TYPES OF COMMODITIES TRANSACTED IN THE

Type of establishment (Shop)	Commodities transacted	Important commodities transacted
1	2	3
Provision goods	Green gram	Green gram
	Black gram	Black gram
	Onion	Onion
	Tobacco	Tobacco
	Chillies	Chillies
	Groundnut oil	..
	Rice	Rice
	Salt	Salt
	Coriander	Coriander
	Oil-cake	..
	Cotton seed	..
	Jaggery	..
	Sugar	..
	Tamarind seed	..
	Potato	..
	Coconut oil	..
	Tea and Coffee dusts	..
Hardware	Tin food	Tin food
	Paints	Paints
	Hardware—Nail	Hardware—Nail
	Steel	Steel
	Vessels	Vessels
	Spade	Spade
	Locks	Locks
	Pulleys	..
	Electrical wiring materials	..

TABLE

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Type of establishment		Main product	
Type	Number	Description	Method of processing
1	2	3	4
Industrial	2	Cloth	Cloth is made by weaving cotton threads using handlooms
	1	Cutlery articles	Filed and fitted
	1	Bricks	Clay is prepared and the unburned bricks are made by the help of moulds. Then it is dried well and burned in kiln
	1	Rubber bands	60% Rubber latex solution is used, colouring pigments are also added. Vulcanised andcut into required sizes by the help of machine
	1	Pots	Clay is made to pots by the help of a rotating stone and dried in sun. Then it is burned in kilns
	1	Ornaments	Gold is heated and is made to required shape
	1	Repairing of cycles	Repairing

Note : Data given in columns 3 to 8 relate to the number of establishments

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of establishment (Shop)	Commodities transacted	Important commodities transacted
1	2	3
Bakery	Rusks	Rusks
	Biscuits	Biscuits
	Cakes	Cakes
Textile shop	Shirting	Shirting
	Sarees	Sarees
	Dhotis	Dhotis
	Blouse piece	Blouse piece
	Kailey	..
	Banian	Banian
	Towel (Handloom)	..
	Mallu	..
Pan shop	Pan	Pan
	Cigarette	Cigarette
	Banana	Banana
	Soap	Soap
	Soda	Soda
	Beedi	..
	Sweets	..
	Pencils	..
Medicines	Tablets	Tablets
	Tonic	Tonic
	Syrups	..
	Capsules	Capsules
	Mixtures	Mixtures
Firewood	Firewood	Firewood

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ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY MAIN PRODUCTS

Average output per establishment		Problems—obtaining raw material, manufacture etc.		Remarks
Volume	Value	Description	No.	
5	6	7	8	9
600 dhoties	4800	..	..	..
450 towels	585	..	..	..
1,200 knives	3,000	..	..	..
800,000 bricks	32,000	Difficulty experienced in getting firewood	1	..
600 kgs. of rubber bands	6,600	..	..	..
1,200 pots	1,400	..	..	Less profit
N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..

given in column 2.

TABLE
PLACES OF

Name of place of worship (temple etc.)	Location	Name of main deity
1	2	3
1. Thiruhrudayapuram R.C. Church, Athiyannur	Athiyannoor	Jesus Christ
2. C.S.I. Church Thozhukkal, Koottappana	Koottappana	..
3. Koottappana Temple	Koottappana	Lord Siva
4. Maden covil, Maruthoor	Maruthoor	Maden
5. Town-Juma-Ait (Mosque), Alummoodu	Alummoodu	..
6. Sreekrishnaswamy temple, Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara	Lord Krishna
7. Krishnapuram temple, Krishnapuram	Krishnapuram	Lord Krishna
8. Mutharammen covil, Thannimoodu	Thannimoodu	Parvathi
9. Zion Sangham church, (Pentecost), Valangamuri	Valangamuri	..
10. C.S.I. Church, Panangattukari	Panangattukari	..
11. Mutharammen covil, Panangattukari	Panangattukari	Parvathi

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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
1922 A.D.	It was established by a Belgium Bishop named Benziger Now it is under the control of Trivandrum diocese.
1890 A.D.	The church was established in 1890 and reconstructed in 1965
1922 A.D.	The temple was constructed by Travancore Devaswom Board
More than 300 years ago	A family named 'Palamthala' had some property and the crops were frequently stolen. An astrologer told that it was due to 'Maden'. So they constructed a temple and Maden was enshrined there
Over 300 years back	Details not available
1757 A.D.	The temple was established by late Sri Anizham Thirunal Marthandavarma, the most powerful king of Travancore
1852 A.D.	Built by the local people
1850 A.D.	The temple was established by the 'Vaniyan' families migrated from Nagercoil
1940 A.D.	Established by Pastor Thankayyakuleenum
1824 A.D.	Established by Rev. Sylem and the building was reconstructed in 1953
Over 400 years back	A cow incidentally trod on a mole hill and then blood spurted out from that spot. An astrologer told that the blood was from the bosom of Amma and that Amma and Swamy were lying there. Then a temple was built there in the North-South direction and Amma and Swami were installed in it.

TABLE
IMPORTANT

Name of the institution	Sponsoring agency
1	2
Orientation Training Centre	Government
Typewriting School	Private
Viswabharathy Tutorials	Private
Hindi School	Private
Government L.P.S., Athiyannoor	Government
B.S.S. Nursery School	B.S.S.
Field Study Demonstration Unit (Health education)	Government
Junior Basic School	Government
Junior Basic School, Amaravila	Government
L.M.S. L.P.S., Amaravila	Corporate management
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Aralummoodu	Municipality
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Amaravila	Municipality
Government Hospital, Neyyattinkara	Government
Sree Narayana Dental Hospital	Private
Government Ayurveda Hospital	Government
Chintharmani Marma Vaidyasala	Private
C.H.M.A. Homoeo Clinic	Christian Association
Jaya Hospital	Private
Lakshmy Hospital	Private
Lissie Hospital	All India Catholic Association
Vijayakalanilayam	Private

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INSTITUTIONS

When established	Jurisdiction	Objective
3	4	5
1962	Kerala	To impart training in public health activities
1968	Neyyattinkara	Training in typewriting
1968	Neyyattinkara	To give tuition
1952	Neyyattinkara	To give tuition
1947	Athiyannoor	To impart education
1967	Neyyattinkara	To look after and educate children
1962	Kerala	Health education
1961	Neyyattinkara	To impart education
1905	Amaravila	To impart education
1872	Amaravila	To impart education
1965	Aralummoodu	To promote the health of children and pregnant women
1965	Amaravila	To promote the health of children and pregnant women
N.A.	Neyyattinkara	Treatment
1930	Neyyattinkara	Treatment
1940	Maruthoor	Treatment
1945	Neyyattinkara	Treatment
1964	Neyyattinkara	Treatment
1972	Neyyattinkara	Homoeo treatment
1972	Athiyannoor	Treatment
1968	Neyyattinkara	Treatment
1960	Neyyattinkara	Training in Music

TABLE

NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY RELIGION, CASTE, AGE-GROUP

Name of Institution	Sponsoring agency	Class	Number of students by religion			
			Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total			**678**	**441**	**36**	**2203**
Typewriting School	Private	Typewriting	..	..	..	120
		Shorthand	..	..	..	17
Viswabharathy Tutorials	,,	Std. X	..	..	..	60
		P.D.C.	..	..	..	10
Hindi School	,,	Pradamic	4	8	..	..
		Doosary	2	3	2	..
		Rastrabhasha	4	2	2	..
		Pravesika	1	..	..	..
		Bhooshan	1	1	..	..
Government L.P.S., Athiyannoor	Government	Std. I	83	2	2	..
		,, II	154	3	2	..
		,, III	112	5	3	..
		,, IV	109	4	2	..
		,, V	126	4	3	..
B.S.S. Nursery School	B.S.S.	Nursery	18	27	1	..
Junior Basic School	Government	Std. I	..	..	..	189
		,, II	..	..	..	169
		,, III	..	..	..	166
		,, IV	..	..	..	167
		,, V	..	..	..	314
Junior Basic School, Amaravila	,,	Std. I	..	..	..	170
		,, II	..	..	..	243
		,, III	..	..	..	196
		,, IV	..	..	..	191
		,, V	..	..	..	191
L.M.S. L.P.S., Amaravila	Corporate management	Std. I	13	80	6	..
		,, II	20	128	5	..
		,, III	16	86	4	..
		,, IV	15	88	4	..

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AND MOTHER-TONGUE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Number of students by caste					Number of students by age-group						Number of students by 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	English
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
450	..	**928**	**1773**	**207**	**3097**	**46**	**6**	**162**	**47**	..	**3259**	**99**
..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	90	30	..	30	90
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	17	..	8	9
..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	60	..	..	60	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..
2	..	..	10	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	12	..
2	..	..	5	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	7	..
2	..	..	6	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
16	..	24	47	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
27	..	35	97	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	159	..
23	..	22	75	..	117	3	..	..	..	..	120	..
21	..	24	70	..	98	17	..	..	..	..	115	..
25	..	28	80	..	121	12	..	.	..	..	133	..
10	..	12	24	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	46	..
27	..	61	101	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	189	..
23	..	61	85	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	169	..
23	..	51	92	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	166	..
22	..	57	88	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	167	..
51	..	151	112	..	314	..	..	..	..	..	314	..
28	..	68	74	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	170	..
42	..	89	112	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	243	..
26	..	69	101	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	196	..
32	..	77	82	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	191	..
27	..	80	84	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	191	..
5	..	6	88	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
6	..	5	142	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	153	..
	..	4	97	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	103	..
5	..	4	98	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	107	..

TABLE

TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP, RELIGION,

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	**35**	**40**	**2**	**9**	**28**	**24**	**5**	**7**
Typewriting School (Recognised by Government)	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..
Viswabharathy Tutorials	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Hindi School	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Government L.P.S., Athiyannoor	7	7	..	1	7	5	..	1
B.S.S. Nursery School	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic School	7	14	..	2	7	9	..	3
Junior Basic School, Amaravila	10	11	..	2	8	7	2	2
L.M.S. L.P.S., Amaravila	5	4	..	1	2	3	3	..

TEACHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP, RELIGION,

Name and type of institution	Number of teachers by mother-tongue				Number of	
	Malayalam		Tamil		Post-graduate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27
Total	**34**	**39**	**1**	**1**	..	..
Typewriting School (Recognised by Government)	1	2	..	..	..	..
Viswabharathy Tutorials	5	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi School	..	1	..	..	..	..
Government L.P.S., Athiyannoor	7	7	..	..	..	..
B.S.S. Nursery School	..	1	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic School	7	14	..	..	..	..
Junior Basic School, Amaravila	10	11	..	..	..	..
L.M.S. L.P.S., Amaravila	4	3	1	1	..	..

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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
20	**23**	**13**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**4**	..	..	..	**31**	**40**
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3	..	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	7
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	9	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	14
5	5	4	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	7	11
..	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4

MOTHER-TONGUE, QUALIFICATION ETC.—*concld.*

teachers by educational qualifications						Training			
Graduate		Matric and above		Under matric		Number trained		Number untrained	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
4	..	**31**	**35**	..	**5**	**25**	**32**	**10**	**8**
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	7	5	..	2	7	7	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	7	13	..	1	7	13	..	1
..	..	10	9	..	2	10	11	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	4

TABLE

STAFF STRENGTH IN

Name of institution	Sponsoring agency
1	2
	Total
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Aralummoodu	Municipality
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Amaravila	do.
Government Hospital, Neyyattinkara	Government
Sree Narayana Dental Hospital	Private
Government Ayurveda Hospital	Government
Chintharmani Marma Vaidyasala	Private
C.H.M.A. Homoeo Clinic	do.
Jaya Hospital	do.
Lakshmy Hospital	do.
Lissie Hospital	do.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Medical		Non-medical/Para medical	
Category	Number	Category	Number
3	4	5	6
	17		**59**
--	--	Midwife	1
		Sweeper	1
--	--	Midwife	2
		Peon	1
		Health Inspector	2
Medical Officer	1	Nurses	13
Doctors	3	Compounders	3
		Cleaners	2
		Lab. Technician	1
		Attenders	13
		Dhobi	2
		Peon	1
Doctor	1	..	..
Doctors	6	Nurses	11
		Cook	1
		Peon	1
		Sweepers	2
Vaidyar	1	..	..
Doctor	1	..	..
do.	1	..	..
do.	2	..	..
do.	1	Nurse	1
		Compounder	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. Rameswaram	(a) No specific boundary	Predominance of particular ethnic group—Nadar. Predominance of particular occupation/activity—Labourers in brick making. Category of population—Nadar Predominance of particular aspect of Landscape—Bank of river Neyyar
	(b) Extends and includes portions of Rameswaram and Narayanapuram wards	Ethnic group—Nadar. Activity—Agricultural labour. Category of population—Nadar. Landscape—situated at moderate height from Neyyar river bed.
2. T. B. Junction	(a) Portions of Alummoodu, Koottappana and Maruthoor wards	Ethnic group—Muslims. Occupation—Business. Category of Population—Muslim
	(b) No specific boundary	Ethnic group—Muslims. Occupation–Business. Population–Muslim
3. Brahmin street	(a) Brahmin street and the residential building on its either side	Ethnic group—Brahmin
4. Aralummoodu Market area	(a) Portions of area in Athiyannoor, Aralummoodu and Puthanambalam wards surrounding the cattle and vegetable market	Ethnic group—Ayyanavar (SC). Occupation/activity—Agricultural labour Landscape—The area lying away from the core of the town, presents rural characteristics
	(b) Portions of Athiyannoor, Aralummoodu and Puthenambalam wards	Ethnic group—Nair. Occupation/activity—Cultivation
5. Fort	(a) The area surrounding the Sreekrishnaswamy temple now comprised of Fort ward and portions of Arasummood ward	Ethnic group—Nair.
	(b) Area around Sreekrishnaswamy temple—one portion touches the National Highway	Ethnic group—Nair
6. Chaliyan street	(a) The street is in Narayanapuram ward	Predominance of particular Ethnic group—Chaliyans

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PERSONS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT RELIGION, TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Number of interviewees describing who are of					
	Hindu					Christian
Nair	Brahmin	Pulaya	Vellala	Chaliyan	Islam	Nadar
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..

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TABLE

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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		**293854**	**826**	**1·08**
1. Kollayil	3	16061	1170	1·09
2. Athiyannoor	4	20003	1493	1·09
3. Thirupuram	5	29735	1869	1·18
4. Maranallur	8	23201	923	1·08
5. Pallichal	10	23475	1177	1·06
6. Parassala	10	33763	1686	1·11
7. Karumkulam	11	32730	2559	1·14
8. Kunnathukal 'A'	11	31021	986	1·06
9. Kulathummel	12	24549	1089	1·04
10. Veeranakavu	15	17441	959	1·03
11. Kunnathukal 'B'	15	27997	550	1·03
12. Ottasekharamangalam 'B'	22	13878	124	1·05

Data given in this table is used for testing hypothesis in chapter XIII

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WITH 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
59·52	**11·47**	**21·48**	..
65·70	13·03	20·61	..
65·23	18·46	29·20	..
55·86	12·66	30·59	..
64·04	8·36	20·61	..
64·11	20·53	30·09	..
60·66	15·37	25·02	..
53·55	9·33	27·74	..
57·87	7·82	12·70	..
62·87	12·86	18·42	..
63·52	9·33	18·24	..
52·43	3·55	9·58	..
56·41	8·51	12·59	..

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	..	**84**	**27**
1	Kollayil	3	2	1
2	Athiyannoor	4	9	2
3	Thirupuram	5	10	2
4	Maranellur	8	7	2
5	Pallichal	10	5	2
6	Parassala	10	10	1
7	Karumkulam	11	10	4
8	Kunnathukal 'A'	11	5	4
9	Kulathummel	12	6	3
10	Veeranakavu	15	6	1
11	Kunnathukal 'B'	15	11	3
12	Ottasekharamangalam 'B'	22	3	2

TABLE

LAND USE PATTERN AND RESIDENTIAL

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)		Distance from urban centre	Percentage of		
			Forest	Grazing	Unculti-vable fallow
	1	2	3	4	5
	Total	..	**20·04**	..	**0·94**
1	Kollayil	3	..	..	..
2	Athiyannoor	4	..	..	..
3	Thirupuram	5	..	..	..
4	Maranelloor	8	..	..	..
5	Pallichal	10	..	..	4·59
6	Parassala	10	..	..	..
7	Karumkulam	11	..	..	4·75
8	Kunnathukal 'A'	11	..	..	2·58
9	Kulathummel	12	..	..	..
10	Veeranakavu	15	..	..	5·56
11	Kunnathukal 'B'	15	8·87	..	..
12	Ottasekharamangalam 'B'	22	59·72	..	..

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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
19	**10**	**60**	**70**
2	1	6	..
2	1	4	12
2	..	3	3
1	.	8	8
3	1	8	6
3	1	4	7
3	1	1	13
1	2	3	7
1	1	6	6
..	..	1	2
2	1	13	5
..	1	3	1

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PATTERN OF THE NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES

land under

Cultivable fallow	Un-irrigated cultivation	Homestead	Irrigated cultivation	Industrial use	Other uses
6	7	8	9	10	11
0·02	**50·85**	**2·60**	**11·96**	..	**13·59**
..	73·46	1·57	19·27	..	5·70
..	73·93	1·96	19·58	..	4·53
..	11·45	..	55·97	..	32·58
..	49·68	24·15	14·73	..	11·44
0·41	67·87	0·55	11·44	..	14·84
..	78·39	2·23	12·92	..	5·46
..	79·24	4·11	9·77	..	2·13
..	81·45	0·77	12·63	..	2·57
..	57·79	0·90	36·60	..	4·71
..	78·33	1·54	8·14	..	6·43
..	73·84	0·54	7·96	..	8·79
..	15·04	0·31	0·72	..	24·21

TABLE 54

FAMILY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre (km.)	Family planning clinic/development activity	Description; location, time of establishment or introduction and nature of activities
1	2	3	4
Kollayil	3	N.E.S. Block, Perumkadavila	Supervision of cultivation and giving advice to the farmers
Athivannoor	4	Family Planning Clinic, Venpagal	Family planning advice
		N.E.S. Block Athiyannoor	Development activities
Thirupuram	7	Family Planning Clinic, Poovar	Family planning advice
		Village Extension Officer's office, Thirupuram	Development activities
Maranelloor	8	Village Extension Officer's office, Ooruttambalam	Development activities
Pallichal	10	Family Planning Clinic, Punnamoodu	Family planning advice
		Family Planning Clinic, Pallichal	
		Family Planning Clinic, Plakkode	
		Family Planning Clinic, Pravachambalam	
		Village Extension Officer's office, Balaramapuram	Development activities
Parassala	10	Family Planning Centre, Parassala	I.U.C.D. insertion and vasectomy operations
		Village Extension Officer's office	Development activities
Karumkulam	11	Family Planning Clinic	Pulluvila, 1964 I.U.C.D. insertion, vasectomy operation and supply of contraceptives
		Village Extension Officer's office	Kanjiramkulam and Karumkulam development activities
Kunnathukal 'A'	11	Family Planning Centre	Kunnathukal, 1966 Family planning advice
		Maternity and Child Health Centre	Mooppukala 1965
		Village Extension Officer's office	Kunnathukal, Developmental activities.
Kulathummel	12	Family Planning Centre	Pongumoodu 1964. Family planning advice
		Office of the Village Extension Officer	Kuttakkodu. Developmental activities
Veeranakavu	15	Village Extension Officer's office	Poovachal. Developmental activities
Kunnathukal 'B'	15	Village Extension Officer's office	Vellarada. Developmental activities
Ottasekharamangalam 'B'	22	N.E.S. Block, Perumkadavila	Perumkadavila, Developmental activities

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971—KERALA STATE

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